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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A Journal of Book-Love.



*All ye who, in these later days,
Love books of days gone by,
Come mount these stairs, shut out the
world,
And from its troubles fly.*

VOL. V.

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A LEAF OF ERRATA.

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.

MEN who are always in quest of out-of-the-way knowledge can hardly fail to come across a good deal which should interest even those who are not themselves archæologists, and who are perhaps sometimes a little too apt, on the principle illustrated by the elderly fable of the Fox and the Grapes, to underrate the labourers in such fields of research. Facts about persons very familiar by name and repute to the general public may be brought to light from sources of which the general public is complacently ignorant. A new fact about Bacon or Shakespeare, about Rubens or Vandyck, arrests the attention of thousands, who would positively object to be regarded as antiquaries, and would not step a yard out of their way to make the discovery on their own account.

Just at present it happens that we have merely a few words to say upon a theme which is associated with this kind of knowledge—the misascription of books at various times to authors under more or less valuable inducements.

Certainly, more than once these authors were accessories before the fact, were clearly chargeable with misprision of deceit. Just in one case or so, perhaps, the honours of a title-page were conferred on a literary gentleman deceased, and therefore presumably

without consulting his wishes. Mr. Moloch of Paternoster Row, at whose shrine human authors are immolated in the broadest daylight without any attempt at concealment, made free, maybe, with somebody's name and fame for purposes of lucre and aggrandizement. Some of these were pretty innocents whose fate solicits the sympathy of the benevolent. But it has been observed that our taskmasters prefer, if they can get them, authors in the full heyday of flesh and blood for this sort of service to any author in buckram.

It is at this time of day rather a matter of notoriety among the learned that the real writer of the *Imitation of Christ* has been robbed of his due by a man who was no more than a copyist. It is a class of error, to be sure, which is not yet perfectly obsolete, but it was commoner once, because copyists, of course with no intention to misguide, were in the habit of putting their names to MSS. which they had transcribed for use. Gerson, who is alleged to be the actual author of the *Imitation*, was a native of Rheims, and took his name from the village, where he was born in 1363. He was engaged, for the most part of his not very long life, in polemical controversies and theological compositions. He helped to keep the paper-manufacturers busy for many years. The only production of his pen, however, which has lived is the treatise *De Imitatione Christi*, of which a glimpse of the history is before us. His sole chance of immortality was nearly snatched

from him by an early admirer—Thomas à Kempis.

We have been betrayed into a slight digression. We have been deviating into antiquity. It is what we did not exactly wish to do. Yet we do not regret the mention of à Kempis and Chancellor Gerson. Let their names stand, like the ornamental initials in old breviaries, at the top of our leaf, and let us come to the more immediate point.

THOMAS CAMPBELL is reported to have cared for very little beyond his poetical reputation; and we think that we can understand his feeling. He was sensitive there, because it was his vulnerable part—*tendon Achillis*. He set store by what the world thought and said of the *Pleasures of Hope* and *Hohenlinden*; for these had cost him something, had cost him brain-work. "Where his treasure was, there was his heart also." But people might entertain what opinions they chose about the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, or about his prose works; for these cost him only his name.

A man, unless he is præternaturally lucky, is a long time in building up a name, with which he can step into the market, and (as if it were the title-deeds of an estate or the family plate) raise a handsome figure in hard cash. It is a tiresome corner to turn; but it is marvellous what a man may do when he has turned it. What Campbell succeeded in accomplishing was not so very inconsiderable.

His prose works have just been mentioned. There is *The Life of Mrs. Siddons*, by Thomas Campbell, Esq., in two volumes octavo. There is, secondly, *The Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence*, R.A., by Thomas Campbell, Esq., in two volumes octavo. There is, thirdly, *The Life of Petrarch*, by Thomas Campbell, Esq., in two volumes octavo. Now, the matter appears to stand in this way: that this imposing array of publications owed their existence and any merit they may possess to a gentleman who had a facile pen and a knack of putting things cleverly together. Campbell visited at the house, was intimate with him and his family, and threw these small jobs in his way, charging a commission, it is barely possible, for getting the order and lending the name.

Does it not seem a little hard, at first sight,

that these pieces of biography, such as they were, or ought to have been, should have been laid before the public with one not perfectly *bonâ-fide* feature about them? It was almost as bad as an utterance of counterfeit coin. But the world unfortunately possesses an abundance of books which, if not put forward exactly under false pretences, do not carry on their face or front their true parentage and mint-mark. The volume of Heraldry which goes under the name of Guillim the Pursuivant-of-Arms is generally understood to have been prepared by a vicar of Barking in Essex. The unrecognized obligations of Dugdale in his *Monasticon* to the MSS. of Dodsworth, and of Smollett in his *Don Quixote* to Jarvis, are tolerably well known. But in another case, Halstead's *Succinct Genealogies*, no injustice seems to have been done to any one, if it be true that Halstead is a mere *nom de plume*. Smollett, who was not a Spanish scholar, went to the earlier version of Jarvis, who was; and there are such as prefer the former, which can only mean that the author of *Peregrine Pickle* knew how to steal without spoiling what he stole,—nay, how to lend another man's property an enhanced value.

Again, there is the second edition of the *Somers Tracts*, "Revised, augmented, and arranged" by Sir Walter Scott; the *Aldine Poets*, with Memoirs by the Rev. John Mitford; the *History of Amadis of Gaul*, translated from the original Portuguese by Robert Southey. There is a *Life of Titian*, by James Northcote, R.A.; and *Select Poets of Great Britain*, by William Hazlitt.

Scott put his name on the title-page of the *Somers Tracts*, and did little besides. The wretched old translation of *Amadis*, corrected here and there in Southey's own hand, still exists; it is the copy which the printer probably employed for the edition from the original Portuguese. All that Mr. Mitford did for the *Poets* was to preface each with a biography in very indifferent English. Northcote had less concern in the *Life of Titian*, and Hazlitt in the *Select Poets*, than Scott had in the *Somers Tracts*, or Campbell in the lives of Siddons, Lawrence and Petrarch. The booksellers and the public paid for the names, and got them, but scarcely anything else. There are many performances in every

literature which, being translations, pass for original productions. But a singular instance of the converse of this presents itself in the *Tales of the Genii*, really written by James Ridley, and purporting to be taken from the Persian by Sir Charles Morell.

About half the printed paper we have is either anonymous or pseudonymous. We cannot even be sure that we have identified all that Johnson did for Cave, and all that Goldsmith did for Newbery. Sensible writers keep back the not very brilliant doings of their youth. Their days of drudgery in booksellers' back-parlours were to the men of the last century their prehistoric era. Lamb committed to the press more than all that he thought worthy of preservation; but it would not have occupied the six octavo volumes which compose, in the publishers' vernacular, "the library edition of his works." Dickens, in our own day, was surely not very backward in giving publicity to every scrap which he judged deserving of paper and print, yet an editor has been found for sundry waifs and strays which it would have been far kinder to have left where they were. This is running into an unwise and unhealthy extreme. For we are unable to think of an author whose reputation would be proof against an exhaustive collection of his works. Rather let a future generation, which has lost the clues, put all nameless trifles into a new Foundling Hospital for Wit. Or is it to be taken for granted that we understand an author's interests and desires better than himself? What would Shelley have thought of the late prodigious edition of his works in prose and verse? Surely poor Keats would have tried hard to commit to the flames his love-letters if he had deemed it possible that any human creature would ever be so cruel as to lay them before the public. Of the six volumes of Lamb's works, we would cheerfully give three, on the contrary, for the letters addressed during so many years to Lamb and his sister, not one of which is known to exist.

To conclude. A chapter might be set forth upon books which have been constructed by cunning literary artificers out of rough notes handed to them by persons of genius, whose talent lay somewhere at a distance, from committing their great thoughts or dis-

coveries to paper with a judicious and becoming regard to sequence and orthography. A worthy old soul died the other day whose speciality it was to "dish up" (as Lamb phrases it) books for gentlemen whose learning did not embrace spelling and stops. But the present is a branch of our subject in which a jarring chord might easily be struck.



WAS THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY BURNT BY THE MAHOMETANS?

BY LEONARD A. WHEATLEY.

"**T**HE Mahometans did *not* destroy the Alexandrian Library," says Mons. Renan in his lecture on the antagonism of Islam to science,*—and yet how is it that the general belief is that they did?

We find writers like John Sterling† and F. D. Maurice‡ take it for granted, and yet protests have been raised by Gibbon, by Fournier in his *Esprit dans l'Histoire*, by Delepierre in his *Historical Fallacies*, by Hill Burton in his *Bookhunter*, and by others. These writers, however, still leave the question in uncertainty,§ but the settling of it, if such a thing is possible, has now been achieved by Dr. Ludolf Krehl, who, in a paper read before the fourth International Congress of Orientalists, has brought his knowledge of Arabic and his power of criticism to bear upon the origin of the myth, and shows that the statement has been found in no document until five hundred years after the supposed event. From the pages of Matter|| we learn the history of the library or rather of the libraries of Alexandria, and find that the library originated by Ptolemy Soter, and founded by his son

* Renan (E.), *L'Islamisme et la Science*: 8vo, Paris, 1883.

† *Essays and Tales*, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1848.

‡ *Friendship of Books and other Lectures*, 1 vol. 8vo, London, 1874.

§ The subject has been discussed in Petit-Radel, *Recherches sur les Bibliothèques anciennes et modernes*, Paris, 1819, and in Ritschl, *die Alexandrinische Bibliotheken*, Breslau, 1839.

|| Matter (J.) *Essai Historique sur l'Ecole d'Alexandrie*, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1820,

Philadelphus, was burnt accidentally during the occupation of the town by Julius Cæsar.

"Cæsar entrenched himself in the quarter of the palace, where he was shut up with a small body of men. Not expecting to be able to defend his galleys against the numerous fleet of the Egyptians, he set fire to the latter, and the fire having caught the palace, soon reduced to ashes the library and museum of the Ptolemies. Thus a measure of military tactics menaced the glory and destroyed the monuments of three centuries. One legion more, had it arrived in Egypt with Cæsar, would have saved the library." This library was at Bruchium, and was supposed to have contained about 700,000 volumes, though more probably the number was from 300,000 to 400,000. Cleopatra did her best to repair the loss, and induced Mark Antony to present to her the Pergamos library.

This library, however, was not the only one at Alexandria, there being another in the Serapeum, which had been founded by Euergetes II. This king, who at first had discouraged scholars, had afterwards bought many learned works in Greece and caused copies of others to be made when the original could not be had; and by this means had so much enlarged Ptolemy's library that a new building was required to hold the surplus books, and they were then deposited in the temple of Serapis.

The fact related by Suetonius that Domitian sent to Egypt to have works copied for the libraries of Rome, shows that a library there was then famous; and it seemed to be the policy of the Roman emperors down to Marcus Aurelius to keep up the reputation of the Alexandrian school, regarding it as the first in the empire, but soon after that period this policy was changed. According to Ammianus Marcellinus, the Alexandrian Museum and the Serapeum were abandoned in A.D. 257, and there was also a civil war there in 274; no special mention is made of the library, but it must have suffered damage in such times, though it was not totally destroyed as it still existed in A.D. 391. At that date the Patriarch Theophilus was so annoyed at the Pagan element then dominant at the Serapeum that he determined to destroy it, and being unable of himself to do so he complained to the Emperor Theodosius the Great, who

ordered it to be destroyed.* If any books were still left, it is probable that they were removed to Byzantium by Theodosius II., who is related to have enlarged his libraries by bringing books from all quarters, Egypt being specially mentioned.

Alexandria was captured by Amru, A.D. 640, but it is doubtful whether any library existed there to be destroyed. It is not mentioned in the letter of Amru to the Caliph Omar, which is thus quoted by Dr. Krehl.† "I have taken the town. I cannot describe its treasures, and content myself in reporting to you that I have found therein four thousand palaces, four thousand baths, four thousand taxable Jews, four hundred royal theatres, and twelve thousand gardeners who sell vegetables." It is possible that Amru may have written a second letter, which has been lost; though it is not probable, as the stay of this general in Alexandria was short. Dr. Krehl shows further that we have full accounts of the taking of the town, in which the library is not mentioned; besides, "the siege lasted fourteen months, and for so long a time because the town was open to the sea, and the Greeks were able always to procure on that side reinforcements in men, provisions, etc. It is expressly related that the rich and powerful used this favourable opportunity to place their riches and possessions in safety, and the majority left the town." This being the case, how easily could the books, if any still remained, have been removed!

The character of Omar, who from being an opponent to Mahomet became his bigoted follower, and drove out of Arabia all Christians and Jews, would be quite consistent with the legend; and yet his conduct then, as recorded by contemporaries, is opposed to it, for he is said to have refused the request of his soldiers to sack the town, but "commanded only a tribute according to the value of the property and a poll tax to be imposed, and the lives and property of the inhabitants to be spared." The Christians and Jews were even promised liberty of worship on

* Orosius, who lived in the fifth century, "saw himself the cupboards from which the books had been seized by the Christians, as ordered by the Bishop Theophilus."—Matter i. 297.

† *Atti del IV. Congresso Internazionale degli Orientalisti*, 8vo, Florence, 1881: vol. i., p. 449.

paying tribute. Hadji Kalifah, it is true, states that the zeal of the Mahometans went so far that they burnt all books written in a non-Arabic language which they found in the countries they conquered; but this was written as late as the seventeenth century, while from contemporaries we learn that freedom of worship was granted to Jews and Christians.

According to Dr. Krehl, the myth occurs first in the pages of Abl-al-Latif, who is no historian, but a writer of travels. His words are few: speaking of the ruins which he saw in Alexandria he says,—“I believe that here was the porch where Aristotle and later his disciples gave instruction, and that here was the academy which Alexander built at the founding of the town, and in which the library was placed which Amr Ibn-al-Asi caused to be burnt by the command of Omar.” This is evidently a mere report or rumour, and if one part of the saying is wrong—for Alexander did not found the library, nor was Aristotle at Alexandria—the rest may be equally incorrect.

The anecdote as generally quoted is taken from the Arabic works of Abul-Farag, where is the first full account of the destruction, and the one which has been constantly repeated by later writers; but even here the Library is not mentioned, but “the books in the Royal Treasury”; and again it is singular that in the original chronicle in Syriac, of which the Arabic is an abridgement, no such event is related. In fact, several passages in the Arabic are missing in the fuller Syriac chronicle: it is said that “this story was added because of special interest to the Arabians.” Abul-Farag, or “Gregorius Bar-Hebræus,” says Dr. Krehl, “was the son of Aaron, a Jewish physician, and was born at Mitilene in the year 1226; he enjoyed in his youth excellent instruction in Greek, Syriac and Arabic,” and was therefore fitted to be, as he is reckoned, “one of the foremost Syriac scholars, distinguished by his acuteness and conscientiousness in the selection of his sources.” Still criticism is by no means the strong point of Arab writers, as they often place opposing passages together,* and generally are mere compilers.

* Tabari, who lived in the beginning of the tenth century, has written a large historical work on the conquests of Islam, and in this he quotes traditions

Such even is said to be the character of Al Makiri, a writer of the seventeenth century, notwithstanding that he was “one of the most diligent and thorough collectors.”

The fact that this event is also “wanting in the *Annals of Eutychius* is still more striking.” Eutychius, who lived in the tenth century, was Patriarch of Alexandria, and gives a very elaborate account of the taking of the city. “He would certainly use the best sources available to him,” as he wrote on the spot and in the very “place of the event”; besides, as Dr. Krehl says, “he was a scholar for whom the loss of the library, if it did really exist at the time of the taking of Alexandria, would have been a sad and pitiable event, as it would doubtless have contained Christian writings to him very important and valuable.”

Dr. Krehl mentions another Christian, Al Makin, who also wrote in Egypt, but three hundred years later. “He reports very fully the taking of the town, down to the smallest detail, but mentions not one word of the destruction of the library.”

Considering the improbabilities attached to the myth—for besides those already mentioned there is the further one of “four thousand baths being heated for six months” with rolls of papyrus or parchment—we think that the German Professor is justified in his conclusion that “the adherents of the Prophet must be absolved from the reproach that the Alexandrian Library fell as a sacrifice to their religious zeal.”



BAYLY'S PRACTICE OF PIETY.



THE following list of the various editions of Bishop Lewis Bayly's *The Practice of Piety* is the result of research through many years. Other editions than those noted have come under observation; but as they were all despoiled of their title-pages and of the epistle dedicatory, there was no clue to the edition or to the place and date of publication. The third edition, obtained by the

contradictory to one another, with full names of his authority. This work is now being reprinted in Leyden in twenty quarto volumes.

British Museum in 1878, is a lovely little volume; a volume corresponding to it in size and in number of pages, but not so bright or clean in the type, is in my possession; but it is unfortunately without title-page or epistle dedicatory. Another volume of an early date, and despoiled in like manner, is in the possession of Mr. Wm. Freelove, of Bury St. Edmunds. The authority for the edition is given, the title, the epistle dedicatory, and the advertisement which sometimes occurs after the epistle dedicatory. I hope that my example may be followed; and that Mr. Bailey and others will supplement my list. It will be noticed that the title-pages and the epistles dedicatory are often at variance as to the date, and the edition. I can give no explanation of the volumes published in 1636 and in 1675, and called in the epistle dedicatory the twenty-fourth and the thirteenth editions.

WILLIAM COOKE, F.S.A.

The Practise of Pietie. 3rd ed.: *Tit.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1613, 12mo, pp. 1032.—British Museum.

The Practise of Pietie. 6th ed.: London, 1615, 12mo, pp. 984.—J. O., *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., vol. v., p. 47.

The Practise of Pietie. 11th ed.: *Tit.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1619, 12mo, pp. 814.—British Museum and Bodleian Library.

The Practise of Pietie. 15th ed.: London, 1624, 12mo, pp. 812.—J. H. T., Hartford, Connecticut, *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., vol. v., p. 213.

The Practise of Pietie. 18th ed.: *Tit.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1625, 12mo, pp. 814.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

La Pratique de Piété. 1^{re} ed. Française *Tit.* Genève, 1625, 12mo, pp. 642. Traduite sur la 3^{me} ed. Anglaise. *Ep. Ded.*—Bodleian Library.

The Practise of Pietie. 20th ed.: *Tit.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1627, 12mo, pp. 814.—British Museum.

Praxis Pietatis: Das ist, Übung der Gottseligkeit. Zurych, 1629, 12mo, pp. 612.—Bodleian Library.

The Practise of Pietie. 25th ed.: *Tit.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1630, 12mo, pp. 814.—Bodleian Library.

The Practise of Pietie. 28th ed.: Edinburgh, 1630.—J. O., *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., vol. v., p. 47.

Yr Ymarfer Oddwioi-Deb. Llundain 1630, 12mo, pp. 698. Chronogram on the last page: arfer DVwIOL-Deb a LafVrIaISI, yn oeD IesV. DIWEDD.—Bodleian Library.

The Practice of Pietie. 30th ed.: *Tit.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1632, 12mo, pp. 814.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Pietie. 31st ed. *Tit.*; 24th ed. *Ep. Ded.* London, 1633, 12mo, pp. 702.—British Museum.

The Practice of Pietie. 31st ed.: *Ep. Ded.* Edynburg, 16mo, pp. 516.—British Museum.

The Practice of Pietie. 31st ed. *Tit.*; 25th, *Ep. Ded.* Delf, 16mo, pp. 624.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety.—31st ed.: *Ep. Ded.* Delf, 12mo, pp. 540.—British Museum.

The Practice of Pietie. 33rd ed. *Tit.*; 32nd ed. *Ep. Ded.* London, 1635, 8vo, pp. 702.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. 35th ed.: *Tit.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1635, 12mo, pp. 702.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. 24th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* Printed by R. B. for R. A. 1636, 12mo, pp. 564.—British Museum.

La Pratique de Piété. 7^{me} ed. Franç., Genève, 1636, 12mo.—British Museum.

The Practice of Pietie. 34th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1638, 16mo, pp. 560.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 31st ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1638, 16mo, pp. 516.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. Title lost. 34th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* 12mo, pp. 466.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Pietie. 37th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1638, 12mo, pp. 536.—Sion College.

The Practice of Piety. 38th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1639, 16mo, pp. 702.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

Praxis Pietatis. Das is Die Übung von Gottseligkeit. Dantzig, 1639, 16mo, pp. 612.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

De Practycke Oeffeninghe der Godsaligheyt. Utrecht, 1640, 16mo, pp. 544.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

Medgyesi Praxis Pietatis, Azaz Kegyesség-Gyatorlas. Löcsén, 1641, 12mo.—British Museum.

The Practice of Pietie. 31st ed.: *Ep. Ded.* Amsterdam, 1642, 16mo, pp. 416.—British Museum, and Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

Praxis Pietatis. To iest Cwiczenie Pobożności. W. Toruniu 1647, 12mo, pp. 950.—British Museum, Bodleian Library.

The Practice of Piety. 31st. ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1648, 16mo, pp. 412.—Bodleian Library.

The Practice of Pietie. Amsterdam, 1649.—Chetham's Hospital, Manchester.*

Praxis Pietatis. Das ist Übung der Gottseligkeit. Utrecht, 1649, 24mo.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. 33rd ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1653, 16mo, pp. 466.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Pietie. 13th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1654, 16mo, pp. 472.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 33rd ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1656, 16mo, pp. 702.—British Museum, and Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 34th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1661, 16mo, pp. 466.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

La Pratique de Piété. 11^{me} ed. Fran. *Tit.*; 3^{me} *Ep. Ded.* Rouen, 1662, 16mo, pp. 690.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

Manitowampae Pomantomoonk. Cambridge, New England, 1665, 8vo, pp. 398.—Bodleian Library.

La Pratique de Piété. 12^{me} ed. Fran. Paris, 1667, 12mo.—British Museum.

La Prattica Da Pietæt. Scuol, 1668, 8vo, pp. 522.—British Museum and Bodleian Library.

La Prattica Da Pietæt. Segvonda Part. (not by Bp. Bayly). Scuol, 1668, 12mo, pp. 126.—Bodleian Library.

The Practice of Piety.—35th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1669, 12mo, pp. 702.—British Museum and Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 35th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1669, 12mo, pp. 466.—British Museum.

* The volume has been mislaid, and an examination of the *Ep. Ded.* has not been possible.

La Prattica Da Pietæt, en niess Languaig Rumonsch de la ligia Grischa (Oberland Dialect). Lgiont, 1670, 8vo.—British Museum. See *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., vol. xii., p. 297.

The Practice of Piety. 33rd ed.: *Ep. Ded.*, with Autograph of Charles Wesley. London, 1672, 8vo, pp. 352.—Bodleian Library. Another copy without the autograph in the Cambridge University Library.

Yr Ymarfer Oddvwiol-Deb. Llundain, 1675, 8vo.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. 13th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1675, 16mo, pp. 500.—Lambeth Library, Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 32nd ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1680, 12mo, pp. 472.—British Museum.

La Pratique de Piété. 16^{me} ed. Franç. Genève, 1684, 12mo, pp. 664.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. London, 1685, pp. 548.—Sion College.

Manitowompae Pomantomoonk. Cambridge, New England, 1685, pp. 460.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. Now for the first time printed in so large a character. London, 1685, 8vo, pp. 548.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. 41st ed.: *Advert.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1687 *Adv.*, 1689 *Tit.* 16mo, pp. 466.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. Title destroyed. 41st ed. *Ep. Ded.*; 42nd *Advert.* London, 1692.—W. Frelove, Esq.

The Practice of Piety. 42nd ed.: *Ep. Ded.* London, 1695, 12mo, pp. 566.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A., Rev. E. Marshall, F.S.A.

Yr Ymarfer Oddvwiol-Deb. Mwŷthig, 1700 (?) 8vo.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. London, 1702, 8vo, pp. 468.—British Museum, Bodleian Library, Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 51st ed.: London, 1714, 8vo, pp. 468.—Cambridge University Library.

The Practice of Piety. 53rd ed.: 1st ed. printed in America. Boston, U.S., 1716, 12mo, pp. 430.—*Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., vol. v., p. 213.

The Practice of Piety. Boston, U.S., 1718.—Brown University, Providence, R.I. See *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., vol. v., p. 213.

The Practice of Piety. 53rd ed. *Tit.* : London *Title* 1719: *Emb. Tit.* 1713, 8vo, pp. 464.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

La Pratica da Pietà. Coira, 1720. 12mo. —British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. 55th ed.: *Tit.* London, 1723.—Wm. Freelove, Esq.

The Practice of Piety. 57th ed.: *Adv.* and *Ded.* London, 1728.—16mo, pp. 420.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 58th ed.: *Adv.* and *Ep. Ded.* London, 1730 *Tit.*; 1734 *Adv.* 12mo, pp. 420.—British Museum and Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 59th ed.: *Tit.* London, 1734. 8vo, pp. 464.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 58th ed.: *Ep. Ded.*, with an engraved title of the Last Judgment, London, 1754, 12mo, pp. 420.—British Museum.

The Practice of Piety. 62nd ed.: *Tit.* London, 1757, 8vo, pp. 464.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

La Pratica da Pietät. 2nd ed.: Scuol. 1771, 8vo, pp. 133.—Bodleian Library, *Notes and Queries*, 5th series, vol. xii., p. 297.

La Prattica da Pietæt. Seguonda Part. Scuol. 1771, 8vo, pp. 574.—Bodleian Library.

The Practice of Piety. 60th ed.: *Ep. Ded.* and *Adv.*: with engraved title of the Last Judgment. London, 1771. 12mo, pp. 310.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 64th ed. *Tit.*: 58th *Ep. Ded.* Berwick, 1789, 12mo, pp. 352.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 71st ed.: *Tit.* Perth, Edinburgh, Leith, and London, 1792. 12mo, pp. 302.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 63rd ed.: Alston, Cumberland, 1808, 12mo, pp. 364.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 74th ed.: *Tit.* Exeter, 1821, 8vo, pp. 472; with frontispiece of the inside of a church, a clergyman in a high pulpit praying, with a man two boys and two girls also praying.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. 74th ed.: *Tit.* Frontispiece, The Infant Samuel. Exeter,

1821, 8vo, pp. 472.—Rev. Canon W. Cooke, F.S.A.

The Practice of Piety. New ed.: London and Edinburgh, 1842, 12mo, pp. 344. British Museum, Bodleian Library.



THE LITERATURE OF POSIES.*



WHEN a book-lover wishes to reproduce for private circulation some treasure of past times, it is not always easy for him to find a book suitable for his purpose. Such a book should be generally interesting as well as rare, and it should not be too bulky. Mr. Roberts Brown has been successful in his search for a garland to be presented to the sette of Odd Volumes. The little book he has reproduced unites the above characteristics, and we are pleased to see it placed a little further from total annihilation, for there are many sad proofs that books frequently are annihilated and leave no trace behind them.

"*Love's Garland* . . . Printed by Andrew Clark, and are to be sold by Tho. Passenger at the Three Bibles upon London Bridge, 1674," is excessively rare, and not to be obtained for love or money. It has been reproduced in facsimile by Mr. Wyman with much success.

Although posies have gone out of fashion, we remember that they were once common on rings because the rings have come down to our own time with their mottoes upon them. When, however, these posies were the fashion, handkerchiefs and gloves were the chief vehicles. A young man gives his love a scarf with this posy wrought on it,—

"A constant heart
Within a woman's brest
Is Ophire gold
Within an ivory chest."

* *Love's Garland, or Posies for Rings, Hand-kerchers and Gloves and such pretty tokens that Lovers send their Loves.* A reprint, whereunto is added a collection of Posie mottoes, gathered from divers sources, and entitled *Ye Garland of 3rd Sette of Odd Volumes*, to which is prefixed an introduction in which some trite things are said concerning the efforts of the early al-chemists to transmute the baser metals into gold, . . . By JAMES ROBERTS BROWN, Alchymist, etc., F.R.G.S., etc. Imprinted by Bro. C. W. H. Wyman, 1883; pp. 102.

To this the lady returns answer,—

“Of such a treasure then
Art thou possest,
For thou hast such a heart
In such a brest.”

Some of the headings to these verses are very curious : thus we read—“The posie of a pitifull lover writ in a riban carnation, three penny broad, and wound about a fair branch of rosemary, upon which he wittily playes” ; again, “A posie written by one Simon Mattocke, Sexton of Great Wambleton, in the behalfe of a youth of his parish, to the fairest milk-maid in the next, sent to her pinn’d to the orange tawny top of a very fair pair of gloves, of six pence.” A young maiden sends this posy to her lover plaited in a bracelet of her own hair :—

“When this about thine arm doth rest,
Remember her that loves thee best.”

The Card of Courtship, or the Language of Love, an earlier book, “fitted to the humours of all degrees, sexes and conditions, made up of all sorts of curious and ingenious dialogues, pithy and pleasant discourses, eloquent and witty letters ; delicious songs and sonnets, fine fancies, harmonious odes, sweet rhapsodies. London, Printed by J. C. for Humphrey Moseley, and are sold at his shop at the signe of the Princes Arms in St. Paul’s Churchyard, 1653,” contains some posies for rings and bracelets.

Mr. Brown has added some posies arranged in chronological order. The first three of these are attributed to the reign of Henry VI. :—

“Til deithe depart.
Never newe,
Till my live’s end.”

The valuable ring collection of Mr. John Evans, Treas. R.S., contains a large number of these ornaments with posies, and these Mr. Brown has printed, as well as some communicated by Mr. Robert Day, jun., of Cork. Several of these are very curious, and many of the spellings are quaint, as—

“Let vartu be Gide to the,
Not valeu but vertu.
To Hartes in one.
The Yock of Love is swieth.”

Mr. William Lewis, of the *Bath Herald and Express*, told Mr. Roberts that posy rings were worn by the Bath fishwomen at

the early part of the last century, and that he had seen one exactly like the ordinary wedding ring, but exceptionally heavy and massive, and the wearer by its size must have been “a Bonnie Fishwife” ; it was engraved inside, in the old-fashioned Court hand, as follows :—

“My eyes did find, my heart made choice
Of her who makes me now rejoice.”

The members who go to make up the sette of Odd Volumes have each a special office : thus there is a Necromancer, a Xylographer, an Attorney-General, a Master of the Rolls, an Art Critic, an Art Director, an Organist, an Armourer, a Leech, a Librarian, a Herald, a Master of the Ceremonies, a Historiographer, an Antiquary, a Typographer, a Musical Referee ; and the office of Alchymist is filled by the producer of this little book. His ex-Oddship Bernard Quaritch on one occasion said, “In time Bro. Brown will no doubt discover the philosopher’s stone and issue it as an Odd Volume.” Looking upon this as a command, Bro. Brown set to work to solve this vexed question. How he fared in the quest he tells us in a valuable introduction. First comes a list of some of the chief works on Alchemy which the beginner must study, then a reference to the contents of some of these books. The words of Paracelsus help the modern alchymist to a solution of his difficulties : “Away with these false disciples who hold that our divine science has no other end but that of making gold and silver. True alchymy has but one aim and object,—to extract the quintessence and to prepare arcana tinctures and elixirs which may restore to man the health and soundness he has lost.” He no longer makes use of his pots and crucibles, but finds in the subject of the little book he has here reprinted a greater power than any philosopher’s stone, for it can transform the souls of man.

Our readers have possibly had enough of metaphor, and in concluding we may say that Mr. Brown has preserved an interesting book from almost total extinction, and presented his fellow-members with a very dainty volume.



AMONG THE STATE PAPERS.

PART III. (continued). See IV., p. 101.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

- 1591, July 3.—[J. Snowden] to Cecil. There lacks the *History of the Indies*, by Josephus ACOSTA, which was brought to know the descriptions of places, the commodities, where their chief treasures were got, and how transported. Hopes he has detained it; it is a rare book, and as it treats of such a necessary argument, and is written by one who has travelled the country many years, it is worth reviewing, especially as their case now stands. RIBADINERA'S *Book of Tribulation* tends to comfort his countrymen for the loss of their Armada, and to encourage them to a second adventure. F. PARSONS' drift, in his book of the *New Martyrs of England* and *Seminary of Valladolid*, is to persuade people that the king has the hearts of more than a third part of the realm, and that they are ready to assist him, and have no hope but in Spain. Has noted all the places tending to this, and sends some translations of them. Finds nothing in the rest of the books but learning and divinity, but Cecil may find something else to his purpose, as disloyal and virulent speeches about the Queen and Council. In one of the letters, under the term the Baker and the Bakehouse, was contained the pretence of the Lord Strange, and in the other certain names and houses in London where he would find letters. Wonders at these being missing, as all the rest in the same cover appear.—P. 67.
- 1591 (?)—Extract from the *Distinctions of Gratian*, concerning archbishops, bishops, and the canons of the Apostles, [Endorsed by Lord Burghley; Latin, 1½ pages.]—P. 162.
- 1593 (?)—Extract from HOOKER'S *Ecclesiastical Polity*, touching the public ministry of holy things.—P. 405.
- 1592.—*Itinerary* of Ant. MASSON, describing

his visits to Padua, Verona, Brescia, Milan, Como, Lugano, Bellinzona, over the St. Gothard pass to several parts of Switzerland, and ending at Argenton; referring to a former description of the rest of his travels. Endorsed [by Lord Burghley. 5½ pages. Latin hexameters.]—P. 163.

- 1594, Jan. 1.—Philibert Du Bois to [Burghley]. Offers to him some *Italian Psalms*, lately given to the light by his friend Horatio PALLAVICINI, and presented to Her Majesty.—P. 406.
- 1591, Aug. 10—20. — Clitheroe to Gerard Bourghet, French gentleman at London. Wants STOW'S *Chronicle* —P. 85.

- 1591, Sept. 27.—Peter Wentworth to Lord Burghley. His simple labour having come to Her Majesty and his Lordship's knowledge, entreats him to consider, as proved more at large in the book, how neither church nor commonwealth can possibly overlive Her Majesty's days, without settling the succession of the Crown. *Endloses*

I. Peter WENTWORTH to Lord Burghley. The reason why he said so little in defence of that which seemed to be a copy of his labour was, that he never saw it but when it was in his Lordship's hands, and it was not copied by his consent, nor did he think his Lordship would have dealt with him in it; so he was unprovided with an answer; the matter being also out of his head, because he had not lately read the book. The title that the Lord Chancellor gave it of "*A Book of the Heir-Apparent*," and his saying that it came out of clothiers' and tailors' shops, caused the writer to think it had been some other.—P. 107.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.

- 1592, Feb. 6. Westminster.—Grant to Rich. Field, printer, of the sole licence of printing Orlando Furioso, translated into English verse by John Harrington.—P. 179.
- 1594, April 2.—Re-examination of Simon

Knowles before Justice Rich. Young. . . . Lawrence, a bookbinder in Antwerp, speaks good French, was born at Sheffield, and comes over often with intelligence, being sent by Mr. Versingham, a printer. . . .—P. 478.

1594.—Blank form of lease Printed by John Wolfe, printer to the city.—P. 576.

There are some bibliographical items belonging to the period with which we are at present dealing contained in the *Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Records*. A sort of gleaning of these reports has been made, of which the following is the result.

In the appendix (No. 5) to the 27th Report is a "Chronological List of Documents prepared by Mr. Sanders, forming Part II. of the Book of Facsimiles of National Manuscripts in process of being taken by Photocopying," and among the documents of the reign of Edward VI. (pp. 133-4) are the following:—

"Sir William Pickering to Sir William Cecil. He has just ordered three books to be bound for him, a small volume of Euclid with the figures, a discourse of Machiavelli, and one of Monsieur Lon, but doubts whether he will be satisfied with them. The only new work he can hear of is one out of Italy not yet published, which he will also send as soon as it comes to hand. St. Denis, December 15, [1551]. [Holograph. In English.]"

"Sir William Pickering to Sir William Cecil. The books whereof he wrote in his last are now converted into a *New Testament* in Greek, *Lorologe de Princes*, *La Discourse de la Guerre de Langnay*, and the *Ethics of Aristotle* in Italian, which he will send him by the merchant courier. He is prevented sending others with them by the unpunctuality of the binder, and one of these is neither ruled nor washed, 'God give him the quartain!' The next time Cecil wants anything of the sort done he must give longer notice. . . . Dated at Paris, Christmas night [1551]," with the following postscript,—

"If the bearer, who is the merchant's post, and 'a vere knave withal' having charged six crowns for the carriage of the books in addition to his regular pay, does not arrive

in proper time, he advises Cecil to hang him, and concludes with wishing Cecil a happy new year." [Holograph. In English.]

In another letter from Paris, of a later date, Pickering expresses a hope that the books arrived in good time by the merchant courier, and adds—"As for Euclid and Machiavelli the binder had bound them in such a bungling manner that he has burnt them both."

The next two letters are from authors, presenting copies of their works to King Edward—

"Charles du Molin, Counsellor at law of Paris, to King Edward, presenting his majesty with a copy of a work [*Comm: ad edictum Henrici II. contra parvas datas et abusos Curie Romanæ*, Lugd. 1552, 4to], written by him and dedicated to his majesty's father-in-law, King Henry II. of France." Dated at Paris April 12, 1552. [Holograph. In French.]

"Agnace d'Albiac to King Edward. He presents his majesty with a copy of the book of Job [*de l'Imprimerie de Jean Gerard* 1552, 8vo, now in the Library of the British Museum (690, a, b)] recently done into French verse by him, foreseeing that his majesty, by restoring the Gospel, will gain the same reputation as Solomon acquired by building the temple. "For in restoring by the Gospel what he restored by the Law, you work in fact to a common end. Dated at Lausanne August 1, 1552. [Holograph. In French.]"

In a letter dated at Rheims, Oct. 2, 1552, to Sir Wm. Cecil, Pickering says he will send the pedigrees and books which Cecil writes for as soon as he can procure them. Which is further evidence of Cecil's genealogical industry.

The following letter may very probably have been written by Mildred, who became Cecil's wife:—

"A lady [one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke of Giddy Hall, Essex] to the Lady Jane Grey, presenting her with a copy of the works of Basil the Great, whom she extols as surpassing all the Bishops of his time in splendour of birth, extent of learning, and fervent zeal of piety; and the reading of whose discourses she therefore deems especially fitting for one who is herself

of the noblest origin and altogether illustrious for learning and piety." She hopes that the reading of this gift "to one indeed looking only to the ink and paper paltry and small, but to one well weighing its usefulness more valuable than gold and precious stones," may be no less pleasant and enjoyable to Lady Jane than it has been to herself during all her youth. [Undated; probably 1552. In Greek.]

The list of documents from which these excerpts are taken is continued in Report 28, p. 72, where the following notices occur:—

"Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. He sends by the bearer a few books he wrote of, and as soon as the plague has ceased in Paris he will go there and see if he can find some other that may be acceptable. . . . On the Sunday last past a Jew was solemnly christened in the king's presence, by the name of Catharinus, after the Queen his godmother, for godfather he had none. 'The Jew's father, a physician and learned in the Talmud, who has also been christened by the name of Ludovicus Carettus, has written a little book in Hebrew, turned into Latin, a copy of which he will shortly send Sir William. He would have sent more, but the printer is dead, and no more can be had till his executors have settled his affairs."

"The Burgomaster and magistrates of Dantzic to Queen Mary. In spite of a proclamation issued by them some time back forbidding any one under a heavy penalty to publish in any place, or affix to any doors libellous pamphlets or verses against any power, estate, or dignity whatsoever, they hear with great regret that a most offensive and insolent lampoon has been issued against Her Majesty within their jurisdiction. They have therefore had the printer before them, who confessed that it had been struck off from his type at the instigation of an Englishman named William Hotson, by whom he had been furnished with a form according to which it was to be printed, and who had promised to bear him harmless from any evil consequences that might arise from its publication. Hotson having acknowledged this to be true, both he and the printer have been committed to prison, and if any accom-

plices can be discovered they also shall be committed. In the meantime they request this Her Majesty will appoint some one to prosecute the offenders, who shall be detained until such appointment be made. Dantzic, July 17, 1554 [original in Latin]."—P. 78.

"John Knox to Queen Elizabeth. The Queen of Scotland is earnestly labouring to have a treatise entitled 'The First Blast of the Trompet' confuted, and the hearts of princes inflamed against the writer. It were foolishness in him to advise Her Majesty, especially upon a subject that touches himself; but he feels sure that the Queen of Scotland would not take such pains about his book unless her crafty councils were shooting at a farther mark. Two years ago he had written his full declaration touching that work to Her Majesty, and experience hath shown that he is undesirous of innovations, 'so Christ Jesus be not in his members openlie troden under the feitt of the ungodlie.' Edinburgh, August 6, 1561. Holograph [Original in English]."—P. 84.

The following (p. 86) is scarcely bibliographical, but certainly curious:—

"A rudely drawn hieroglyphic in pen and ink, apparently alluding to the Queen of Scots and Earl Bothwell. The Queen is represented as a mermaid, wielding a sort of scourge in her right hand, surmounted by the motto 'Spe illecto inani,' and with the letters M. R. on either side. The Earl is figured as a hare, distinguished by the letters 'J. H.', for James Hepburn, running over a field enclosed in three concentric circles, edged with a fringe of daggers and bearing two mottoes. [June 1567.]"

In the Report of the Commissioners for "collecting official papers for transcription from the Carte papers at the Bodleian Library, Oxford," (Deputy Keeper's 30th Report, Appendix No. 11, p. 504), there are one or two of Carte's collections of documents, which, as books, although not publications, of the period, are of interest. For instance, to quote the words of the Report:—

"A very important body of materials for English history, evidently collected by Carte in the preparation for his great work [History of England], is a series of despatches of French ambassadors in England, addressed to

their court at various periods from London, and not only bearing on the particular objects for which they were severally accredited to England, but also illustrating the general course of English affairs at the time. These papers, which occupy volumes lxxxii—lxxxviii, and which, although not arranged in the order of time, relate to different periods, extending from 1552 to 1649, are evidently transcripts from the originals in the French archives, to which, through the influence of his Jacobite friends, Carte, during his long exile abroad after Bishop Atterbury's conspiracy, appears to have had free access. The first of these collections in the order of time (vols. lxxxvii., lxxxviii.), the memoirs of the Embassy of Antony de Noailles and of that of his brother Francis in England, from December 1552 to May 1561, is full of interest for the secret history of the reign of Queen Mary (especially of the various negotiations about her marriage), and of the first years of Elizabeth; but this correspondence was published soon after Carte's copy was made, by the Abbé Vertot."

And again (on page 508):—

"A great part of the volume now numbered cxxxi evidently belonged to the collection of Fitzwilliam papers, and might more conveniently have followed in order the volumes of the last named collection (numbered lv.—lix.), which formed the subject of a former report. Indeed, all five volumes appear evidently to have belonged to one and the same collection of documents, bearing upon the latter years of Elizabeth and the reign of James I., to which collection we have little hesitation in assigning the four volumes, recently discovered in a very remarkable manner at the public library of Philadelphia, and now deposited in the Public Record Office in Dublin. The volume of Carte papers now numbered cxxxi is a very small folio, and was in fact described among the volumes of the quarto series in Messrs. Hardy and Brewer's report."

The following, from the Fifth Report (p. 136), although beyond the period we have reached in the *Calendars*, may be added:—

"Conspiracy to seize and imprison the king and Prince Henry, to raise the Lady Arabella Stuart to the Crown, etc. Trial and conviction of Sir Walter Raleigh, 7 Nov. 1603.

"Furthermore that Sir Walter Raleigh, 12 June then last, published and delivered to the Lord Cobham a certain book falsely and traitorously devised and written against the title of the King to the Crown of England, which book Lord Cobham received from Sir Walter:

"Furthermore, that for the purpose of effecting their traitorous designs and deposing the King and his royal progeny, the Lord Cobham, 14 June then last, published and delivered the said book to Brooke, who received the same."



JOHN PAYNE COLLIER AND HIS WORKS.

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

PART II.



OUR of the first year's publications of the Shakespeare Society have already been mentioned; and the fifth, edited by Mr. Collier, was:—

Patient Grissil: A Comedy. By Thomas Dekker, Henry Chettle, and William Haughton. Reprinted from the Black-letter edition of 1603. With an Introduction and Notes. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1841. 8vo, pp. xvi, 96.

The Introduction is signed J. P. C.

As noted in the last number, Bansley's *Treatise on the Pride of Women* was to have been printed for the Percy Society, but at the last moment it was decided to substitute *The Pain and Sorrow of Evil Marriage*. Under these circumstances Mr. Collier determined to print the rejected tract himself:—

A Treatise shewing and declaring the Pryde and Abuse of Women now-a-dayes. By Charles Bansley. Reprinted from an unique copy. [London, 1841.] Sm. 8vo, pp. 15.

The work of the year 1841 is not yet accounted for, and the industrious editor had still time to spare for the Percy Society, and for his own more special work upon Shakespeare.

The Mad Pranks and Merry Jestes of Robin

Goodfellow: Reprinted from the edition of 1628. With an Introduction by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, reprinted for the Percy Society. . . 1841. Sm. 8vo, pp. xx, 45.

Strange Histories, consisting of Ballads and other Poems, principally by Thomas Deloney. From the edition of 1607. With an Introduction and Notes. London, reprinted for the Percy Society, 1841. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii, 76.

Messrs. Whitaker induced the author to write the following pamphlet, to prepare the public for the forthcoming edition of Shakespeare:—

Reasons for a New Edition of Shakespeare's Works, containing notices of the defects of former impressions, and pointing out the lately acquired means of illustrating the Plays, Poems and Biography of the Poet. By J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A., author of the *History of English Dramatic Poetry and the Stage*, etc. 1841: Second edition, with additions, London, Whitaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane, 1842. 8vo, pp. viii, 56.

The Works of William Shakespeare. The text formed from an entirely new collation of the old editions, with the various readings, notes, a Life of the Poet, and a History of the early English Stage. By J. Payne Collier. London, Whitaker, 1841-4, 8vo, 8 vols.; second edition, London, 1853, 8 vols. 8vo; third edition, London, 1858, 6 vols. 8vo; reprinted New York 1853, 8 vols. 12mo. This edition was very highly esteemed, but has since been superseded by the Cambridge edition, and that of the Rev. Alexander Dyce.

A Dialogue bytwene the Commune Secretary and Jalowsye touchynge the unstableness of Harlottes, [by Edward Gosynhyll? edited, with introduction, by J. Payne Collier, London, 1842 ?] 4to, pp. iv, 4 leaves; 25 copies printed.

A Marriage Triumph on the Nuptials of the Prince Palatine and the Princess Elizabeth, Daughter of James I. By Thomas Heywood. Reprinted from the edition of 1613, with an Introduction and Notes. [By John Payne Collier.] London, reprinted for the Percy Society . . . 1842. Sm. 8vo, pp. xii, 32.

Collier subsequently edited several of Heywood's plays for the Shakespeare Society.

The History of Patient Grisel. Two early Tracts in Black-letter, with an Introduction and Notes [by John Payne Collier]. London, printed for the Percy Society. . . 1842, sm. 8vo, pp. xi, 63. Contains "The Ancient, True and Admirable History of Patient Grisel, a Poore Man's Daughter in France," 1619, and "The Pleasant and Sweet History of Patient Grissell, translated out of Italian," n.d. In the previous year Mr. Collier had printed for the Shakespeare Society an old play on Patient Grissil (see *ante*, p. 13).

Pierce Penniless's Supplication to the Devil. By Thomas Nash. From the first edition of 1592 compared with later impressions. With an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, reprinted for the Shakespeare Society, 1842. 8vo, pp. xxxii, 108.

Fools and Festers: with a Reprint of Robert Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608. With an Introduction and Notes. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1842. 8vo, pp. xx, 67. This was published without Mr. Collier's name, but the introduction is signed with his initials "J. P. C."

The Alleyn Papers. A collection of original documents illustrative of the Life and Times of Edward Alleyn, and of the early English Stage and Drama. With an Introduction by J. P. Collier. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1843. 8vo.

Honour Triumphant; and *A Line of Life.* Two Tracts by John Forde the Dramatist, unknown to the editors of his works, and now first reprinted from the original copies published in 1606 and 1620 [edited by J. P. Collier]. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1843. 8vo, pp. viii, 76.

A Treatise against Dicing, Dancing, Plays, and Interludes, with other Idle Pastimes. By John Northbrooke, Minister. From the earliest edition, about A.D. 1577. With an Introduction and Notes [by J. Payne Collier]. London, reprinted for the Shakespeare Society, 1843. 8vo, pp. xx, 188.

The Harmony of Birds: a Poem [attributed to J. Skelton], from the only known copy, printed by John Wight, in the middle of the sixteenth century. With an Introduction and Notes [by J. Payne Collier]. London, printed for the Percy Society, 1843. Sm. 8vo, pp. vii, 19.

Household Books of John Duke of Norfolk, and Thomas Earl of Surrey, temp. 1481—1490. From the original manuscripts in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. Printed for the Roxburghe Club, London, William Nicol, Shakespeare Press, 1844. 4to, half title, title, list of members 1 leaf, pp. xxix, 525.

Lyrical Poems, selected from Musical Publications between the years 1589 and 1600. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, printed for the Percy Society, 1844. Sm. 8vo, pp. vii, 92. The books selected from are Byrd's *Songs of Sundry Natures*, 1589; *Italian Madrigals*, Englished by T. Watson, 1590; T. Morley's *First Book of Ballads*, 1595; *New Book of Tablature*, 1596; *Weelkes' Ballads and Madrigals*, 1598; J. Farmer's *English Madrigals*, 1599; T. Morley's *Madrigals*, 1600; J. Dowland's *First and Second Books of Songs*, 1600.

Shakespeare's Library. A Collection of the Ancient Romances, Novels, Legends, Poems and Histories used by Shakespeare as the foundation of his Dramas. Now first collected and accurately reprinted from the original editions, with Introductory Notices. London, 1844. 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt published a second edition revised and enlarged in 1875. 6 vols. sm. 8vo. (London: Reeves and Turner).

The Ghost of Richard the Third. A Poem printed in 1614 and founded upon Shakespeare's historical Play. Reprinted from the only known copy, in the Bodleian Library. With an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1844. 8vo, pp. xv, 79.

The publication of the Shakespeare Society's Papers was commenced in 1844, and in the four volumes issued there were several short articles by Mr. Collier, a list of which is here given, although to do so it is necessary to break the chronological sequence.

Vol. i. (1844), art. 1, "Dogberry and his Associates. Arrest of the Conspirators with Mary Queen of Scots."

Art. 7, "The Passing measure Pavin." Illustrative of a passage in *Twelfth Night*.

Art. 14, "Albion Knight," a fragment of a Moral Play. From the original in the Library of the Duke of Devonshire.

Vol. ii. (1845), art. 5, "John Wilson, the Singer in *Much Ado about Nothing*, a Musical Composer in Shakespeare's Plays."

Art. 13, "On Players and Dramatic Performances in the reign of Edward IV."

Art. 19, "On the supposed origin of *Romeo and Juliet*."

Art. 25, "An Unknown Work by Thomas Lodge, with extracts from his *Defence of Stage Plays*."

Vol. iii. (1847), art. 7, "The Performance of Early Dramas by Parish Clerks and Players in Churches."

Art. 10, "On the Earliest Quarto Editions of the Plays of Shakespeare."

Art. 14, "The new Fact regarding Shakespeare and his Wife contained in the Will of Thomas Whittington."

Vol. iv. (1849), art. 4, "Richard Field, Nathaniel Field, Anthony Munday and Henry Chettle."

Art. 8, "Original History of 'The Theatre,' in Shoreditch, and connexion of the Burbadge family with it."

Art. 12, "On Norton and Sackville, the Authors of *Gorboduc*."

Art. 18, "Dryden, Killigrew, and the first company which acted at Drury Lane Theatre."

Gaulfrido and Barnardo. (The pityfull Historie of two loving Italians, Gaulfrido and Barnardo Le Vayre: which arived in the countrey of Grece in the time of the noble Emperoure Vaspasian. And translated out of Italian into Englishe Meeter by John Drouot of Thauis Inne, Gentleman, Anno 1570. Imprinted at London by Henry Binneman, dwelling in Knightrider streete at the signe of the Mermayde.) [Reprinted London 1844.] Sm. 4to, Introduction pp. iii, facsimile 28 leaves. Twenty-five copies reprinted.

The British Museum copy contains this note: "Mr. Rodd, from the often and much obliged Editor."

The Diary of Philip Henslowe, from 1591 to 1609. Printed from the original manuscripts preserved at Dulwich College. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1845. 8vo, pp. xxxiv, 290.

Eight Novels employed by English Dramatic Poets of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Originally published by Barnaby Riche in the year 1581, and reprinted from a copy of that date

in the Bodleian Library. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1846. 8vo, pp. xvi, 224. A reprint of *Riche, his Farewell to Militarie Profession, containing verie pleasant discourses fit for a peaceable tyme*. . . . Imprinted at London by Robart Walley, 1581.

Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare. By J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1846. 8vo, pp. xxxviii. Contents 1 leaf, pp. 296.

Bull of Pope Innocent VIII. on the Marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York. Communicated by J. Payne Collier, Esq., Treas. S.A., Treasurer of the Camden Society, pp. 7. (Camden Miscellany, vol. i., 1847, No. 3.) From a folio broadside, attributed to the press of Caxton, discovered by the Editor on the fly leaf of an old book, and presented by him in 1852 to the Society of Antiquaries. It is an English translation of the Latin Bull printed in Rymer's *Fœdera* xii. 297.

A Booke of Roxburge Ballads, edited by John Payne Collier, Esq. London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1847. Sm. 4to, pp. xxvi, 340. The contents of this volume are mostly taken from the Roxburge Collection, but ballads from other sources have been added.

Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company of Works entered for Publication between the years 1557 and 1570. With Notes and Illustrations by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. and F.R.S.L. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1848. 8vo, pp. x, 251.

Extracts . . . between the years 1570 and 1587. Vol. ii. London, 1849. 8vo, pp. xvi, 252.

Inigo Jones. A Life of the Architect, by Peter Cunningham, Esq.; *Remarks on some of his Sketches for Masques and Dramas*, by J. R. Planché, Esq.; and *Five Court Masques edited from original MSS. of Ben Jonson, John Marston, etc.* By J. Payne Collier, Esq. Accompanied by facsimiles of Drawings by Inigo Jones, and by a Portrait from a Painting by Vanduyck. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1848. 8vo, pp. xxi, half-title, pp. 148, portrait and 15 plates. The Masques are:—*The Mask of Queens*, by Ben Jonson; *The Twelfth Night's Revells*, by the same; *The Mountebanks Mask*, by

J. Marston; *The Mask of the Twelve Months*, and *The Mask of the Four Seasons*.

In the preface to his edition of Spenser published in 1862, Mr. Collier stated that "a few years ago," or about 1848 or 1849, Lord Campbell hinted that it might be possible to procure him an appointment connected with the County Court; but he put a negative upon the matter on the ground that he had long ceased to attend in his place as a barrister. Some years earlier—in 1832—for different though still professional reasons, he had declined the office of stipendiary magistrate.

About this time he acted as secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to consider the state of the British Museum. In this position he placed himself in opposition to Mr. (afterwards Sir A.) Panizzi, and vigorously opposed the principle of the great Catalogue. There was much to be said for the view which he advocated, but he laid too much stress upon rapidity of cataloguing, and when he submitted some specimens of his own, Mr. Panizzi ruthlessly analysed them and pointed out many blunders. Collier now drew up two letters to the chairman of the Commission on the subject.

A Letter to the Earl of Ellesmere, on the subject of a new Alphabetical Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum. Printed for private circulation only, 1849. 8vo, pp. 42. The author recapitulates the points of his letter under nine headings: (1) That a printed alphabetical list of the books in the British Museum is necessary; (2) That Mr. Panizzi has imagined difficulties that have no real existence; (3) That his method of cataloguing anonymous works is entirely erroneous. (4) That the catalogue letter A has been compiled upon a wrong principle; (5) That what is wanted is an index by which the books may be found; (6) That such an index can be made in four years; (7) That competent and responsible persons can be procured for the purpose of making it; (8) That the whole work can be printed in a single year; (9) That the cost would not be so great as that of Mr. Panizzi's manuscript catalogue in 500 volumes.

A Supplementary Letter to the Earl of Ellesmere, occasioned by certain interrogatories from the Keeper of the Printed Books in the

British Museum. Printed for private circulation only, 1849. 8vo, pp. 27.

Referring to the Museum inquiry, and his proposal for a short and useful catalogue in the preface to his *Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language*, he writes: "I have reason to know that nearly twenty years since I injured my own prospects by the part I took upon this subject, because, if I were correctly informed, the Commissioners had at one time a design to separate the Printed Book Department into two portions—English and Foreign. If this reasonable plan had been carried out, and I had accommodated myself to the views of those who were for a manuscript catalogue in five or six hundred huge folio volumes, I might, with the assistance of the Earl of Ellesmere as head of the Commission, and of the Duke of Devonshire as one of the trustees, have had a chance of filling the appointment which would thus have been created."

On the third of November, 1849, the first number of *Notes and Queries* was published, and in it was a note by Mr. Collier on "Shakespeare and Deer Stealing."

Mr. Thoms, in a short obituary notice in *Notes and Queries*, says—"The second article in its opening number was from his ready and friendly pen; and he so approved its objects, and the idea on which it was founded, that he proposed to join me in the risk and management of it." This, however, Mr. Thoms declined, on the ground that another friend had lost by a previous venture of his, and he wished to take all the risk himself.

Mr. Barron Field edited for the Shakespeare Society some plays of Heywood, but on his death Mr. Collier continued the publication.

The Dramatic Works of Thomas Heywood, with a Life of the Poet and Remarks on his Writings. By J. Payne Collier, Esq. Vol. i. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1850. 8vo.

Contains: *The First and Second Parts of King Edward IV.*, with an Introduction and Notes by Barron Field, 1842; *Fair Maid of the Exchange*, ed. Barron Field, 1846; *Fortune by Land and Sea*, ed. Barron Field, 1846; *The First and Second Parts of the Fair Maid of the West, or a Girl Worth*

Gold. Two Comedies by Thomas Heywood. With an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq. 1850, pp. xii, 182.

The Royal King and Loyal Subject. A Woman killed with Kindness. Two Plays by Thomas Heywood. With an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1850, 8vo, pp. x, 168.

The Golden and Silver Ages. Two Plays by Thomas Heywood. With an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1851. 8vo, pp. vi, 179.

Two Historical Plays on the Life and Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By Thomas Heywood. With an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1851. 8vo, pp. xxviii, 177.

The plays are the two parts of *If you know not me you know no bodie*.

John a Kent and John a Cumber: a Comedy, by Anthony Munday. Printed from the original manuscript, . . . with other tracts by the same author. The Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1851. 8vo, pp. lxxii, 138.

Five Old Plays, illustrating the Early Progress of the English Drama, edited from copies either unique or of great rarity. By J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. London, W. Nicols, Shakespeare Press, 1851. 4to, title, list of members 1 leaf, contents 1 leaf, pp. xx, 426. Contains: *The Conflict of Conscience*, 1581; *The Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune*, 1589; *The Three Ladies of London*, 1584; *The Three Lords and Three Ladies of Lonnon*, 1590; *A Knack to know a Knave*, 1594.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

The Magazine of American History. Illustrated. Edited by MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB. Nov. 1883. New York.

The new number of this excellent magazine is specially interesting, and is fully illustrated, many of the illustrations being reproduced for the first time.

This is the case with the copy of Trumbull's painting of Washington. There is a reproduction of a caricature of Lord North, about the time of his resignation, called "The Colossus of the North, or the Striding Boreas." The first article is on the Last Cantonment of the main Continental Army of the Revolution.

Amongst the minor topics is a reference to a criticism in the *Monthly Review* on "Ouabi, or the Virtues of Nature," an Indian tale in four cantos, by Philenia, a lady of Boston (Mrs. Morton). In the same volume that contained the laudation of Philenia the poetry of Wordsworth was condemned.

A Critical Essay on the Life and Works of George Tinworth. By Edmund W. Gosse, with a descriptive Catalogue annexed. Illustrated by Thirty Plates. London, Published by the Fine Art Society; oblong.

Most of us have heard a little too much lately of *éditions de luxe*, which usually consist of large volumes very inconvenient to handle (indeed, *Punch* has shown us that it is all but impossible to find a position in which they can be read), and seem to be bought by those who consider them in the light of mere pieces of furniture. The book under notice, however, is one of a very different class. The latest triumphs of reproductive art have been brought to bear upon veritable works of genius, with the result that we have before us one of the most charming books that ever issued from the press.

Mr. Tinworth does not appear to have worked upon any special system in regard to the subjects of his sculpture, but to have produced each scene as it vividly formed itself in his imagination; but one cannot but feel how grand a contribution he may make towards that great desideratum, a good illustrated Bible, if he goes on working at the same rate as he has hitherto worked; for his works are illustrations that actually do illustrate—a very rare merit. How few pictures of Scriptural scenes ever come up to the conception we ourselves have formed!—but he must be peculiarly rich in imagination who does not find much in these works to freshen his interest in the scene. Some of Mr. Tinworth's admirers regret that he has confined himself to the illustration of Scriptural incidents; but we must say that we do not agree with them, for we evidently gain much by his mental concentration, and it is peculiarly interesting to note that one of his early works, which attracted the attention and won the admiration of Mr. Ruskin, was devoted to the same subject which he has just elaborated in that masterpiece *The Release of Barabbas*. It is really difficult to speak in measured terms of this grand work. Like all the other works, it is full of life and vigour; but it also exhibits what is more rare in Mr. Tinworth's work—an academic symmetry and broadness of repose.

This book will be delightful to many, but it will give the greatest pleasure to those who have visited the lately closed Tinworth Gallery, in Conduit Street. All who studied the terra-cottas there collected must have felt they were in the presence of genius of a very uncommon kind; many would naturally be content to depart knowing that they admired, but others would wish to analyse their feelings, and endeavour to place these works in their proper position in the history of art. The thorough novelty of the designs made this

difficult, and some may have left the gallery in doubt. These misgivings may be traced in Mr. Gosse's *Essay*, where he tries to clear the artist from the reproach of being a "painter in terra cotta," and quotes the saying of Michelangelo that "the more nearly relief approaches to painting the worse it is." We care nothing for Buonarroti's dictum, for he had not seen the works of Tinworth, and a work of genius contains within itself the principles by which it must be judged.

With the publication of this book the difficulty vanishes, for the illustrations are not merely reproductions of the terra cottas. They have transformed the sculptures into pictures, and we can therefore compare them with the masterpieces of the painter's art, and certainly they will not suffer by the comparison. Some of the pictures remind us of Blake, and others of the chiefs of the eclectic school. Messrs. Goupil have been most successful in the production of the photo-gravures; they display a brilliancy of light and shade, with a delicacy of tint worthy of all praise. The two plates that are not successful are the *Entry into Jerusalem*, and the *Preparing for the Crucifixion*—which last is far too dark. On the other hand, the centre panel for the reredos at York Minster is specially brilliant. Messrs. Blades, East and Blades have shown their accustomed taste in the printing.

We learn from the *Critical Essay* that it was Mr. Henry Doulton who took Mr. Tinworth from his uncongenial employment of wheelwrighting; and it is at the Lambeth Potteries of Messrs. Doulton that these works have been produced. To Mr. Doulton we owe the Exhibition, and to his taste we owe this book. The world is the richer for his public spirit.

Catalogue of Works on the Fine Arts, the Galleries, Books of Costume, Old Engravings, Portraits, Ornaments, Early Woodcuts, Illustrated Books of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, Architecture, and a splendid series of Books in Historical and Remarkable Bindings. On sale by BERNARD QUARITCH. London, 1883. (General Catalogue, Part 6.)

Catalogue of Works in Foreign History, Antiquities, Archaeology and Numismata. Offered for cash by BERNARD QUARITCH. London, 1883. (General Catalogue, Part 7.) 8vo.

We have already noticed the first of these Catalogues; but now it appears in a more permanent form, with an excellent index and an additional collection of "Works on the Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Miniatures, and fine specimens of Book-binding." One of these additional books is a collection of original drawings finished in colours to illustrate Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Comus*, and the Bible, drawn by Blake for Mr. Butts, his lifelong friend. The drawings are mounted on cardboard, and bound in two volumes folio and one volume royal octavo; the price is twelve hundred pounds. The series of books on the Industrial Arts is of great interest, and is divided under the headings Furniture, Glass and Glass Painting, Embroidery, Lace, and Weaving, Metal Work, Gold and Silver Work, Pottery and Porcelain.

The Catalogue of History is arranged under the following headings:—Prehistoric Remains, Chrono-

logy, etc., Heraldry and Genealogy, Germany, France, Italy, Lorraine, Low Countries, Northern Europe, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Austrian Empire, Poland, Russian Empire, Turkey in Europe, Greece, etc. The Catalogue concludes with a valuable collection of works on coins. This also is completed by a full index.

These Catalogues are valuable bibliographies; and when one wishes to know what books there are on a given subject one naturally turns for Mr. Quaritch's assistance.

The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast. By MR. ROSCOE. A facsimile reproduction of the edition of 1808, with an introduction by CHARLES WELSH. Griffith and Farran, 1883.

The Peacock at Home: a Sequel to the Butterfly's Ball. Written by a Lady. A facsimile reproduction of the edition of 1807, with an introduction by CHARLES WELSH. Griffith and Farran, 1883.

The Lion's Masquerade: a Sequel to the Peacock at Home. Written by a Lady. A facsimile of the edition of 1807, with an introduction by CHARLES WELSH. Griffith and Farran, 1883.

The Elephant's Ball and Grande Fête Champêtre. A facsimile reproduction of the edition of 1807, with an introduction by CHARLES WELSH. Griffith and Farran.

John Harris, one of the successors of John Newbery, who occupied the original "Juvenile Library," at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, now possessed by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, commenced in 1807 the publication of a series called *Harris's Cabinet*, and the first four books have now been reproduced by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. *The Butterfly's Ball* and *the Grasshopper's Feast* were written by William Roscoe; the next two were by Mrs. Dorset, whose maiden name was Turner. She was sister to Charlotte Smith. Mr. Welsh has been unable to throw any light upon the authorship of *The Elephant's Ball*, which is said to be written by "W. B." These old toy books appear to have been highly successful, and we learn that 40,000 copies of the first two were sold within twelve months. *The Butterfly's Ball* has continued to be a favourite children's book from its first publication, and it is still published in several forms. These nursery classics are of great interest in themselves, more particularly as they contain illustrations drawn by Mulready when a boy. Many of these are not very pleasing; but the frontispiece and last illustration to *The Butterfly's Ball*, representing boys and girls issuing forth and returning home, are quite charming, and have all Mulready's spirit. The publishers have done well to re-issue these books, and Mr. Welsh has added to their interest by his valuable introduction. We may add that the introduction is the same in each book.

Queen Anne Musick; a Brief Account of y^e Genuine Article, those who performed y^e same and y^e Masters in y^e Facultie from 1702 to 1714. Imprinted by Bro. C. W. H. WYMAN, 1883; pp. 40.

The privately printed opuscula issued by the members of the Sette of Odd Volumes are fast grow-

ing into a valuable series. We lately noticed Mr. Quaritch's *Boke of y^e Odd Volumes*; in the present number we have an article upon Mr. Roberts Brown's opusculum; and now Mr. Burnham Horner comes forward with No. 5. Each author takes a subject congenial to his pursuits, and the books are therefore of varied interest. Mr. Horner is an accomplished musician, and he has chosen a subject in which he is quite at home. His tractate occupies only a few pages, but it is full of valuable information. Handel is the first great musician to be mentioned, and then follow the names of other well-known men. Mr. Horner gives some interesting particulars respecting the organ at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace—of which chapel, by the way, he is assistant organist. This is popularly believed to be the work of Father Smith, but there appears to be no doubt that Bernard Smith's organ was replaced by one erected in 1711 by Christopher Shriver. We have probably said enough to show our readers that he will be fortunate who is able to get sight of this charming little book.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE sale of a valuable library of rare and costly books (5000 vols.), the property of Mr. Depledge, took place at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th October. The following list of some of the books, with the prices realized, has been communicated by Mr. Thomas Powell of Sheffield. Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 8 vols., £21 10s.; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731 to 1856, 194 vols., £22 10s.; Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, 2 vols., £17 2s. 6d.; Hunter's *History of the Deanery of Doncaster*, 2 vols., £9; *Parish Plans of Ditto*, MS. by Mr. Depledge, 1 vol., £9; Blomefield and Parkin's *History of the County of Norfolk*, 11 vols., £8 5s.; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmets*, and Ducatus Leodiensis, large paper copy, 2 vols., £7 15s.; Baker's *Northamptonshire*, folio, 5 vols., £7 12s. 6d.; Lipscomb's *History of the County of Buckingham*, 4 vols., £7 5s.; Hutchins' *History of the County of Dorset*, 2 vols., £7 5s.; Waring's *Masterpieces of Art and Sculpture*, 3 vols., £4 10s.; Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*, 8 vols., £3 15s.; Whitaker's *History of Whaley cum Cartmel*, 1 vol., £3 15s.; Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*, by Gatty, 1 vol., £3 10s.; Baines' *County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*, 4 vols., £3 7s. 6d.; Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, 5 vols., £3 7s. 6d.; Brayley and Britton's *History of Surrey*, 10 vols., £3 2s. 6d.; Camden's *Britannia*, Gough's edition, 4 vols., £3 3s.; Wanderings and Pencillings amongst Ruins of the Olden Times (73 Etchings), 1 vol., £3 1s.; Whitaker's *History of Craven*, 1 vol., £2 12s. 6d.; Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*, original edition, 1 vol., £2 2s. 6d.; Suckling's *History of the County of Suffolk*, 2 vols., £2; *History of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster*, 2 vols., £2.

GENERAL WHITWORTH PORTER gives the following notice of the public library at Malta, in his *History*

of the *Knights of Malta* (1883):—"Malta is indebted to this Grand Master [John Paul de Lascaris Castellar] for the splendid public library which he established in 1650, and which gradually increased until it attained proportions exceeded by few similar institutions in Europe. This rapid augmentation was the result of a decree that on the death of a knight his books should not be sold, with the rest of his property, for the benefit of the treasury, but should be sent to the public library either to swell its extent, or in the case of duplicates, to be exchanged. This library is situated in a very fine building erected for the purpose by Lascaris. In addition to the usual assortment of works, it is particularly rich in old and rare books, as well as in illuminated missals, some of them of the most beautiful workmanship, and also in manuscripts of every description."

IN continuation of the note in the last number on the registration of the titles of books, the following letter to the *Times*, from the Clerk of the Stationers' Company, may be added. "Sir,—The practical grievance to which Mr. Lewis Morris has called attention in the *Times* deserves more attention than it has hitherto received, although his experience is by no means novel to authors and publishers. The remedy, however, does not lie in an alteration of the practice of registration at Stationers' Hall, but in an intelligent and practical amendment of the law of copyright. The most elaborate system of indexing the entries in the present statutory registers would but increase the pitfalls for the unwary. At the present time there is no official record in existence from which Mr. Morris's publishers could have ascertained whether or not, as a matter of fact, his intended title had been appropriated previously. Copyright does not depend upon registration, which, except in anticipation of litigation, is entirely voluntary. The simplest remedy without making registration compulsory, which is much and reasonably objected to, would be to preclude the proprietor of any copyright from the benefit of the Copyright Act until after registration, and from recovering any penalty or taking any proceedings in respect of anything done before registration.—CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON." The Editor of the *Bookseller* has come to the rescue, and in future a transcript of the Stationers' Register will be printed monthly in that journal; but the attention of authors is called to the fact that this list will only be of partial value unless they see that every one of their books is duly entered at the Hall. The November number contains the copyright entries of books and musical compositions from September 26 to October 31. A list of foreign works entered under the provisions of international copyright treaties is also printed.

MR. ALFRED RUSSELL SMITH's Catalogue for November contains a curious series of versions and editions of *Reynard the Fox*.

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE has commenced a new monthly journal entitled *Panjab Notes and Queries*. The first number was published in October.

IT is worthy of note that costermongers' carts are now to be seen in the streets of London filled with copies of a cheap edition of Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, which are sold at one penny each.

THE Corporation of Wigan have instituted a course of Free Lectures; and the first, delivered by Mr. Axon—"A Talk about Books"—was highly successful.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"Many papers, both Austrian and foreign, announce that Heinrich Heine's memoirs are to appear shortly in Paris. The brother of the distinguished poet, Baron Heine-Geldern, proprietor of the *Fremdenblatt*, states that he has the memoirs, and he cannot believe his brother wrote them out twice. He inclines to the belief that the memoirs found in Paris twenty-seven years after the poet's death are spurious. Baron Heine has left for Hamburg to arrange with his nephew, Herr Louis Emden, the necessary measures to be taken for preventing the Paris publishers from carrying out their design. Heinrich Heine appointed Herr Louis Emden his executor, and entrusted the management of his literary property to him.

WE much regret that the valuable labours of Mr. A. Ramsay on the *Scientific Roll* have come to a standstill for a time from want of support to his undertaking. Mr. Ramsay has sent the following circular to the subscribers. We hope sufficient encouragement will be extended to him, so that he may be able to continue the work.—"My thanks are due to you for the support you have given to the *Scientific Roll*. So far as words are concerned I heartily accord them, but so far as deeds are concerned I regret to state I shall be found wanting. The twelfth number ought to have been delivered to you in August, but as I cannot spare the means for printing it, I must ask you to grant me your forbearance by allowing me to postpone the completion of the volume until the work is in a more prosperous condition. I have freely given time, labour, and money to the work, all of which I should have grudged, if I did not feel convinced of the importance of the object sought to be attained. My own opinion in a case of this kind may have very little weight with others, but I have a large number of letters from men of high scientific standing, whose judgment is far better than mine, and who have given the work far higher praise than I should dare to claim. These generally agree that something of the kind is wanted, and that the results of my labour promise to be useful. I have, therefore, no intention whatever of relaxing my efforts, but I hope before long to send you the two numbers which will be required to complete the first volume. The number of subscribers to Volume I. is 84, of whom ten have expressed a willingness to subscribe to all the succeeding volumes that may be issued. The institutions and individuals who exchange publications amount to nearly 300. These are scattered all over the world, so that the *Scientific Roll* may be considered to have won for itself an honourable position amongst the scientific periodicals of the day. I have, therefore, some reason for trusting that sooner or later I shall receive sufficient support, and that I shall be able to carry on the publication of my work free from any financial embarrassments.—A. RAMSAY."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD read a paper on the "Native Press of India" before the Society of Arts on March 16th, 1877, in which he gave a list of

the principal newspapers. These newspapers then numbered 62 in Bombay, 60 in the North-West Provinces, Oudh and Central Provinces, 19 in Madras, and 28 in Bengal. Since that time these numbers have largely increased, and Sir George Birdwood has given a full list of those in existence now in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* for October 26th. The numbers in 1883 are: Bombay, 136; North West Provinces, 109; Madras, 24; and Bengal, 36. The circulation of many of these papers appears to be very small, for the number of copies issued seldom exceeds a few hundreds, and some are actually under a hundred. In all, only about twenty newspapers have a circulation above a thousand. The following table will show the languages in which the papers are written, and their numbers and combined circulation:—

Languages.	No. of Newspapers.	Circulation.
BOMBAY—		
English	5	1,575
Anglo-Marathi	9	5,946
Marathi	60	19,357
Anglo-Gujarati	6	2,486
Gujarati	44	17,589
Kanarese	2	350
Urdu	9	1,660
Persian	1	300
Total	136	21,016
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—		
Urdu	83	21,016
Urdu-English	3	395
Hindi	10	2,778
Hindi-Urdu	8	2,175
Hindi-English	1	135
Gurumkhi	1	100
Marathi-English	1	400
Marathi	2	285
Bengali	1	300
Total	109	27,584
MADRAS—		
Tamil	10	5,220
Telegu	7	1,053
Malayan	1	200
Hindustani	6	1,630
Total	24	8,103
BENGAL—		
Bengali	47	22,339
English and Urdu	1	365
Hindu	4	1,000
Persian	1	250
Urdu	2	600
Assamere	1	100
Uriqa	5	785
Total	61	25,539

Grand total, 330 newspapers, with a circulation of 110,389.

MR. J. P. EDMONDS' promised work, *The Aberdeen Printers—Edward Raban to James Nicol, 1620—1736*, is nearly ready for publication. The space of time selected embraces the labours of Edward Raban, James Brown, John Forbes senior and junior, and James Nicol. Of this group the first named, whose printing has been prized so long and deservedly, worked in Edinburgh and St. Andrews before introducing the art into Aberdeen. An account of the books issued from his press in the first-named towns will precede that of those printed in Aberdeen. The titles of every known work issued from the Aberdeen press, between 1622 and 1736, will be given, together with the collations and other bibliographical particulars.

THE *Western Antiquary* for November contains a notice of a pamphlet entitled "*The Royal Progress to Maidstone*." By Jan Ploughshare of Devonshire. Rochester, printed by W. Epps, Troy Town," as an addition to the Devonshire Bibliography.

MR. GOMME continues his "Bibliography of Folklore Publications in English" in the November number of the *Folklore Journal*, which contains, among other interesting things, a list of editions of *Catskin*.

THE *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association are to be enlarged, and they will in future contain the transactions of the annual meeting. They will be issued under the title of "*The Library Chronicle, a Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography*." Published by the Library Association of the United Kingdom."

THE November number of the *Palatine Note-Book* contains a very valuable account of John Towneley, the translator of *Hudibras*, which is accompanied by a portrait. It appears that Towneley was not entitled to the designation Chevalier, although a member of the order of St. Louis.

THE twenty-sixth number of the *Harvard University Bulletin* (October 1883) contains the commencement of an interesting account of the Kohl Collection of Early Maps, belonging to the Department of State Washington, by Mr. Justin Winsor.

WE quote the following from *The Dial* (Chicago), and wish to signify our agreement with the opinion expressed. "It is difficult to see the object of giving a book several different titles, unless it be to punish librarians, cataloguers, book clerks, and others who have to keep track of them. A little work recently issued by the Putnams bears upon its side the title *Guide to the Northern Pacific Railroad and its allied lands*; upon its back *Northern Pacific Railroad*; upon its title-page *The Great North-West: a Guide-book and Itinerary*, etc., and in its publishers' advertisements *The Tourist's Guide to the Northern Pacific Railroad*. Of course the book is quite likely to find its way into catalogues under each of the four titles, creating a most irritating confusion."

THE practice of pirating plays in the United States by securing notes or representations of unpublished plays, in much the same way as in former days Holcroft wrote *The Folies of a Night* after witnessing *Le Mariage de Figaro* of Beaumarchais in Paris, has

become so common that dramatic authors there are determined to adopt stringent measures for maintaining their rights. Two men caught in the act of taking shorthand notes in the Park Theatre at Boston, Mass., of an American play called *Young Mrs. Winthrop*, have been arrested by the police and imprisoned on a charge of theft. This is the first time an attempt has been made to convict offenders of this class under the common law, and the legal point which will have to be decided excites much interest and contention pending the trial.

FROM the *Bibliographie de la France* we learn that in the "Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal" there have been opened "special rooms for the study of the French Revolution from 1789 to our time. They contain, as much as possible, all journals and pamphlets of this stormy period of ninety years."

ON the 30th of October was opened in Dresden an "Exhibition of the rarer historico-ecclesiastical Manuscripts and Printed Books," under the direction of the Union of Dresden Booksellers. Among the objects specially worthy of mention are to be seen the 42-line Gutenberg Bible, a copy of the Pope's Bull similar to that burnt by Luther, a piece of Gutenberg's printing press, and Luther's Choral-book.

ONE of the principal supporters of this Exhibition is Heinrich Klemm, who has himself formed a valuable Bibliographical Museum in Dresden, in which are chronologically arranged the principal works printed by Gutenberg from 1450 to 1470, the later ones being placed alphabetically according to the name of the town where printed. There are here 160 works printed at Strasburg, and 140 at Mentz. The copy of the *Mazarin Bible* in this museum is one of the finest, being on parchment with miniature paintings, and beautifully bound. Here are also a fine copy of Gutenberg's *Catholicum*, one of the parchment Bibles of Fust and Schœffer of 1462, and that of Schœffer, 1472; also one of the first German Bibles, *Biblia Germanica*, printed at Strasburg 1466. The Pope's Bull, and Luther's Choral-book, in the Exhibition, belong to Herr Klemm.

A GERMAN Primer by Haester, published at Essen, has just reached its thousandth edition. Since 1853, when the first edition was issued, three million copies have been sold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANDERSON LIBRARY. (IV. 179.)

THE current number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER contains a paragraph about the founder of the Anderson Library which is inaccurate. The Anderson Library is not in Glasgow, nor has it any connection with Glasgow University. It was given to the village of Woodside, near Aberdeen. The founder is better known as Sir John Anderson than as Dr. Anderson. He is still alive. Your paragraph conveys the impression that he is not.

T. MASON.

Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library.

"PERISH INDIA."

IT seems not improbable that the germ of the saying "Perish India" was derived from the writings of one who was certainly neither a utilitarian philosopher nor a cosmopolitan Radical. In the *Words of Wellington*, pp. 196-7 (S. Low & Co., 1869), occur the following passages:—

"I would sacrifice Gwalior, or indeed all India, ten times over, in order to preserve our credit for scrupulous good faith.

"Better lose ten provinces than sacrifice our reputation for scrupulous good faith, and the good name which we have acquired in the war with the Mahrattas."

No reference is given. Can any of your readers give the exact 'local habitation' of the quotations?

EDWARD H. MARSHALL.

The Reference Library, Hastings.

THE BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA.

EVERY reader of plays, or at least every one interested in the bibliography of the drama, knows and values the *Biographia Dramatica*; it is one of his working tools, and without it he would feel like a shoemaker deprived of his awl! There are three editions of it, and though of course the latest is always called "the best," yet they are all three worth having, because in the two later editions many small facts are left out which the editor deemed unimportant, and changes introduced which are not always improvements. The book was compiled by David Erskine Baker, and published in 1764 under the title of *The Companion to the Play House*, 2 vols. 12mo. The second edition, very much enlarged by Isaac Reed, and entitled *Biographia Dramatica, or a Companion to the Playhouse*, was published in 1782, in 2 vols. 8vo; and the third edition, corrected and continued to the year 1811 by Stephen Jones, was published in 1812, in 3 vols. 8vo. Reference is made to this book under the head of "Phanuel Bacon, D.D.," p. 184; but the writer seems only to have consulted the first edition, and consequently his quotation is not quite to the point. Had he referred to the later issues, he would have found that there were two distinct dramas entitled *The Oculist*—the one 1747, anonymous; the other 1757, by Dr. Phanuel Bacon. The criticism therefore on the former, as it relates to another play, does not apply to Dr. Bacon. In reference to the second note on *The Insignificants*, Mr. Baker's sneer at a play which he had never read and knew nothing about is hardly worth quoting. In the later editions it was properly struck out, and a few lines inserted, stating that it was by Dr. P. Bacon, and was founded on Steele's suggestion in *The Tatler*, Nos. 96 and 99—that all profoundly stupid people, or insignificants who could show no valid ground for existing, should be dealt with as dead, like John Partridge the almanac-maker, and forthwith buried. These five plays by Dr. Bacon were never intended for the stage; they were simply satires, written in a dramatic or conversational form.

EDWARD SOLLY.

Sutton, Surrey.

PICKERING'S DIAMONDS.

I ENCLOSE a list of the above, as complete as I have been able to make it, and shall be much obliged to any of your readers who will answer the following questions or supply me with any additional information. The printers' names and dates are taken from copies in my possession. (1) Were any of the books named printed on large paper besides the Homer and Walton (*v. list*)? (2) Were any editions published before or after the dates cited? (3) Were any other volumes published, besides those mentioned on my list?

LANGUAGE.	SIZE.	PRINTER.	DATE.
GREEK.			
Novum Testamentum Græcum, Front. by Da Vinci . . .	48mo	Corrall	1828
Homeri Ilias et Odyssea, portrait . . . 2 vols.	48mo	Whittingham	1831
Do. . . large paper	32mo	Whittingham	1831
LATIN.			
Horatius	48mo	Corrall	1824
Virgilius	48mo		
Catullus, Tibullus et Propertius	48mo	Corrall	1824
Terentius	48mo	Corrall	1822
Cicero, De Officiis	48mo	Corrall	1821
ITALIAN.			
Dante 2 vols.	48mo	Corrall	1822-3
Tasso "	48mo	Corrall	1822
Petrarca	48mo		
ENGLISH.			
Shakespeare, with 38 engravings 9 vols.	48mo	Corrall	1825
Milton's Paradise Lost . . .	48mo	D. Sidney	1828
Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler, with cuts . . .	48mo	T. White	1825
Do. . . large paper	32mo		
Walton's Lives of Donne, etc., portraits	48mo	T. White	1827

ARTHUR GYLES.

Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham.

LIBRARIES.

Belfast.—The Free Libraries Act was adopted by the Corporation of Belfast on an overwhelming vote of the ratepayers some time ago. On the 20th September the Town Council at a special meeting finally decided on the design to be adopted, and the plans have now been exhibited to the public for the first time. Fifty-six competitors sent in designs, many of them of very great merit. The first prize has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Lynn, R.H.A., Belfast, and the building will be in accordance with his plans. Messrs. Maxwell & Tuke, of Manchester, obtained the second prize, and Mr. Johnston, of London, the third. The site has a frontage of 103 feet by 80 feet. The selected design shows a handsome stone structure of three stories, in Italian Renaissance style, with entrance to the building through a portico, having three arched openings placed in the central front in Royal Avenue. Besides the necessary accommodation for the lending and reference libraries, reading room, etc., provision has

been made for an art gallery and museum, though not to the extent that is desirable. A suite of rooms, the largest 65 feet by 30 feet, another 44 feet by 30 feet, and an ante-room 30 feet by 20 feet, with the well-lighted corridors, can be rendered available for exhibitions; the height of the rooms will be 20 feet. The estimated cost of the building is £16,000.

Glasgow: Mitchell Library.—We have been favoured with the following full account of the munificent donation to this Library by Mr. Alexander Gardyne, an allusion to which was made in our last number. The total number of books and pamphlets added to the shelves is about 2250, including a number in other departments of literature than poetry, and a few manuscripts, one or two, so far as known, unpublished. Making all allowance for such as may be classed under general literature, and also for a few duplicates previously in the library, this gift, so well fitted to appeal to the generous feeling of other collectors, strengthens the galaxy of Scottish poets by the addition of considerably over a thousand volumes hitherto unrecorded in the Mitchell Catalogue. Such an addition may well excite the enthusiastic librarian to record that the collection is not only larger than the most sanguine could have anticipated within the short period, but, with an exception to be afterwards mentioned, is probably the most extensive in existence. At any rate, it affords an opportunity, practically unlimited, for studying under the most favourable conditions the distinctive and characteristic features of Scottish poetry, local as well as national—from the mighty masters of the lyre to the village rhymester, and all degrees between these extremes. It should also be noticed that the gift includes many interesting specimens of early Glasgow and provincial presses, and a few broadsides and chap-books of special rarity. All the volumes are neatly but strongly bound, a number of pieces, small in bulk but kindred in character, and varying in number from half a dozen to a score, being included within the compass of one volume. A careful table of contents is prefixed to each of these, so that those consulting them need suffer neither loss of time nor disappointment in getting at what they want. Nearly the whole are also enriched with manuscript notes by Mr. Gardyne himself, concerning the author or probable author of what appears as anonymous; while in the true spirit of a discriminating and intelligent collector he has not thought it beneath the dignity of a pursuit full of the most charming variety and interest to affix in many of the books some newspaper cutting having a close relation to the contents of the book, ballad, or pamphlet, with here and there an extra portrait or other drawing. A very few lines about the collector and donor himself may not be out of place. Although living for some years in London, Mr. Gardyne, as of Arbroath birth, is a Scotsman in something more than even descent and tastes. Leaving his native place when young, Mr. Gardyne, like so many of his countrymen, pushed his fortune with success, first in India and then in the Mauritius. Even at this time he was nurturing a natural taste for books, as a few volumes still in his library, fished out from the bed of the ocean, bear palpable evidence of the narrow escape of their owner from perils at sea in the course of one of his early voyages. Since returning and

settling permanently in this country Mr. Gardyne has devoted the greater part of his leisure time to carrying out his early book tastes by collecting, arranging, and annotating almost everything that was worthy of a place in what he soon found to be his fast-growing collection of books relating to Scottish history and Scottish poetry. Some notion of the catholicity of his taste, no less than of his unwearied industry and liberality in purchasing, may be gathered from the fact that his generous gift to the Mitchell Library, extensive and valuable as it is in rarities, represents but little more than a fragment of the vast collection still left for enjoyment in his own magnificent library. Since the establishment of a Poet's Corner in the "Mitchell," almost identical in point of time with the opening of the library, Mr. Gardyne has manifested an interest in it through correspondence and donations. The titles of even a few of the lesser ephemera—"something that now is and to-morrow may be cast into the oven"—will sufficiently indicate the richness of the vein in which the student may now work at the Mitchell Library. Taking up a handful of Scottish satires almost at random, we find *Edinburgh: a Poem on the Bench*, with a curious folding frontispiece by "Luke Sharpe" in the manner of Kaye—at one time, as appears from the book-plate, in the Coulter Mains Library; *The Queen's Voyage, or the Follies of Scotland* (1842); *The Telegraph: an Epistle from T. Muir, Hunter's Hill, in Botany Bay, to Henry Erskine*; *Norman's Blast*, a rejected contribution to *Good Words on the Sabbath* question; *Fair Helen of Kirkconnel*, by Stewart Lewis, a narrative ballad on a well-known Annandale tragedy, recalling *Gil Marice and Gilderoy*; *Farewell Song of the Caledonian Muse*, by Munro; *Poems*, by the "Berwickshire Ploughman," 1807; *Sketch of Time*, by R. Flockhart, famous as an Edinburgh street preacher; *Poems*, by William Wilson, a wandering wight of Homer's craft (Dumfries, 1803), one written after a fall at the new Academy then building, commencing with the portentous line, "Thy praise I sing, Thou Great First Cause"; *Elegies* on various public characters who died about 1800; *Poems on Recent Events*, by Mrs. Nisbet, 1780; *Metrical Legends and other Poems*, by C. K. Sharpe, (Oxford, 1807, dedication dated Hoddam Castle); *Poems*, by John Galt, with a long list of the novelist's other writings, 1833; *Songs for Harveian Anniversaries*, by Sir Alexander Boswell, 1816, etc.; *Songs, Odes, Anthems, and Epigrams*, by Alex. Rodger, an operative weaver of Glasgow (London: R. Carlile), no Glasgow publisher being willing to risk issue of these rather peppery satires by the author of *Robin Tamson's Smiddy*; *Airdrie Fair* (Glasgow, 1792); *Ballads and Songs of Ayrshire, Forfarshire and Aberdeen Ballads, Galloway Poems* by M'Dowall, 1828; *Memorables of the Montgomeries and Polemo-Middinia*, by Drummond, both from the Foulis's press; miscellaneous religious pieces by Jean Adams of Crawforddyke, reputed authoress of "Nae Luck about the House," Glasgow, 1734, with an interesting list of subscribers; *Britannia Triumphans*, by Pennicuik, 1718; *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Character*, by "Cincinnatus Caledonius," otherwise Barbour of Bogrie, a particularly fine copy, bound in vellum, extra gilt, with portrait inserted, of *Songs, chiefly in the rural language, of Scotland*, by Allan Cunningham (his first acknowledged publication),

1813—a presentation copy, with the poet's autograph; *Translations and Poems by Samuel Boyce, dedicated to Susannah, Countess of Eglinton*; *The Northern Laird and his Tenant*, a tale by John Burnes, private in the Forfarshire Militia; a bundle of poetical chap-books, printed at Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Beith; *Paisley Repository and Miscellany*; *Buchanan's Poems*, a beautiful Elzevir, in perfect condition, with engraved title, 1628. The manuscripts include the *Commonplace Book* of Mrs. Riddell, friend and correspondent of Burns, continued till about the year of her death, 1808; and the *Maid of Avon*, founded on the story of Wallace.

Leigh Grammar School Library.—Mr. Josiah Rose, of 59, Bond Street, Leigh, Lancashire, has called attention to the sad condition of this library, and we have pleasure in reprinting his letter. "The interesting collection of books left by Ralph Pilling to the Leigh Grammar School nearly two hundred years ago is, I am afraid, not valued as it should be, and there is a danger that its existence will again almost be forgotten. Nearly six years ago, when I catalogued and first described the books, they were in a shocking state of dust and disorder; and to such a state they will certainly return if allowed to remain in the old cupboard at the Grammar School. The books may not be of great intrinsic or literary value—except, perhaps, the small volume containing the autograph of the martyr Cranmer—but the library has associations and a history which should make it worth preserving with a reverent care. If the editors of our local papers will allow me, I would make an appeal to former Grammar School boys, and ask them to join me in providing a suitable bookcase of durable oak in which the old books may find a proper resting place. The Trustees of the School will certainly accept such a gift, and I shall be happy to prepare a proper catalogue of the books for preservation with them in the case. The cost of such a bookcase should not much exceed £5, and this I am hopeful will soon be contributed by 'old boys' who remember the library as a legacy from a benefactor of their school, or by those who value all books as 'legacies that genius leaves to mankind.'"

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Baer (Joseph) and Co., Frankfurt am Main; Barnicott and Son, Taunton; Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; Blackwell (B. H.), Oxford; Brown (William), Edinburgh; Cornish (J. E.), Manchester; Findley (Geo.), Leicester; Forrester (Robert), Glasgow; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Howell (Edward), Liverpool; Jefferies (C. T.) and Sons, Bristol; Miles (J.), Leeds; Noble (John), Inverness; Parson (Edwin), 45, Brompton Road, S.W.; Plon (E.), Nourit et Cie, Rue Garancière, Paris (Dulan and Co., 37, Soho Square); Quaritch (B.), 15, Piccadilly (Rough List and Miscellaneous Catalogue); Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Roche (James), 1, Southampton Row, W.C.; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand; Sotheran (H.), and Co., 49, Cross Street, Manchester, and 36, Piccadilly (Books for the Library or Presentation); Thin (James), Edinburgh; Thomson and Co., Glasgow.



THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.



JANUARY, 1884.



SOME MAGICAL WORKS.

BY F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.



HE development of printing gave a great impetus to the diffusion of the magical theories throughout Europe; and, for a certain period, the press was the means of bringing them most prominently before men's minds. This prominence, however, was eventually inimical to the object which at first it seemed to serve: for the inevitable result of the literary promulgation of the philosophers' visionary doctrines, and their attempt to form them into a science, was to cast ridicule upon them. While magicians were feared from a lurking belief in their power—that is, in the power of a human being to league himself with an evil spirit—they may be said to have had a real existence; but when, later, their works became subjected to the jests and satires of an age which was throwing off superstition, no such institution as occultism, or by whatever name it may be called, could stand.

So long as an occult philosopher ensconced himself in his own abode, and surrounded himself with all the working materials which his fancy, or magical custom, suggested, his doings were known chiefly by hearsay; and there clung to him a sanctity which he never attained to such an extent afterwards, when the actual theories which he professed underwent the criticism attendant on the publication of books. In the early times the fame of such a man was told by word of mouth; accounts of the wonders which he had performed were noised

abroad, and each philosopher acquired a degree of celebrity, according to his skill, which was greatly strengthened by the halo of uncertainty which surrounded him. But when the fantastic creations of the philosopher's brain through so many ages came to be put on paper, when the nature of *incubi* and *succubi*—creatures of his fancy—came to be seriously commented upon, when the chemical vagaries of the searchers for the philosopher's stone came to be thrown open to the light of science; they gradually (though very gradually, it must be confessed) lost ground, and became neglected for the art of divination by the stars, which was found more profitable, and more in accordance with advancing opinions.

By whatever name it may be called—alchemy, witchcraft, or astrological divination (terms which are perhaps comprehended in the word magic)—it made its influence felt on all classes in all the ages of its existence. As it will appear in the course of the notices which we are about to give, the Church herself was led away by a belief in the reality of magical superstitions, and fought against herself, as it were, to prove the *wickedness*, but not the nullity of it all. When we know that princes consulted magicians, and that distinguished persons often studied their art, it is scarcely surprising that the Church should have fallen into the snare of giving credence to such practices; and in the sixteenth century, when that ingenious term *Christian astrology* had been invented, the proudest cardinal in Rome was not too proud to test the chances of his election to the papacy by consultations with the stars. In the sixteenth century, indeed, astrologers were professional men, with lists of clients whose actions for good or evil were probably greatly influenced by their counsels.

Works of magic had a larger circulation than the obscurity of their contents would seem to warrant, because the subject was one much taken up by amateurs—generally persons of leisure, for whom it formed, no doubt, an intellectual excitement. And then there was a mass of tradition connected with it.

With tediousness each writer referred exhaustively to every ancient author who might

have been even suspected of touching upon the subject: of Zoroaster he told his readers, of Virgil and the Sortes, and of a host of authors besides. But one positive good attended the study of the magical sciences, which was the encouragement it gave to the study of Eastern languages; for the East must always be regarded as the cradle of the occult philosophy. Any one who will so far interest himself in the subject as to peruse a perceptible proportion of the literature of magic, cannot fail to be struck with the erudition, the care, and the ingenuity which was bestowed upon it. The stages through which it passes are apparent. In the fourteenth century, when the "black art" may be said to have been at the height of its influence, what has descended to the press of the century following is permeated with the diseased imagination of the middle ages. In the sixteenth century the hand of the Church makes itself felt, and there is an attempt to reconcile occultism with religion; while in the seventeenth century it has become based upon astronomical grounds, and ridicule has begun to affect it.

Magical writers were by no means ignorant men. They were not recruited from any particular rank of society. A man very often turned his talents in that direction as much because it was an easy method of acquiring fame, as from any other motive: it was adopted by those whose tastes led them towards abstruse inquiries, and it was engaged in (but in the minority of cases, we think) by some for the sake, alone, of the profit which was to be derived from it. Thus the list of magicians is composed of incongruous constituents. Priests, doctors, soldiers, lawyers and magicians by education, compose it; and it is almost sad to reflect upon the waste of energy which this will-o'-the-wisp pursuit exacted. And yet they often approached very nearly to the truth; but what might have been a discovery was always marred by a certain vagueness of definition irritating sometimes in the extreme, and a curious incapacity or unwillingness to work out an experiment to an end; unless, indeed, it had for its object the discovery of the great arcanum, or in later times the forecast of a miraculous event.

In a chaos of uncertainty and inaccuracy

these pioneers of science groped their way about, each one esteeming himself the greatest of his age; but men were appearing who had grasped the right conceptions,—and these men were, Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton.

In the notices of magical works which follow we cannot pretend to treat of every work which has appeared: to do so would indeed be a difficult task; but our list of magical authors includes, we believe, quite the most important names. The books we have to notice divide themselves into three classes:—

1, Works of celebrated Magicians; 2, Miscellaneous treatises; 3, Refutations; and we propose a chronological order as nearly as such may be possible.

1. *Works of celebrated Magicians.*

Naturally the first author we have to speak of is Roger Bacon, for his works furnished much employment to the press centuries after his death; and it may be well to recall briefly the chief events of his life. Bacon was born at Ilchester, Somerset, in 1214. He was of good parentage, and was sent in due course to Oxford, and thence to continue his studies at the "world's university" at Paris, where he obtained a degree of Doctor in Theology. Returning to England in 1240, he settled himself at Oxford, and entered the monastic order of S. Francis. His first and chief special study was physics, and he was always assisted in this by wealthy patrons who defrayed the expenses of his experiments, which in twenty years, he says, amounted to the large sum in those days of £2000. Unfortunately for Bacon, he was imprudent enough to impugn, in his writings, the outrageous immorality of the priests of his period, and to carry his strictures as far as Innocent IV. himself; whom he declared to be Antichrist. He was at first forbidden the University, but was soon imprisoned, and for many years he was at the mercy of the changing factions of the papal government. During his imprisonment he had the support of the legate in England—the Cardinal-Bishop of Sabina—on whose election as Clement IV. he was released. At the request of this enlightened pope he made a collection of all his writings and presented it to him. He called this work his "*Opus Majus*," and his

favourite pupil Jean de Paris, who was held up by his master as an example of the power of the human intellect, was the bearer of it. On the death of Clement, however, Bacon's position became again insecure; and he wrote his treatise *De Retardandis Senectutis Accidentibus*, to conciliate the new pope, and to show the harmless nature of his writings. But he was again imprisoned, and only regained his liberty at the end of the pontificate, when he returned to Oxford, where he wrote one of his theological works. He died at Oxford in 1292, and was buried within the walls of his convent.

The *Opus Majus* was first printed from the Dublin MS. there in 1733, and edited by S. Jebb, M.D.

The work is certainly a testimony to the universality of the mediæval philosophers, whose thirst for knowledge so prohibited them from becoming specialists, that they may be said to have eclipsed themselves in their desire to shine too broadly. What can be said of a book which, besides the astrological portions, such as "Prognostica ex Siderum Cursu," treats in addition of such varied subjects as "obstacles to wisdom," "the causes of human ignorance," geography, geometry, and much more? But the work, like its author, is far ahead of the times in which he lived, and the chapters on human ignorance are strong denunciations of the empirical learning of the times. During the first circulation of this work Bacon's position must have been very strong, for he was an ecclesiastic who wrote under the protection of the Pope, and a right construction was placed upon his acts. He was always grateful to his protector, and he wrote many letters to him, in one of which he rendered a real service by pointing out and rectifying several errors in the calendar. The *Opus Majus* considered, it seems strange to find Bacon the author of such a work as the *Mirror of Alchemy*, which, in point of linguistic obscurity, may be said to rival the Dialogues of Plato. The style of this work, which was published in London in 1597, is most curious, for while it professes to give particulars of every process, it does so after the manner of modern conjurors—who, in pretending to show how their

tricks are performed, bridge over the really important points either by silence or by ambiguity, and dwell so on details that, at the end of their explanations, their audiences are as far off as ever from the truth.

And yet Bacon was no conjuror. He did not perform those tricks of magic in the same way as they had been performed by the mere necromancers, for he thought that the undiscovered truths of nature were to be worked out by study, and not by supernatural gifts.

The next work in importance to the *Opus Majus* was the *Epistola Rogeri Baconis de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ et de Nullitate Magiæ*. This was published at Paris in 1542, and at many other places afterwards. The opening chapter of the work is directed against the practice of conjuring devils. Bacon was a scholar, and such practices were beneath him. What he did must be done with the majesty of a philosopher, and the dignity of a churchman.

After devoting three chapters to proving the uselessness of invocations, charms, etc., he complacently commences the scientific portion of the treatise. How scientific this was, may be judged from no more than two of the headings—as "De Occultando Secreta Naturæ et Artis" and "De Modo Faciendi Ovum Philosophorum"; although it must be said—and it illustrates the combination of light and darkness in the man—that the book also contains the celebrated chapters which have made Bacon famous,—the chapters on artificial instruments, the several possibilities of which (with the exception, alas! of the flying machine) have become realities.

Of the remainder of Bacon's writings we will mention but *De Retardandis Senectutibus Accidentibus*, which was published at Oxford in 1590. This was the work which, written during his long imprisonment under Nicolas III., he sent to that pope's successor, Nicolas IV.; vainly seeking the liberty from it, which he only received at the intercession of some English noblemen. There is still the curious *Famous History of Fryer Bacon*, printed at London in 1661. This little work, in black letter, is nothing more than a cluster of legends which had gathered round the name of Friar Bacon, and which are precisely of the nature which he would

have repudiated. He was known to have spoken of the possibility of a number of machines, and therefore he is credited with the construction of a clumsy brass head, which, after costing its maker untold toil, only said, "Time is, time was, time is past," and then broke up for ever; and all this while Bacon was asleep. The book is a puzzling one, and there might almost be said to be a suspicion of fun about it, were it not that the friar's life is sufficiently accurately told at the commencement. With this little work we close our notice of Bacon, and pass on to his imitators and successors.

Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus.—Albertus was a doctor, who included in his medical studies a search for the philosopher's stone. He was born in Swabia in 1205, and was a man of very small stature, but of brilliant intellect. A member of the order of Dominicans, he attained to the distinction of Provincial of that order in Germany, and he seems to have enjoyed great tranquillity in his studies—probably because he was never a professed magician. His writings relating to magic are not numerous, and are mostly included in his medical and theological works. The number of volumes on various subjects which flooded the press under his name is so prodigious as to be almost beyond the power of a man's lifetime, and, when the philosophic nature of them is considered, there is much reason to suppose that a large proportion emanated not from the thirteenth but from the fifteenth century.

But literary honesty was not born with printing, and there are many examples of the custom which obtained of publishing magical works in particular, with the name of a celebrated philosopher on the title-page, who had had no share in their authorship. This practice induces two suppositions: the first, that the MSS. from which the spurious works were printed were written shortly after the author's death from whose pen they purported to come; and the second, that they were the productions of post-typographic times. Perhaps the latter is the more probable supposition; and yet it appears strange that magical writers, who, of all men, were least disposed to hide their lights, should have been content to place a name to their works which was not their own. The cata-

logues of some large libraries wisely divide the authenticated works from the suppositious ones. We have said that the magical works of Albertus are much mixed up with his medical treatises; but we should except his *Liber Mineralibus et de Secreta Naturæ*, which is doubtless genuine, and which was published at Venice in 1495. The work is not very remarkable. It treats, in addition to the mineralogical portion, of the principles of Aristotle, by whom the author was always greatly inspired. Albertus Magnus was known under the title of Dominican Bishop of Ratisbon; he died at Cologne in 1280.

Paracelsus, or to give him his full title, Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombastes von Hohenheim, was another physician who gave a somewhat miraculous nature to his cures. He was born near Zurich in 1494, and is famous for having endeavoured, with much ostentation, to found a system of medicine which differed completely from the systems of Galen and Avicenna, whose works he publicly burned. He wrote on our subject, publishing chiefly in the Low Countries *De Ortu Rerum Naturalium*, *De Transformatione Rerum Naturalium*, etc.; but there is much doubt as to the authorship of many of his books, the greater portion of which were published after his death, which took place at Saltzburg in 1541. His magical works are somewhat Baconian in spirit, and contain the same confusion of indefinite terms, which can never have been even approximatively understood, except by the initiated. But it is as a physician he should be regarded rather than as a magician, although medicine in his times certainly partook of the nature of magic. His collected works were published at Strasburg in 1603.

Porta.—The date of the birth of the eminent philosopher Johannes Baptista Porta has been variously estimated with as much as a century of divergence between the earliest and the latest estimate; but from the evidence of his works it may be placed at about 1530. Porta came from a noble family, and was born at Naples. At the age of fifteen he is said to have been a prodigy of learning, and to have already written some chapters of his work on magic; but as this assertion rests upon the question of the date of his birth, its truth is more

than doubtful. He was also educated as a physician, and much of his knowledge was acquired during his travels in France and Spain. From the nature of his philosophical writings, which were numerous and varied, Porta could not avoid the censure of the Church, but he was always singularly fortunate in escaping punishment for acts committed in her own dominions.

Round him gathered all the students of the sciences of Naples, and he formed a society to which he gave the imprudent name of "Secreti," and admitted none who had not made themselves known by a discovery in physics or in natural science. He was summoned to appear before Paul II., to answer for his society, and, having done so, he was dismissed, after promising that the society would be dissolved. But he was so flatteringly received by the academies at Rome that, on his return to Naples, he found himself unable to relinquish his philosophical pursuits, which, however, did not get him into any further trouble. Being devotedly attached to a brother, he never married, and died at Naples in 1615. The title of his magical work is *Magia Naturalis sive de Miraculis Rerum Naturalium* (Libri III.). The original folio of this work was published at Naples in 1558, but in 1561 Plantin issued an octavo edition, containing four instead of three books. It was translated into many languages, and even found its way into Arabic.

Like most books of magic, the *Magia Naturalis* contains a justificatory preface, which in this case is free from sarcasm, its object being to disown the name of conjuror. After justifying himself to his readers in a tone which expresses sorrow that he should have been suspected, he concludes the preface in these words: "Accipite igitur, studiosi Lectores, labores longos non sine studio, vigiliis sumptibus, et incommodis plurimis, quo elargiuntur animo intellectus, animique ambiguitatem omnem, atque invidiam tollite, quæ mentis aciem præstringere solent et veritatem impedire."

This book is an example of the many subjects which were included under the name of magic, for half its space is devoted to domestic advice and hygienic rules, such as a doctor would give a patient. There are

also chapters on fishing, hunting, fowling, and even cooking; while the chapter "De Mulierum Cosmetica," contains all manner of recipes (some of them vaguely stated) for making cosmetics, beautifying the hands and face, etc. Perfumery and distillation also find a place. The more scientific portions of the work treat of the generation of animals, the production of plants, and of experiments in pneumatics and optics.

The only really mystical book is the opening one—"De Causis Miraculorum Rerum." In this the author discourses lengthily, marshalling the usual array of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman opinion on the subject of magic, with which it was considered necessary to commence most works on the occult sciences. Then we are told the qualifications of a magician. It was necessary that he should be acquainted with mathematics, and especially with astrology; he must have a knowledge of optics, of herbs, of minerals, metals, gems and stones; otherwise, unless he possess this knowledge, he will be a workman who knows not the use of his tools. A chapter concerning the elements—a subject upon which the philosophers always became very obscure—is a medley of incongruous terms, with an attempt at classification, which is even more irritating than the ambiguity itself. Probably there were men once who comprehended this language easily; but there must have been few who were able to trace much connection between the visionary essay at the commencement of the book, and the domestic treatise which followed it. One thing was characteristic of the work,—it was slightly astronomical.

Agrippa.—A new writer appeared about 1530 in the person of Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa von Nettersheim—generally known as Agrippa. In some respects he resembled Porta, for both came from noble families, both were scholars, and both possessed a powerful imagination—which, in those days, was a faculty very often directed to the study of magic. Agrippa was born at Cologne in 1486, and was educated for the medical profession, which he entered, becoming afterwards a lawyer, while he also served in the Austrian army. He was a rare linguist, a man of great personal charms, and attained the position of counsellor to Charles V. of Germany.

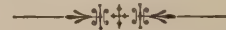
That a man so gifted should occupy himself with the occult sciences would appear strange, did we not know that almost every class of society was secretly or professedly fond of their study. Agrippa's writings are very numerous, for he was a man of the most varied accomplishments and aims, and had travelled much in England, France, and Spain, on diplomatic missions; but the work which concerns us is his *De Occulta Philosophia*, Libri III., etc., which was published at Paris and Antwerp in 1531. This work brought upon its author a load of censure from the Church, which he bore very lightly, being protected in high quarters, so that the Church had to content herself by placing the book in the Index. Agrippa does not indeed appear to have ever suffered for his heretical writings: he was twice imprisoned during his career, but on political charges, and for having dared to write, when in France, against the stern mother of François I. The *Occult Philosophy* was originally written in the author's youth (1510), and given in manuscript for correction to a certain Neapolitan abbot, named Tritemius, who had been Agrippa's master in philosophy. But it happened that the abbot was either too long over his task or too careless about it, and the MS. began to circulate in its imperfect state in Italy, France, and Germany. This was more than Agrippa, who seems to have been a somewhat vain man, could stand; so he found himself constrained to set to work to re-write and enlarge his book. The preface is a literary curiosity. There runs through it a strong vein of satire, directed against all who might be foolish enough to object to the magical nature of the work; and the author frankly admits that in one of his early works on the vanity of some sciences then in vogue, he has even laughed at the very one upon which he is now writing. But since then he has changed his mind, and he advises the censors of magic not to read his writings, for "they are pernicious and full of poison; the gate of Acheron is in the book, it speaks stones, and all who read it should take care that it beat not out their brains." If any are disposed to think in this way, he will not say a word to dissuade them. And then follows the justification—written, it must be supposed, for the special benefit of the

Church—which claims for magic that it is able without offence to God (*sine Dei offensa*) to keep away evil events, to cure diseases, and to preserve life and fortune.

The original letter is printed which Tritemius received with the MS., and which accounts for the dislike of the Church to magical inquiry by the fact that the word magic had become associated with the performance of superstitious rites, which were far from the objects of the sacred and venerable art as taught by him and the ancient philosophers. The reply of Tritemius was characteristic of the times; for while he gave abundant praise to the work of so young a man, he cautioned him not to communicate his views too widely, but to confide chiefly in his secret friends, and concludes with this hint,—"*Da fœnum bovi, saccarum psittaco, tantum; intellige mentem ne bovum calcibus, ut plerisque contigit, subjiciaris.*" The ox and parrot probably meant the Church, and the hay and sugar the concessions which should be made to it; yet it is strange that Agrippa should have printed this.

The greater part of the magical stock-in-trade finds its place in this volume, and it is declared emphatically essential that a magician should be a natural philosopher, a mathematician, and a theologian. The book also teaches that magic is a purely legitimate science, with a divine sanction, and that it concerns itself with the highest mysteries of the world. Few original views of the author are put forward, and much space is taken up by descriptions, without comment, of the systems of others. It may be called a theological-magical text-book, written, in comparison to cognate works, with clearness and perspicuity. The writer refers frequently to Virgil and Apuleius.

(To be continued.)



THE AUTHOR OF *SANDFORD AND MERTON*.



LITERATURE, like dress, has its fashions, and in no class of literature is change of taste more marked than in children's books. The books that we read

and our fathers read are not appreciated by our children. The old-fashioned preaching of *Sandford and Merton* appears to make this famous story somewhat distasteful to the rising generation. We remember to have followed the proceedings of the two boys with lively pleasure, although we paid little or no attention to the moral inculcated. The author's main object in writing his story was to point this moral, and his desire for the fame of an author was faint in comparison with his ardent wish to spread abroad the principles of Rousseau. Owing to the individuality of the man, he is now probably better known than his book. Thomas Day was born in Well-close Square, London, on the 22nd June, 1748, and after the second marriage of his mother he was sent to school at Stoke Newington. Here, from anecdotes of his precocity which have come down to us, we are able to judge that in his case the boy was father of the man. At the age of sixteen he entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and after remaining there three years he left without taking a degree. He early set himself to cure the evils of the world; and being indignant at the depraved conduct of a certain nobleman, he sent him a challenge—which, however, was not accepted.

In 1773 a negro belonging to the captain of a West-Indiaman agreed to marry a white woman, his fellow-servant. In order to effect his purpose he had left his master's house and procured himself to be baptized, but being detected and taken, he was sent on board the captain's vessel, then lying in the river, where finding no chance of escape, and preferring death to another voyage to America, he took an opportunity of stabbing himself. This story was told to Day by his friend John Bicknell, and the result was a poem entitled *The Dying Negro*, written chiefly by Day, but added to in parts by Bicknell:—

"*The Dying Negro, a Poetical Epistle supposed to be written by a Black (who lately shot himself on board a vessel in the River Thames;) to his intended Wife.* . . . London, printed for W. Flexney opposite Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn, 1773. (Price one Shilling)." [Anon.] 4to, title, Advertisement 1 leaf, pp. 19.

The poem was reprinted after the death of the authors (with their names) in 1793:—

"*The Dying Negro, a Poem, by the late Thomas*

Day and John Bicknell, Esquires, to which is added a Fragment or a Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes. By Thomas Day, Esq. Embellished with a frontispiece. London, Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1793. Entered at Stationers' Hall. Price three shillings." 8vo, title, pp. xi, 82; list of Mr. Day's Publications 1 leaf.

This was Day's first publication, and then he was a fervent admirer of Rousseau, to whom he dedicated the poem. Day did not approve of writing for money; and in a letter to Bicknell respecting payment for their poem he writes: "In our difference of opinion about receiving the premium in case it should be adjudged to us, I remember that I thought it would be better to refuse the prize than to accept it, though I attached neither infamy nor impropriety to the acceptance of it;" but he goes on further to say: "I own I could not easily reconcile my mind, after having talked of stoicism and J. J. Rousseau, the dignity of human nature and disinterestedness, in public to thank any set of persons for presenting truth, virtue, humanity, and J. J. Rousseau with an hundred guineas."

When he came of age Day succeeded to an ample fortune, and he travelled in order to find a wife and to study the habits of the people. He met one whom he styled "the Lady of the West," but she did not respond to his appeals to her. His ideal of life was not hers, and she had no desire to retire with him to some secret glade. In 1776 he wrote some verses to be inscribed on Delia's tomb, and published *The Devoted Legions*, a poem written against the war in America; also the following:—

"*Ode for the New Year, 1776.* 'Proh Curia inversique mores!' HORACE. London, Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington House in Piccadilly, 1776." 4to, half-title, title, pp. 9. [Anon.]

In 1777 appeared a poem entitled *The Desolation of America*.

Day's ridiculous notion of educating a girl to be his wife on the most approved "Rousseau-an" pattern was naturally a failure, and this incident is the best known fact in his life. He chose two girls, in order to have a better chance of success: one from an orphan school at Shrewsbury—a flaxen-haired girl of twelve, named by him

Sabrina Sidney, after the Severn and Algernon Sidney; the other from the Foundling Hospital in London, whom he called Lucretia. He took the girls to France, where he hoped in quiet to discover and discipline their talents. In the course of the process they all three quarrelled, and to add to his difficulties the girls caught small-pox. When they recovered he was glad to return to London, where he apprenticed Lucretia to a milliner. Subsequently this girl married a substantial linen-draper, and Day gave her a dowry of £500.

Sabrina was given a further chance of educating herself to fit her to become Mrs. Day; but it was impossible to eradicate her sense of pain. When melting sealing wax was dropped on her arms she flinched, and she started and screamed when pistols were fired at her garments. When Day tried her fidelity by telling her pretended secrets, she divulged them in gossip with the servants. Finally, she exhausted his patience by wearing thin sleeves for ornament instead of warmth. He sent her to a boarding-school for three years, but although she fell far short of his ideal, he was not altogether pleased when she married his friend Bicknell.

Day fell in love with Honora Sneyd, who was engaged to the unfortunate Major André; and then he paid his addresses to her sister Elizabeth, but without success. Oddly enough, these two sisters became successively the wives of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, one of Day's early friends, and a fellow-admirer of Rousseau and his educational system. At last Day was successful in his search for a wife, and on August 7th, 1778, he married Miss Esther Milnes, a lady of fortune, well known for her philanthropic labours.

Among political reformers Day took a prominent place, and his conduct was guided by the highest and most disinterested motives. In 1780 he delivered two speeches, which were printed and distributed gratuitously by the Society for Constitutional Information.

Two Speeches of Thomas Day, Esq., at the General Meetings of the Counties of Cambridge and Essex, held March 25, and April 25, 1780. 8vo, pp. 19.

In 1794 one of these speeches was reprinted, with the names of those who attended

the meeting; but many of the noblemen and gentlemen had then ceased to be reformers:—

"The Speech of Thomas Day, Esq., on the necessity of a Reform in Parliament, delivered at Cambridge, March 25, 1780, when His Grace the Duke of Portland, His Grace the Duke of Richmond, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, His Grace the Duke of Rutland, the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. Lord Bessborough, the Right Hon. Lord Duncannon, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Manners, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Sir Robert Bernard, Bart., Sir Gillis Payne, Bart., Thomas Day, Esq., John Wilkes, Esq., and others, were appointed a Committee to carry on a Correspondence to restore the Freedom of Parliament. London, Printed in the year 1794." 8vo, pp. 16.

"It is an insult to common sense, a mockery of our feelings, to say that we are represented; there is not a single idea attached to the term, a single definition which can be given of it, which is not grossly violated in the election of an House of Commons, nor is there a single argument which can be brought to prove that House represents Great Britain, by which it may not equally be proved that it represents France, Spain, the Indies, all Europe, or the world itself."

Day's next publication was the following:—

"Reflexions upon the Present State of England and the Independence of America. By Thomas Day, Esq. Second edition. London, Printed for J. Stockdale, 1782." 8vo, title, advertisement 1 leaf, pp. 102.

"The beginning of this Essay was published some weeks past in the London Courant."—*Advertisement.*

Fifth edition, with additions, 1783, pp. 129, included in *Four Tracts*.

In 1783 appeared the first volume of the book which has made Day's name famous; the second volume was published in 1786, and the third in 1789. A ninth edition of the whole work appeared in 1812 (3 vols.), and since then innumerable editions have issued from the press. We have not seen a copy of the first edition, and the following title is taken from a Dublin print of the fourth edition:—

"The History of Sandford and Merton, a

work intended for the use of children. 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.' In two volumes; the fourth edition corrected. Dublin: Printed for P. Byrne, 1787." 12mo. [Anon.]

The author explains his views as follows:—

"It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, before I conclude this preface, that what is now published is only a small part of a much larger work. These sheets have lain by me for several years, and I have been long undetermined whether to suppress them entirely or to commit them to the press. Had I considered my own reputation as an author, I certainly should have chosen the first part of the alternative, since I am well aware of the innumerable pleasantries and sneers to which an attempt like this may be exposed; but considerations of an higher nature, which I will hereafter explain, should this work meet with any degree of popularity, have finally determined me to the latter."

Sandford and Merton was translated into French by Berquin, the author of the *Children's Friend*, and was also translated into German.

After his marriage Day lived a quiet life for some years at Anningsley, a village three miles from Chertsey; but he continued his vivid interest in political questions, and issued several pamphlets which had a wide circulation. Dr. Jebb was very anxious that Day should be brought forward as a candidate for Parliament, but circumstances prevented this.

The following are the titles of his pamphlets:—

"*The Letters of Marius: or Reflections upon the Peace, the East India Bill, and the Present Crisis.* By Thomas Day, Esq. . . London: Printed for J. Stockdale, 1784." 8vo, title 1 leaf, advertisement 1 leaf, pp. 110.

"It is necessary to give a reason why the following reflections are published under the fictitious name of Marius. They were originally intended to be printed in the public papers, and the first five letters were written before the author changed his plan. But the bulk into which they insensibly swelled made them seem more adapted to the form under which they now appear."—*Advertisement.*

Third edition 1784, included in *Four Tracts*:—

"*Four Tracts: Reflections upon the Present State of England, and the Independence of America. Reflections upon the Peace, and the East India Bill, and the Present Crisis. A Dialogue between a Justice of the Peace and a Farmer. Fragment of an Original Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes.* By Thomas Day, Esq. London, Printed for John Stockdale, 1785." 8vo.

The four tracts are of different dates, and bound together with the above title-page; each is paged separately.

Fragment of an Original Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes, written in the year 1776. By Thomas Day, Esq. London, Printed for John Stockdale, 1784. 8vo, pp. vi, 40.

Included in *Four Tracts*, and reprinted in the edition of *The Dying Negro*, 1793.

"*A Dialogue between a Justice of the Peace and a Farmer.* By Thomas Day, Esq. London, Printed for John Stockdale. 1785 (Price three shillings)." 8vo, pp. 154.

Third edition, 1786, included in *Four Tracts*.

"*A Letter to Arthur Young, Esq., on the Bill now depending in Parliament to prevent the Exportation of Wool.* By Thomas Day, Esq., London. . . . Printed for John Stockdale. . . . 1788 (Price one Shilling)." 8vo, title, list of new books 1 leaf, pp. 36.

Besides *Sandford and Merton* Day wrote two little stories—"The Grateful Turk," published in a volume of *Moral Tales*, and the history of a child named little Jack, who was nurtured by a goat. This was first published in 1788, in the *Children's Miscellany*.

"*The Children's Miscellany.* . . . Ornamented with a frontispiece. London, Printed for John Stockdale. . . . 1788." 12mo, pp. vii, 339.

Contains *The History of Little Jack, The Little Queen, The Elephant, The Three Sisters, The Contrast, The Natural History of the Lion, Fatal Effects of Delay, The Nosegay, Description of the Two-horned Rhinoceros, The Three Brothers, The History of Philip Quarll.*

The price of the volume was three shillings and sixpence, and in 1800 the story was published separately for the benefit of "those who cannot afford an expensive book."

The History of Little Jack. By Thomas Day, Esq., Author of the *History of Sandford and Merton*. Embellished with twenty-two beautiful prints, cut by Bewick. London, Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1800. (Price one shilling.) 12mo, pp. 113.

Day's death was sudden, and may be said to have been due to his own folly. He held peculiar views as to the treatment of animals, and on September 28th, 1789, he rode an unbroken colt, which threw him. His fall caused contusion of the brain, and almost immediate death.

His body was buried in Wargrave church, and an epitaph, which he composed himself for an early friend, Dr. Small, was placed upon the stone which marked his last resting place:—

"Beyond the reach of time, or fortune's power,
Remain, cold stone, remain, and mark the hour
When all the noblest gifts which heaven e'er gave,
Were centred in a dark untimely grave!
Oh! taught on Reason's boldest wings to rise
And catch each glimmering of the opening skies!
Oh, gentle bosom! oh, unsullied mind!
Oh friend of truth, to virtue, and mankind,
Thy dear remains, we trust to this sad shrine,
Secure to feel no second loss like thine."

EARLY MANUSCRIPTS.

By C. H. WALL.

THE recent controversy respecting Mr. Shapira's supposed fragments of Deuteronomy, which has been attracting so much attention throughout Europe, must have caused the attention of many persons to be turned to a subject of equal interest—that of early manuscripts. Certainly the controversy turned my thoughts in that direction; and I satisfied my curiosity by reading everything within my reach bearing on the subject,—which I found so interesting that it has occurred to me that I might be doing some service by reproducing the notes made in the course of my reading, as although the following remarks may state nothing absolutely new, still the facts contained in them are not always to be found in a collected form ready for reference. In this article I have made no mention of the

materials and instruments used in the preparation of the early manuscripts, as there is so much to be said on those points that they might call for special notice; my remarks deal simply with facts connected with manuscripts in general.

The only way of reproducing books in the early ages was by copying them out by hand—a laborious mode, but one at the same time requiring a certain skill and no less learning—so that it is not surprising to find that many persons made a profession, and no doubt a lucrative one, of transcribing books. When Athens was at the zenith of its fame, there existed a number of professional transcribers who copied books, chiefly of an amusing nature, for export, principally for the libraries existing in the ports of the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. But it was not only professional transcribers who copied books; many private individuals made their own copies of books they required for their library, and it is known that it was the proud boast of many scholars that the whole of the books adorning their shelves were in their own handwriting. Books were then regarded as a sort of criterion of a man's wealth, and each tried to outrival his fellow in the number and quality of the volumes he possessed. Atticus, we know, had a great passion for acquiring books, and spared neither labour nor money in adding to the number of volumes in his library. His slaves were all trained to read and write, even his foot-boy being familiar with these useful arts; and by their aid he was enabled to make a large collection of the choicest books known, not only in Latin but in Greek. When he informed Cicero of his intention to sell his books, the latter wrote imploring him to reserve them all for him till he could raise money enough to pay for them. Later on he wrote, "Pray keep your books for me, and do not despair of my being able to make them mine, which if I can compass I shall think myself richer than Cræsus, and despise the fine villas and gardens of them all." Books were then so scarce that it was a thing of common occurrence for one scholar to borrow from a friend any book he wanted, and copy it as soon as possible. In the ninth century classical works were so scarce that we find Lupus, abbot of Ferriers, writing

to the Pope requesting him to send him a copy of Cicero, *De Oratore*, and Quintilian's *Institutes*, as there did not exist a complete copy of either in the whole of France. In a letter to a brother abbot he solicits the loan of some manuscripts, which he says he will have copied as quickly as possible and returned by a trusty messenger.

The religious orders had the monopoly almost of the copying of books, for the number of laymen possessing the requisite skill and learning was very limited. Some orders, such as the Carthusian monks, made it one of their chief duties, as they depended entirely on the pay derived from their labours to keep themselves independent of all charity. In every abbey or other religious house the inmates were allotted certain tasks, varying according to their mental and physical qualifications; but the task that was most highly esteemed, and which provided constant employment, was copying books. A room called the *scriptorium* was specially set apart for the monks to pursue their labours in, and here they would meet every day for a certain number of hours. These rooms were sometimes furnished with stone or wooden desks fixed to the walls round the room, but before desks were introduced the only supports on which the copyists could place their books, were their knees. There was always a fixed number of transcribers, and whenever a vacancy occurred through death or any other cause, it was filled up immediately. It was usual to entrust the copying of books for the choir, and those not demanding great skill, to boys and novices; but missals, Bibles, and books requiring the highest skill and learning, were only executed by priests of mature years and great experience. The monks were enjoined to proceed with their labours in strict silence, that their attention might not be distracted from their work, and to avoid as far as possible any errors in grammar, spelling or punctuation. In some cases authors prefixed to their works solemn adjurations to those whose duty it was to transcribe them. For instance, Irenæus wrote, "I adjure thee who shalt transcribe this book, by our Lord Jesus Christ and by His glorious coming to judge the quick and the dead, that thou compare what thou transcribest, and correct it care-

fully according to the copy from which thou transcribest, and that thou also annex a copy of this adjuration to what thou hast written." Every possible precaution was taken to ensure strict accuracy in the copies, and it was the duty of certain monks to examine and compare carefully every copy with the original. Other monks, again, had to busy themselves with illuminating the copies, and others with binding them. A beautiful specimen of the skill of the priests is the copy of the Gospels preserved in the Cotton Library, which was written by Eadfrid, bishop of Durham. The illuminations, the capital letters, the pictures of the Evangelists, were executed with consummate skill by his successor Ethelwold; and the whole when finished was bound by Bilfrid the anchorite, with gold and silver plates and precious stones.

In order to provide funds for the maintenance of the *scriptorium*, it was usual to appropriate the tithes; or in the absence of any such provision, the abbots were empowered to raise the necessary money by a tax on every member of the community. It was also a frequent occurrence to find legacies and estates bequeathed for this purpose, it being then thought that the *scriptorium* was the object most deserving support, much the same as the hospitals are regarded at the present day. To the abbey of St. Albans were given two parts of the tithes of Hatfield, and certain tithes in Redburn, together with a daily provision of meat for the transcribers. By a charter obtained from Charlemagne, the abbots and monks of Sithen were granted an unlimited right to hunt, on condition that the skins of all the deer they killed were made into gloves, girdles, and *covers for their books*. In the year 1170 the *scriptorium* of Bury St. Edmunds was endowed with two mills.

The books produced with the expenditure of so much time and labour were naturally of the most exquisite penmanship and artistic merit. Those who copied the books for their own shelves were not likely to spare either money or labour in making their productions worthy ornaments of their library; whilst those, such as the priests, who earned their living in a great measure by their copying, were usually employed by noblemen who were not particular as to the expense as long

as the work was good. And the wonderful way in which these copies were made so faithful to the original, from which the strokes hardly differed by a hair's breadth, and the rich ornamentation with which they were embellished, are alike worthy of our highest admiration and envy. It is hardly surprising to learn that these beautiful specimens of handwriting were held in great reverence by the ignorant folk, as Boniface mentions in his letter to the abbess Eadburga. "I entreat you," said he, "to send me the Epistle of the Apostle St. Peter written in letters of gold, that by exhibiting them in preaching to the eye of the carnal, I may procure the greater honour and reverence for the Holy Scriptures." Silver and gold were frequently used, but only for books intended for princes and nobles; thus Theonas admonished Lucian, the grand chamberlain, not to allow any books to be written in gold or silver letters, or on purple vellum, unless intended for the prince. Josephus tells us that when the seventy elders presented a copy of the Law to Ptolemy Philadelphus, written in letters of gold on fine parchment, his astonishment at the uniformity and fineness of the writing, and the clever way in which it was sewn together, was intense. When Constantinople was destroyed by fire in the fifth century a scroll about one hundred feet long, containing the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* written in letters of gold, was also consumed. The most ancient and the most valuable illuminated MS. in existence is no doubt the *Codex Argenteus* of Ulphilas, discovered in 1587 in the library of the Benedictine abbey of Werden, in Westphalia. Thence it was conveyed to Prague; and on the capture of that city, in 1648, was sent as a present to Christina, queen of Sweden. It afterwards passed into the hands of Isaac Vossius, to be presented on his death to the University of Upsala. This celebrated MS. is of 4to size, written throughout in silver letters, as its name indicates, on vellum stained a violet colour. The initial letters and a few passages are painted in gold.

(To be continued.)

THE HAIGH HALL LIBRARY.



A special meeting of the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society held at the Manchester Town Hall, some rare and valuable books and MSS. were exhibited by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who gave interesting descriptions of his treasures. He said he had brought two or three editions of the classics, including the first edition of Homer, Tacitus, and Cicero. The copy of Cicero was interesting because that was the first classic ever printed; the copy of Homer was a specimen of beautiful Greek printing; and the copy of Tacitus was an exceedingly rare example of the early Venetian press. Of the other books which he had brought fifteen were unique—by which he meant that they were the only copies known—and of the remainder not more than ten or a dozen had been found. Among them were four MSS. which were bound in a very remarkable and curious manner. One of them, a treatise on the Psalms by Peter the Lombard, written on vellum in the tenth century, was bound in solid boards of chestnut wood, over which were laid plates of silver which had been gilt, a representation of the Crucifixion in enamelled copper, and round the margins certain filigree work. The binding in that instance was Byzantine workmanship, and was nearly as old as the MS. Another of the MSS. was a copy of the New Testament, the books in which were arranged in an order very different from that now followed. That and a MS. of the Old Testament belonged originally to the Altenbergen Monastery, near Cologne. The bindings of these MSS. were adorned not only with silver gilt plates, but with gems and with a quantity of filigree work. One of the books shown that evening was a MS. copy of Wycliffe's version of the Gospels, and was presented to Queen Elizabeth on her accession to the throne by one Francis Newport, who had been compelled to leave the country during Mary's reign. Lord Crawford proceeded to call attention to a MS. of the Gospels written in Syriac upon vellum, which had been in existence since about the year 700; to a copy of the Koran, executed about the year



1000, and written upon vellum, in letters of gold; and to another MS. of the Koran, dating from 800 to 840, written in Coptic. He afterwards pointed out an illuminated copy of "The Shah Nameh," written in 1442, and originally belonging to the King of Oude; and directed attention to several illuminated manuscript books of prayers, also to an illuminated copy of "Lancelot del Lac," written on vellum about the year 1300; to a copy of the first edition of "Cicero de Officiis," printed at Mayence in 1465 by Fust and Schœffer, and on which was found the first appearance of an Ode of Horace—"De Vite Humane Brevitate." Special notice was called by his lordship to the famous "Lactantius adversus Gentes," the first book printed in Italy; to a superb copy of Homer, reported to have belonged to Cardinal Ximenes, of Polyglot fame; to a copy of a work exceedingly rare, "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," written by Archbishop Parker, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first privately printed book of this country; to the missal according to the Sarum use, which had some curious variations in the marriage service; to a copy of the York missal; to various commentators; and to two Sahidic or Thebaic MSS. on vellum, both being fragments of St. Luke's Gospel, one of them dating from the sixth and the other from the eighth century. A valuable copy of the original theses which Luther fastened against the gate of the University of Wittenberg when he first challenged the action of Rome was exhibited by Lord Crawford, who stated that only four of the original copies were known to be in existence. A MS. of great beauty was the missal, in six volumes, executed for Cardinal Pompeo Colonna, and containing large full-page illustrations, which family tradition represented as the work of Raphael and executed 1517. Lord Crawford said that probably these large miniatures were painted by Timoteo Vite, and the illuminations and arabesques by Litti de Filippo de Corbizi, under the direction and from the general design of the great Italian painter.

To this report we may add a notice of some other valuable books in the library at Haigh Hall. A privately printed hand-list

has come into our hands, and from this we propose to quote the titles of some specially valuable books. It is necessary, however, to mention that this list gives but a small idea of the choice books in the Library, as it only describes the contents of three glass cases out of fourteen. Although imperfect, its contents are of the greatest interest, as will be seen from the following selection.

First in order may be enumerated some of the books and tracts relating to ritual and other religious and theological questions. In 1565 Reginald Wolfe printed a quarto pamphlet of eight leaves entitled "Advertisements partly for due order in the publique administration of Common Prayers . . . and partly for the Apparrell of all persons ecclesiasticall." "A Booke of Certaine Canons concernyng some parte of the Discipline of the Church of England" was printed by Daye in 1571. Henry Bynne-man produced in 1574 "A Defense of the Ecclesiasticall Regiment in Englande, defaced by T. C[artwright] in his Replie against D. Whitgifte," . . . but "A Defence of the Ecclesiastical Discipline ordayned of God to be used in His Church against a replie of Maister Bridges . . . , published in 1588," has neither place nor printer's name. The library contains a volume of Homilies printed by Richard Grafton in 1547, and a second volume by Jugge and Cawood in 1563. The titles of these are as follows. "Certain Sermons and Homilies appoynted by the Kynges Maiestie to be declared and redde by all persons, Vicars or Curates, every Soday in their churches where thei have cure." "The Seconde Tome of Homelyes of such matters as were promised and intituled in the former of Homelyes, set out by the authoritie of the Queenes Maiestie." Thomas Berthelet printed in 1543 "A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christen Man, sette furthe by the Kynges Maiestie of Englande (Henry VIII.)." The headings of *Bible*, *Prayer*, and *Primer* are rich in interesting items: thus, under the second of these headings are a remarkable series of special forms of prayer. First is a form to be used "twyse a weke . . . during this tyme of mortalitie" (Plague), 1563; then one in 1588 "for the present time" (Spanish Armada). In James the First's

reign we find in 1603 a prayer and thanksgiving to be used "every yeere the fift August" (Gowry Plot), and in 1605 one for the Gunpowder Plot. In later years are many forms of prayer and thanksgiving for victories, etc. Our readers will remember Mr. Bradshaw's paper on "The A B C" (see *ante*, ii. 133) and several notes in our pages on various editions of this old school-book. Lord Crawford's library contains "The A B C, with a Catechisme for Yong Children appointed by Act of the Church and Councell of Scotland to be learned in all families and Lector Scooles in the said kingdome, and now presented to all forein Plantations" (1646). There are two books in the library written in accordance with the Ordinance of Parliament: one for a parish in Suffolk, and another for one in Essex. John Owen produced "The Principles of the Doctrine of Christ unfolded in two short Catechisms . . . the knowledge whereof is required by the late Ordinance of Parliament, before any person bee admitted to the . . . Lord's Supper, for the use of the congregation at Fordham in . . . Essex. London (R. Cotes), 1645." Henry Searle wrote "A Helpe to the Willing Soul, or the Communicant's Counsellor . . . in reference to the Rules . . . laid down in an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, 20 Oct. 1645, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Aldeburgh in Suffolk. London, 1647."

Of historical pieces there are many very curious, such as "Certaine Advertisements out of Ireland concerning the Losses and Distresses happened to the Spanish Navie (Armada). London (John Vautrollier), 1588." In the October number of the *Antiquary* (viii. 151) is a translation of an Italian MS. in the British Museum containing a description of England, sent to Philip II. of Spain two years before the Spanish Armada came to these shores. Lord Crawford possesses a pamphlet by Richard Leigh which may be an answer to this Description, and may perhaps throw some light upon it. The title is—"The Copie of a letter sent out of England to Don Bernardin Mendoza . . . declaring the state of England contrary to the opinion of Don Ber. . . London, J. Vautrollier, 1588." A later item of interest is "A

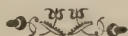
Proclamation ordering payment of one hundred thousand pounds to any person who shall seize and secure the Pretender in case he shall land, or attempt to land, in any of his Majesties Dominions. . . London, John Baskett, 1714." In this collection is a copy of the odd-titled book "An Effectual Shove to the Heavy-arse Christian" (London, 1768), but it appears that this is erroneously attributed to John Bunyan, for the author was "William Bunyan, Minister of the Gospel in South Wales."

Clearly, however, the interesting entries in this hand-list are altogether too many for us to enumerate them with even an attempt at completeness, therefore we must hurry on. There is "The Grete Herball, whiche gyvyth parfyte knowlege and understanding of all maner of herbs, etc. Southwark (Peter Treveris), 1529." Also several curious books of travel, more especially those relating to America—as John Eliot's "Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel among the Indians" (1653, 1655, 1666), and Captain John Smith's "Travels from 1593 to 1629" (1630). Of lighter literature there are two or three editions of the "Story of King Arthur," "Vienna," (1650), the first editions of Painter's "Palace of Pleasure" and Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," "Palmerin of England" in French and Portuguese, and Sidney's "Arcadia" (1590).

In concluding this rapid glance at the contents of one of the finest private libraries in England, we will give a few titles of some of the valuable musical books contained in it. William Byrd, "Psalmes, Sonets and Songs of Sadness and Pietie, made into musicke of five parts": London, Thomas East, 1588; "Songs of Sundrie Natures, some of Gravitie and others of Myrth, fit for all Companies and Voyces, . . . in 3, 4, 5 and 6 parts": London, Thomas East, 1589; Michael East, "The Third Set of Bookes, wherein are Pastorals, Anthemes, Neapolitanes, Fancies, and Madrigales, to 5 and 6 parts, apt both for Viols and Voyces": London (Thomas Snodham), 1610; John Forbes, "Canter, Songs and Fancies": Aberdeen, 1682; Thomas Ford, "Musicke of Sundrie Kindes, set forth in two Bookes": London (John Windet), 1607; Orlando

Gibbons, "The First Set of Madrigals and Mottets of 5 parts, apt for Viols and Voyces": London (Thomas Snodham), 1612; Thomas Watson, "The First Sett of Italian Madrigalls, Englished not to the sense of the original Dittie but after the affection of the Noate": London (Thomas Este), 1590; Thomas Wheelkes, "Ayres or Phantasticke Spirites for three Voices": London (William Barley), 1608; "Ballettes and Madrigals to five Voyces, with one to 6 Voyces": London (Thomas Este), 1608; John Wilbye, "The First Set of English Madrigals to 3, 4, 5 and 6 voices": London (Thomas Este), 1598; "The Second Set": London (Thomas Este alias Snodham), 1606; Nicholas Yonge, "Musica Transalpina—Madrigals translated out of four, five and six partes . . . with the first and second part of 'La Verginella,' by Maister Byret upon 2 stanz's of Ariosto. . .": London (Thomas East), 1588; "Musica Transalpina, the Seconde Booke of Madrigalles to 5 and 6 Voices, translated out of sundrie Italian authors": London (Thomas Este), 1597.

With this list of early music books we must conclude our extracts from the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*; and we hope we have given some idea, however faint, of the riches therein contained.



JOHN PAYNE COLLIER AND HIS WORKS.

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

PART III.



WE now arrive at the period when Mr. Collier made public the contents of his annotated copy of the second folio of Shakespeare; and this marks a crisis in his literary career. He was sixty-four years of age, and had long held a most distinguished position as a Shakespearian scholar. Shortly after the publication of his volume of "Notes and Emendations," doubts were expressed as to their authenticity, and his previous work was at the same time thoroughly investigated, with the result that public confidence was shaken

in all his investigations. For the last thirty years of his life he lived in comparative obscurity, although it will be seen from the following pages that he continued to be as industrious as ever.* Collier wrote a letter to the *Athenæum*, dated from Maidenhead, January 17, and published in the number for January 31, 1852, in which he gives an account of the volume, and explains how it came into his possession:—

"A short time before the death of the late Mr. Rodd of Newport Street [*i.e.* early in 1849], I happened to be in his shop when a considerable parcel of books arrived from the country. He told me that they had been bought for him at an auction—I think in Bedfordshire; but I did not look upon it as a matter of any importance to observe from whence they came. He unpacked them in my presence, and I cast my eyes on several that did not appear to be very inviting—as they were entirely out of my line of reading. There were two, however, which attracted my attention, one being a fine copy of Florio's Italian Dictionary of the edition of 1611, and the other a much-thumbed, abused, and imperfect copy of the second folio of Shakespeare in 1632. The first I did not possess, and the last I was willing to buy, inasmuch as I apprehended it would add some missing leaves to a copy of the same impression which I had had for some time on my shelves. As was his usual course, Mr. Rodd required a very reasonable price for both: for the first I remember I gave 12s., and for the last only £1 10s. . . . On the outside of one of the covers was inscribed—'Tho. Perkins, his booke.' When the volume reached my home, I employed a person to ascertain whether any of the leaves in it would supply the deficiency in my other copy. Finding that I was disappointed in this respect (excepting as far as regarded two torn and stained pages), I put the book away in a closet, somewhat vexed that I had misspent my money. I did not look at it again until shortly before I removed to this place, when I selected such books as I chose to take with me from those which I meant

* I do not think it well in this place to enter at all fully into the whole question of the Shakespeare forgeries, but I propose to follow this with an article specially devoted to a review of the controversy.

to leave behind in the Pantechmicon. Then it was that I for the first time remarked that the folio of 1632 which I had bought from Mr. Rodd contained manuscript alterations of the text as it stood in that early edition. These alterations were in an old handwriting—probably of not later date than the Protectorate—and applied (as I afterwards found on going through the volume here) to every play.”

After giving specimens of the emendations, Mr. Collier concluded his letter in these words: “It is my intention to place the relic before and at the disposal of the Council of the Shakespeare Society at its next meeting. The members will then be better able to judge of the date, and of the peculiarity and importance of the alterations suggested on nearly every page; and if they agree with me, they will in due time, and as their funds allow, print such a selection of the manuscript notes as may serve to explain, illustrate, or amend the acknowledged defects of the texts of the plays of our greatest dramatic poet.”

In the following week the *Athenæum* contained another letter, in which Mr. Collier said he would take the volume to the next meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. Many persons naturally wished to see the remarkable volume, and the possessor expressed his desire to comply with their wishes; but he does not appear to have deposited the volume anywhere for thorough examination, or to have let it out of his own sight. There was a demand for the publication of the emendations in a volume for general use, and not as an issue of a private society. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* (March 27, 1852), signing with the initials “J. F. K.,” asks for the volume to be deposited in the British Museum after its manuscript contents have been printed; and he adds, “The astounding imposition of the Shelley correspondence renders such a precaution most desirable.”

At the end of the year (but dated, as is usual, 1853), was published a volume containing the work of the manuscript emendator.

Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays. From Early Manuscript Corrections in a copy of the Folio 1632 in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A.; forming a supplemental volume to the *Works*

of *Shakespeare* by the same editor, in eight volumes octavo. London, Whitaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane, 1853. 8vo, pp. xxvi, contents 1 leaf, facsimile 1 leaf, pp. 512.

This book was favourably reviewed in the *Athenæum* of January 8, 1853, and in other journals; but the Shakespearian critics generally opposed the reception of the Emendations. Mr. Singer, Mr. Dyce, and Mr. Halliwell all wrote pamphlets on the subject; and Mr. Singer insinuated that Mr. Collier's history of the book was not altogether worthy of belief. The German critics Leo and Delius later in the year joined in the fray. Collier wrote to the *Athenæum* (June 4, 1853) to say that Mr. J. Carrick Moore, F.R.S., had drawn his attention to the fact that a Mr. Parry had formerly possessed an annotated folio of 1632 which answered the description of the Perkins folio; and by the help of Mr. Parry Collier said that he could trace the history of his volume almost to the period when it was published.

In the same year (1853) Mr. Collier published in a single volume, imp. 8vo (London, Whitaker):—

Shakespeare's Plays. The text regulated by the old copies and by the recently discovered folio of 1632, containing early Manuscript Emendations.

Ancient Biographical Poems, on the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Hereford, the Earl of Essex, and Queen Elizabeth. From Gough's Norfolk MSS., in the Bodleian Library. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. Pp. 26. (Camden Miscellany, vol. iii., 1855, No. 2.)

Poems by Michael Drayton, from the earliest and rarest editions, or from unique copies. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. London, J. B. Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament Street, 1856. 4to, half-title, title, list of members 1 leaf, contents 1 leaf, pp. li, 473. Contains: Memoir of Drayton, Harmony of the Church, 1591, Idea—the Shepherd's Garland, 1593, Idea's Mirror, 1594, Endymion and Phœbe, n.d., Mortimeriados, 1596, Poems Lyric and Pastoral, n.d., Idea—Sonnets, 1599.

Seven Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton. By the late S. T. Coleridge. A List of all the MS. Emendations in Mr. Collier's folio 1632,

and an Introductory Preface. By J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly, 1856. 8vo, half-title, title, dedication 1 leaf, contents 1 leaf, pp. cxx, 275.

The lectures were delivered in 1811, and are here printed from notes taken by Mr. Collier. Doubts have been thrown on the authenticity of these lectures, but Messrs. Bell and Sons in the announcement of a new edition say that they possess sufficient evidence of their authenticity.

On January 17th, 1856, Mr. Collier brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Russell Smith, the publisher, for printing and publishing a libellous attack upon him entitled "Literary Cookery." The case was—"The Queen on the prosecution of J. P. Collier v. J. R. Smith"; and the rule was refused, but Lord Campbell took the opportunity of saying, "I think Mr. Collier has cleared himself in a satisfactory manner. I hope I may say without impropriety that I have the pleasure to be acquainted with that gentleman."

Trevelyan Papers prior to A.D. 1558. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Camden Society, 1857. 4to, pp. ix, 219. *Part II., A.D. 1446—1643.* Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Camden Society, 1863. Pp. viii, 136.

The third part, published in 1871, was edited by Sir Walter and Sir Charles Trevelyan.

Pericles Prince of Tyre, a Novel by George Wilkins, printed in 1608, and founded upon Shakespeare's Play. Edited by Professor Tycho Mommsen. With a Preface, including a brief account of some original Shakespeare editions, etc., extant in Germany and Switzerland, and a few remarks on the Latin Romance of *Apollonius, King of Tyre*, by the Editor, and an Introduction by J. Payne Collier, Esq. Oldenberg: Reprinted and Published by Gerhard Stalling, 1857. 8vo, half-title, title, dedication 1 leaf, pp. xxxvi, 79, list of typographical errors 1 leaf.

The Skryveners' Play, The Incredulity of St. Thomas. From a manuscript in the possession of John Sykes, Esq., M.D., of Doncaster. Edited by J. Payne Collier. Pp. 18. (Camden Miscellany, Vol. IV., 1859, No. 3.)

One of the fifty-seven pageants of the great Corpus-Christi Play at York.

Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton, of the British Museum, published his "Inquiry into the Genuineness of the Manuscript Corrections in Mr. J. Payne Collier's Annotated Shakspeare Folio 1632," etc., early in 1860; and in the same number of the *Athenæum* (Feb. 18), which contained an adverse review of this *Inquiry*, was printed an answer by Mr. Collier.

Doubts had long been expressed as to the possibility of a man of Mr. Rodd's experience selling a volume without a thorough examination. In answer to the charge that the emendations had been added since the volume came into Mr. Collier's possession, he was able to bring forth a reply from the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, who wrote to him on August 13th as follows: "Although I do not recollect the precise date, I remember some years ago being in the shop of Thomas Rodd on one occasion when a case of books from the country had just been opened. One of these books was an imperfect folio Shakespeare, with an abundance of manuscript notes in the margins. He observed to me that it was of little value to collectors as a copy, and that the price was thirty shillings. I should have taken it myself, but as he stated that he had put it by for another customer, I did not continue to examine it, nor did I think more about it, until I heard afterwards that it had been found to possess great literary curiosity and value."

The letter in the *Athenæum* of February 18th was amplified and published under the following title:—

Mr. J. Payne Collier's Reply to Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton's "Inquiry" into the imputed Shakespeare Forgeries. London: Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet Street, 1860. 8vo, half-title, title, pp. 72.

In spite of the harass connected with this investigation, Collier continued his work, and the result of his editorial labours upon Spenser appeared in 1862 in a handsome form.

The Works of Edmund Spenser. Edited [with a life of Spenser] by J. Payne Collier, F.S.A. London: Bell and Daldy, Fleet Street, 1862. 8vo, 5 vols.

Collier's text and life were used for the Aldine edition of Spenser.

In April 1862 Mr. Collier unfolded in a letter to the *Athenæum* his scheme of reprinting certain rare pieces of English literature. He proposed to receive the names of twenty-five subscribers, and to divide among them the cost of production, the price being according to the number of pages—that of some being as low as two shillings. His plan was to pencil the price on the tract, and to send out tracts until the pound which the subscribers had sent was exhausted. Then he asked for another pound. The day after the letter appeared in the *Athenæum*, he received the names of more than twenty-five subscribers, and he therefore raised the number to fifty, giving any subscriber the option of retiring. A list of all the pamphlets printed on this plan is given in the following pages. Mr. Collier complained at different times that some of his subscribers gave him a good deal of trouble in collecting the subscriptions.

Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature. Edited by J. Payne Collier. London: Privately printed (*red paper covers*). 2 vols. 4to.

Vol. I. (1863):—

1. A Piththy Note to Papists, by T. Knell, 1570.
2. Murder of John Brewen, by Thomas Kydde, 1592.
3. History of Jacob and his XII Sonnes.
4. The Wyll of the Deuyll, and last Testament.
5. The Matamorphosis of Tabacco, 1602.
6. Murder of Lord Bourgh, and Arnold Cosby's Verses, 1591.
7. Enterlude of Godly Queene Hester, 1561.
8. Complaynte of them that ben to late Maryed.
9. Censure of a Loyal Subject, by G. Whetstone, 1587.
10. Lyrics for old Lutenists, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I. [words from musical compositions of Thomas Campion, Thomas Morley, Philip Rosseter, Michael East, Richard Alison, Thomas Ravenscroft, John Bennet, and Thomas Forde].
11. Calverley and the Yorkshire Tragedy, 1605.
12. A Complaint of the Church, 1562.

Vol. II. (1864):—

1. Report of the Royal Commissioners and Decree of the Star-Chamber regarding Printers and Stationers, 1584.
2. Parry's Travels of Sir A. Sherley, 1601.
3. Becke against the Anabaptists, 1550.
4. The Comedy of Tyde taryeth no man, 1576.
5. Voyage of R. Ferris to Bristol, 1590.
6. Broad-sides and Speeches to Monck, 1660.
7. R. Johnson's Look on me London, 1613.
8. W. Bas's Sword and Buckler, 1602.
9. A Good Speed to Virginia, 1609.
10. Copies of Early Love-Letters, etc.
11. R. Johnson's Walks of Moorfields, 1607.
12. Verses by Walton [alias Purser], Arnold and Clinton.

Between two series of reprints appeared *A Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language, alphabetically arranged, which during the last fifty years have come under the observation of J. Payne Collier, F.S.A.* In two volumes. London: Joseph Lilly, 1865. 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xii, half-title, pp. xlv, 555; Vol. II., half-title, title, pp. 593.

The whole of the Bridgewater Catalogue, printed in 1837, is included in this valuable work. With regard to the contents, the author tells us that every book noticed had been read by himself, and all the extracts were copied by his own pen.

With respect to the plan upon which he worked he writes: "It was generally enough to induce me to lay an old book aside to find that it had already passed through the hands of Brydges, Park, or Haslewood. To the taste and learning of the first I bear willing testimony; the second possessed knowledge, but without much discrimination; and the third was a man remarkable for his diligence, but remarkable also for the narrowness of his views, for his total want of judgment, and for the paucity of his information."

Illustrations of Old English Literature. Edited by J. Payne Collier. London: Privately printed (*green paper covers*). 3 vols. 4to.

Vol. I. (1866):—

1. Lamentation against London, 1548.
2. Pasquil's Palinodia, 1619.
3. Respublica, an Interlude, 1553.
4. Lady Pecunia, by Richard Barnfield, 1605.
5. Mirror of Modestie, by T. Salter.
6. Passion of a discontented Mind, 1602.
7. Encomion of Lady Pecunia, by Richard Barnfield, 1598.
8. News from the Levant Seas, 1594.

Vol. II. (1866):—

1. Pancharis, by Hugh Holland, 1603.
2. Horestes, an Interlude, by John Pikeryng, 1567.
3. Preservation of Henry VII., 1599.
4. Reformation of Rebellion, and Shore's Wife, by Thomas Churchyard.
5. Seven Deadly Sins of London, by T. Dekker, 1606.
6. Love's Court of Conscience, by H. Crowch, 1637.
7. William Longbeard, by Thomas Lodge, 1593.
8. Triumph of Truth, by T. Procter.

Vol. III. (1866):—

1. Mirror of Modesty, by Robert Greene, 1514.
2. Life and Death of Gamaliel Ratsey, 1605.
3. Ceyx and Alcione, by W. Hubbard, 1569.
4. Apology for England's Joy, by R. Vennar, 1614.
5. History of Plasidas, by J. Partridge, 1566.
6. Anatomy of Absurdity, by Thomas Nash, 1519.
7. Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie, by T. Jordan, 1664.
8. Instructions for the Lord Mayor of London, etc., by T. Morton, 1573.

Seven English Poetical Miscellanies, printed between 1557 and 1602. Reproduced under the care of J. Payne Collier. London, 1867. Sm 4to (blue paper covers).

These seven miscellanies are:—

1. Tottell's Miscellany (Songes and Sonettes written by the Right Honourable Lorde Henry Howard,

late Earle of Surrey, and others), 1557; three parts.

2. Paradise of Daintye Devises, 1578.
3. A Gorgious Gallery of Gallant Inventions, 1578.
4. The Phoenix Nest, 1593.
5. England's Helicon, 1600, 2 parts.
6. England's Parnassus, 1600, 5 parts.
7. A Poetical Rapsody, by Fra Davison, 2 parts.

The volume containing the first of these has a General Introduction. This reprint of *Tottell's Miscellany* is from the first edition, it having been discovered by Mr. Collier that former reprints had been taken from the second edition.

Other works in the "Blue Series" are as follows:—

1. Turberville's Songs and Sonets, 1567, two parts.
2. Whetstone's Rock of Regard, 1576, three parts.
3. Churchyard's Chippes, 1575, two parts.
4. Churchyard's Miscellaneous Poems, 1579, one part.
5. Churchyard's Charge, 1580, one part.
6. An Antidote against Melancholy, 1661, one part.

In April 1868 Collier gave a lecture at the Maidenhead Mechanics' Institute "On the Origin and Progress of Street Ballad Singing," in which, as might be expected, he exhibited much curious and out-of-the-way learning.

Broadside Black-letter Ballads, printed in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, chiefly in the possession of J. Payne Collier, illustrated by original woodcuts. Printed for Private Circulation by Thomas Richards, 1868. Sm. 4to, title, Dedication to Frederic Ouvry 1 leaf, pp. xii, contents 1 leaf, pp. 130.

Twenty-five Old Ballads and Songs: from manuscripts in the possession of J. Payne Collier, *Octogen*. A Birthday Gift. London: Printed for Presents only, 11 Jan. 1869. Sm. 4to, title, preface 1 leaf, pp. 56.

A Few Odds and Ends, for Cheerful Friends. A Christmas Gift. Ludere Lubet [ornament], "Shake Hands over a Vast." Printed for Private Circulation only, 1870. Sm. 4to, title, pp. ii, 52.

Contains verses "written between the ages of 18 and the same figures reversed."

Miscellaneous Tracts, temp. Eliz. and Jac. I.
1870 (yellow paper wrappers). Sm. 4to:—

1. Perimedes the Blacke-Smith, by Robert Greene, 1588.
2. Strange Newes, by Thomas Nash, 1592.
3. A Qvip for an Vp-start Courtier, by Robert Greene, 1592.
4. Skialethia, by Edward Guilpin, 1598.
5. Foure Letters, and Certaine Sonnets, by Gabriel Harvey, 1592.
6. Pierce Penilesse, his Svpplication to the Diuell, by Thomas Nash, 1592.
7. A New Letter of Notable Contents, by Gabriel Harvey, 1593 (two parts).
8. Pierces Supererogation: or a New Prayse of the Olde Asse, by Gabriel Harvey, 1593 (three parts).
9. Haue with you to Saffron-Walden, by Thomas Nash, 1596.
10. Hvmors Looking Glasse, by Samuel Rowlands, 1608.
11. The Anatomie of Abuses, by Phillip Stubbes, 1 May, 1583.
12. The Trimming of Thomas Nashe Gentleman, by Gabriel Harvey, 1597.
13. The Pastorals and other Workes of William Basse, 1653 (printed for the first time from the MS.).
14. Good Newes and Bad Newes, by Samuel Rowlands, 1622.
15. A True Coppie of a Discourse written by a Gentleman employed in the late Voyage of Spaine and Portingale, 1589.

A shorter series then followed: "*Magenta Series*":—

1. Delia, Contayning Certayne Sonnets: with the Complaint of Rosamond, by Samuel Daniel, 1592.
2. Idea. The Shepheards Garland, by Michael Drayton, 1593.
3. The Complaint of Rosamond, by Samuel Daniel, 1592.
4. Endimion and Phoebe. Ideas Latinvs, by Michael Drayton.

The "*Brown Series*" was intended to be got up in a more expensive style on thicker paper. It never contained more than the original part:—

Nine Historical Letters of the reign of

Henry VIII. Written by Reginald Pole, Thomas Cromwell, Michael Throckmorton, and Thomas Starkey. Copied from the originals. For Private Circulation only. London, Printed by J. Richards, Great Queen Street, 1871. 4to, title, pp. 48.

The price was 7s. Collier bought the Letters from Thorpe, and afterwards presented them to the Record Office.

An Old Man's Diary, forty years ago; for the first six months of 1832. For strictly private circulation. London, printed by Thomas Richards, 1871. Title, pp. iv, 108. (For the last six months of 1832: 1871, title, pp. ii, 118; for the first six months of 1833: 1872, title, pp. ii, 111; for the last six months of 1833: 1872, pp. viii, 108.) 4 parts 4to.

In 1872 Mr. Collier supplied Mr. Alexander Smith with some notes to *The Female Rebellion*, a Tragi-comedy in MS. in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, which book that gentleman published privately in that year at Glasgow in sm. 4to.

Trilogy. Conversations between three Friends on the Emendations of Shakespeare's Text contained in Mr. Collier's corrected Folio 1632, and employed by recent editors of the Poet's Works. Printed for Private Circulation only. London, T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street [1874]. Sm. 4to. Part i., Comedies, pp. vii, 80; Part ii., Histories, half-title, title, pp. 76; Part iii., Tragedies, half-title, title, pp. 92. Twenty-five copies printed.

The speakers are Alton, Collier, and Newman, and the object of this little work was to point out how Dyce, Singer, and other editors have made use of the emendations while abusing the emendator. He writes: "All I desire is to establish the manner in, and the amount to, which Mr. Dyce and others have made use of my much reviled old volume for the illustration and improvement of the text of Shakespeare's 'Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies.'"

In this same year Collier resuscitated an old play in the writing of which Shakespeare may have had some hand, but which most certainly was not written by the great poet:—

King Edward the Third: a Historical Play, attributed by Edward Capell to William Shakespeare, and now proved to be his work

by J. Payne Collier. Reprinted for private circulation only. T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, 1874. Sm. 4to, title, pp. xv, 16, 96.

The veteran editor's last work was a heavy one, being no less than a new edition of Shakespeare:—

The Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare, with the purest text and the briefest notes. Edited by J. Payne Collier. London, privately printed for the subscribers, 1875—1878. Sm. 4to, 8 vols.; each play is separately paged. *King Edward the Third* is introduced into the third volume in its chronological position among the historical plays. *Pericles* and *The Two Noble Kinsmen* are printed in the seventh volume, immediately after *Cymbeline*. The eighth and last volume contains *A Yorkshire Tragedy*, *Mucedorus*, *Venus and Adonis*, *Lucrece*, *Sonnets*, *A Lover's Complaint*, and *The Passionate Pilgrim*.

The original proposal was to print fifty copies, and to supply subscribers with three plays for every £1. He calculated the cost at from £12 to £15 for each play. Some cost more than this, and in several instances a single play cost near £25. He did not like to raise his price, so to recoup himself he added eight to the number of subscribers; at the same time he announced that if any one objected he would take back his copy if it was in good condition.

John Payne Collier was in the receipt of a pension on the Civil List of £100 at the time of his death, which occurred at his residence, "Riverside," Maidenhead. Although many of the friendships of his middle life had been snapped, he was not alone when at the ripe age of ninety-four he ceased to live. Mr. Thoms wrote in the *Notes and Queries* a short but feeling tribute to his memory, and said, "I have preserved for many years—at least fifty—the closest friendship of that kind-hearted and intelligent man of letters."

I do not think I can end this account of a most remarkable life of work better than by quoting a passage from Collier's own preface to his Shakespeare, dated January 11, 1878:—

"George Chapman, while Shakespeare was still living, concluded his noble translation of Homer with a line which I may

perhaps be allowed to add here, in the humblest spirit of thankfulness—

"The work that I was born to do, is done."

* * Since the publication of the last number, Mr. Sketchley has pointed out to me a pamphlet in the Dyce Library, at the South Kensington Museum, which I had overlooked. It refers to the estrangement between Dyce and Collier, and is entitled, *A Letter to the Rev. Alexander Dyce: with a few Notes upon his edition of "The Woman's Prize."* By J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. "These little things are great to little men." Printed for private circulation only, 1845. 8vo, pp. 16.

BECKFORD SALE.



THE fourth and final portion of the Beckford Library was sold on November 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Bindings remained the distinctive feature of the sale, although the marginalia of Mr. Beckford undoubtedly were of much interest. Some of the books, however, which were plenteously noted by Mr. Beckford realised but small sums; as when a set of Wilkes' Letters and Poems, with Life, with five pages of MS. notes by Mr. Beckford, realised only £2 6s., and another copy of Wilkes' Correspondence, also annotated, went for £1; when Wittman's *Travels in Turkey*, containing notes by Mr. Beckford, sold for £1 19s.; and a set of the *Edinburgh Review*, from its commencement to 1826, which had forty-four pages of MS. notes by Mr. Beckford, was purchased for £3. These, however, are mentioned only as some of the exceptions.

The total sum realised at the four days' sale was £6,843 7s. 6d. The sales of the first day amounted to £2,082 7s.; of the second day to £1,651 8s.; of the third day to £1,371 2s. 6d.; and of the fourth day to £1,738 10s.

The two largest priced books in the first day's sale were bought by Mr. Quaritch. The first was Verdizotti's *Cento Favole Morali*, 1577, a small quarto volume with 100 woodcuts from designs by Titian, bound in brown

morocco, covered with fleurs-de-lis and arms and monogram of Henry III. and Louise de Lorraine stamped in silver, by Clovis Eve, for which £118 was given. The other purchase is another instance of appreciation in value of books. *Vigilles des Mors*, printed on vellum with thirty miniatures, finely illuminated, bound in blue morocco extra by Derome, brought £345. It was sold for 150 francs in the La Vallière sale, for 220 francs in the MacCarthy, and for £20 in Hibbert's sale.

In the second day's sale Mr. Quaritch bought the Works of Voiture, bound in citron morocco with richly tooled borders of gold on red, doublé with red leather, by Deseuil, for £120; and a copy of the Beaumarchais edition of Voltaire's Complete Works, in 70 vols. on large paper, with brilliant impressions of the plates (unlettered proofs and lettered), by Moreau le jeune, bound in red morocco by C. Kalthoeber, for £161.

In the third day's sale Mr. Quaritch gave £121 for a quarto volume containing Blake's "Book of Thel," 8 leaves, 1789; "First Book of Urizen," 26 leaves, Lambeth, 1794, unknown to Lowndes; "Marriage of Heaven and Hell," 27 pages, 1800, and coloured texts with beautiful designs by W. Blake. Mr. Quaritch also gave the large sum of £255 for a Roman Breviary printed at Venice by N. Jenson, 1478, 2 vols. in 1, folio, printed on vellum, with arms of Cardinal de Bourbon in the lower margin.

The highest price paid during the sale of this fourth portion of the library was on the concluding day, when after some opposition Mr. Quaritch paid the somewhat extravagant sum of £530 for what is an undoubted gem of binding. The title of this rare book is—*Decor Puellarum. Questa sie una Opera la quale si chiama Decor Puellarum: zoe Honore de le Donzelle: la quale da regola forma e modo al stato de le honeste Donzelle*. It is supposed to have been written by the Carthusian Giovanni di Dio Certosino. This copy, which belonged to the famous bibliophile Girardot de Prefond, was quite complete in 118 leaves, without a single reprint, and possessed high additional value as a superb specimen, in perfect preservation, of Monnier's binding, in blue morocco, ornamented with flowers in variegated leathers, stamped with gold, and with silk linings.

As a rule the books realised prices higher than they had fetched at previous sales; but there were exceptions. For instance, Lot 203, Vico (Enea), *Imagini*, cost Mr. Beckford £35 10s., as well as £2 12s. 6d. paid for binding, and it fetched only £16 5s.

First day.—Lot 27, Vænni (O.) *Emblemata*, 1st ed., illustrated, 4to, Antverpiæ, 1607, bound by Le Gascon, £22 15s. 37, Vair, *Trois Livres des Charmes, Sorcelages, ou Enchantemens*, Paris, 1583, from the library of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, in black morocco, bound by Ruette, £75. 42, Valentia (Viscount), *Voyages and Travels*, 3 vols. large paper, double set of plates, 5 pages MS. notes by Mr. Beckford, 1809, finely bound by Staggemeier, £36 10s. 50, Valerius Maximus, Venetiis, Aldus, 1514, fine copy, in the old Venetian binding of olive morocco, richly ornamented with wreaths of gold, £13 (sold for six guineas in Hanrott's sale). 63, Valturius de Re Militari, 1st ed., folio, Johannes de Verona, 1472, with cuts by Matteo Pasti, £81 (this copy sold in the Talleyrand sale for 17 guineas). 68, Valverdii et Gandiæ Ignis Purgatorius, etc., sm. 4to, Patavii, 1581, finely bound by Monnier, and from the library of Girardot de Prefond, £12 15s. (sold for £3 10s. in Hibbert's sale). 69, Van Elst, *Reigles Generales de l'Architecture selon la Doctrine de Vitruve*, thin folio, 1545, woodcuts, original binding, richly ornamented in Grolier style, £125. 77, Vancouver's *Voyage to the N. Pacific*, 3 vols. 4to, 1798, with atlas, etc., bound in red morocco extra by Kalthoeber, £19. 104, *Variétés Littéraires*, par l'Abbé Arnaud et Suard, Paris, 1768-9, four vols., bound by Derome in red morocco, with arms of the Duc de Choiseul, £16. 106, Varillas, *La Minorité de Saint Louis*, La Haye, 1687, bound by Deseuil in red morocco and doublé with leather, £17 10s. 107, Varillas, *Anecdotes de Florence, ou l'Histoire Secrète de la Maison de Medecis*, La Haye, 1685, 8vo, beautifully bound by Le Gascon, doublé red leather and gilt à petits fers, £16 10s. 110, Varthema, *Itinerario nello Egipto*, etc., Roma, 1510, 1st ed., bound by Roger Payne in red morocco gilt, £31 (Hanrott's copy sold for £7 10s.). 112, Vasari, *Vite*, etc., royal 4to, Roma, 1759-60, the Bottari edition, and the dedication copy to Carlo Emanuele, King of Sardinia, splendidly bound in red morocco with the arms of the King on the sides, £15 10s. 155, Verdizotti, *Cento Favole Morali*, 1577, £118. 158, Vere, *Commentaries*, large paper, portraits by Faithorne, Cambridge, 1657, bound by C. Lewis in red morocco extra, £5 12s. 6d. (cost Mr. Beckford £13 13s.). 177, Vertot, *Histoire des Chevaliers Hospitaliers de S. Jean de Jérusalem*, 4 vols. large paper, Paris, 1726, bound by Boyet in red morocco extra, £27 15s. 179, Vertue, *Engravings of Portraits, Medals, Coins, Seals*, etc., 80 plates (unlettered proofs, several in two states), royal folio, £30. 203, Enea Vico, *Imagini*, etc., printed on vellum, with plates of medals, sm. 4to, Venetia (Aldo), 1548,—the only copy known, which came from the Meerman collection, £16 5s. (cost Mr. Beckford £35 10s.) 220, *Vigilles des Mors*, blue morocco extra by Derome, £345. 239, Villon (F.), *Ses*

Œuvres, Paris, D. Janot, no date, 12mo, in green morocco, by C. Lewis, £16 5s. 246, Lionardo da Vinci, Trattato della Pittura, printed on vellum, 4to, Milano, 1804, with fine engravings, bound by C. Lewis, in brown morocco, Harleian gold tooling, £25 (sold for £13 13s. in Williams's sale). 247, Vinciolo, Singulieri et Nouveaux Pourtraicts pour toutes Sortes d'Ouvrages de Lingerie, sm. 4to, Paris, 1587, many beautiful designs for lace, £56. 248, Vimiole, Livre de Patrons de Lingerie, designs for lace, *ib.* 1599, 2 vols., £19 10s. 260, Virgili Opera, Amst., 1677, a choice specimen of Monnier's binding, £25. 261, Virgili Opera, Lugd. Bat., 1680, beautifully bound by Deseuil and doublé with red leather, £40. 264, Virgile, Ses Œuvres, 1743, translated by Schmidt, 4 vols., plates by Cochin, and bound by Derome le Jeune, £25 10s. 268, Virgili Bucolica, 2 vols. large paper, bound by Padeloup in red morocco, £19. 270, Virgili Opera, Didot's edition, royal folio, Paris, 1798, bound by Bozerian in red morocco, silk linings, etc., £25 10s. (sold for £11 11s. in Watson Taylor's sale).

Second day.—Lot 284, Vitruvius de Architectura, russia, folio, Como, Gotardo da Ponte, 1521, £10. (This volume contains some representations of Milan Cathedral, which were considered by Mr. J. S. Hawkins to be the earliest engraving of Gothic architecture known; the first mention of the camera obscura, usually attributed to Porta, is found here.) 287, Vitruvius de Architectura, Elzevir folio edition of 1649, red morocco by Derome, £31 10s. 293, Voiture, Ses Œuvres, Paris, 1665, £120. 299, Voltaire, Romans et Contes, 3 vols., Bouillon, 1778, fine impressions of portrait by Cathelin, and of engravings from designs by Mornet, red morocco by Derome, £44. 301, Voltaire, Œuvres Complètes, ed. de Beaumarchais, 70 vols., large paper, 1785-9, with proofs of the plates by Moreau le jeune, in two states (lettered and unlettered), and bound in red morocco by Kalthoeber, £161. 302, Voltaire, a second series of 168 engravings after Moreau, Paris, 1802, unlettered proofs, £76. 322, Voyer (C. de), L'Enneade Sacrée, folio, Paris, 1622, finely bound and covered with the arms of Lorraine in gold, £28. 328, W. (C.), Two Years' Journal in New York, and part of its Territories in America, 1701, £28 10s. 354, Walton, Compleat Angler, first edition, 1653, green morocco, £87. 355, Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler, by Hawkins, first edition, 1760, £15. 396, Watelet, Art de Peindre, Paris, 1760, red morocco by Derome, £41 10s. 403, Watts, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, brilliant proof views, 4to, 1779-86, in red morocco, by Roger Payne, with his curious bill, in a leather case, £40 10s. 408, Wecker, Secrets of Art and Nature, folio, 1660, bound by Roger Payne in russia extra, with his bill charging £4 12s. for the binding, £13 10s. 409, Weaver, Ancient Funeral Monuments, with Index inlaid, large paper, olive morocco, £25 (Williams's copy sold for £26 5s., and another with Index inlaid, in June 1858, for £32). 410, Another copy in large paper, blue morocco by C. Hering, £38. 461, Whitaker's Deanery of Craven, large paper, 1812, with engravings of first edition added, russia extra, by C. Lewis, £14 10s. 473, Whitney, Emblemes, Leyden, 1586, £18 10s. (Harward's copy sold for

£10 15s.). 482, Wierx (H. et. A.), Engravings of Sacred Subjects, 2 vols. sm. 4to, 98 plates, mounted russia extra by C. Lewis, £44. 433, Wierx, Œuvres—238 engravings of Sacred Subjects and Portraits of Saints (many with autograph of P. Mariette on reverse), sm. 4to, red morocco by Derome, £36. 528, Wilson, Catalogue of Select Collection of an Amateur, large paper, 1828, privately printed for presents only, author's own copy, with illustrations, including original drawings of 32 initial letters by J. Howard, russia extra by C. Lewis, £40.

Third day.—Lot 596, Wren, Parentalia, folio, 1750, bound by C. Lewis in russia extra, £9 10s. (Hanrott's copy sold for £10 10s., and the Baker and Towneley each for £11). 644, Zeno il K., De i Commentarii del Viaggio in Persia, with map, Ventia, F. Marcolini, 1558, red morocco by C. Kalthoeber, £50 (Hanrott's copy sold for £7). 665, Zuccari, Illustri Fatti Farnesiani Coloriti, atlas folio, Roma, 1748, Sir Joshua Reynolds' copy, with his autograph, finely bound by C. Kalthoeber in russia, £20 15s. 700, Androuet du Cerceau, Le Premier et le Second Volume des plus excellents Bastiments de la France, 2 vols. folio, Paris 1576-9, first edition plates, bound by C. Lewis in russia extra, £126 (Mr. Beckford's other copy sold for £165). 712, Arnauld, Tradition de l'Eglise touchant l'Eucharistie, Paris, 1661, bound by Deseuil in red morocco, £20 10s. 749, Beauxamis, Enquete et Griefz sur le Sac et Pièces, etc., Paris, 1572, bound by Le Gascon in red morocco, £45 10s. 764, Blake, Book of Thel, 1789, First Book of Urizen, 1794 (unknown to Lowndes), Marriage of Heaven and Hell, 1800, in 1 vol. 4to, £121. 798, Breviarum juxta Ritum Romanæ Curie, 2 vols. in 1, folio, Venetiis, N. Jenson, 1478, £255.

Fourth day.—Lot 868, Collins, Account of the Harley Family, privately printed, 4to, 1741, G. Vertue's copy, with his autograph, illustrated by him with original drawings, etc., from the library of Horace Walpole, with his book plate, £38 17s. (bought by Mr. Beckford at the Strawberry Hill sale for £17 17s.). 879, Corrozet, La Tapisserie de l'Eglise Chrestienne et Catolique, Paris, 1549, 186 woodcuts by J. Cousin, £72 10s. (the Pichon copy bought for M. Didot was sold for 430 francs). 900, Danieli, Libro di Diversi Disegni, 23 designs for lace, £30. 906, Decor Puellarum, 1471, blue morocco by Monnier (see *ante*), £530. 916, Deserpz, Receuil de la Diversité des Habits, Paris, 1562, 121 woodcuts, in old French blue morocco £56. 936, Du Canda, Vie de S. Thomas Archevesque de Cantorbrie, sm. 4to, S. Omer, 1615, bound by C. Lewis in blue morocco, lined with variegated leathers, £10 10s. (purchased in July, 1824, for £4 4s., and afterwards bound by Lewis, who charged £3 10s. for the binding). 944, Du Jarry, Discours sur la vraie Eglise, Paris, 1688, red morocco by Ruette, £50. 962, Erasmi, Lingua Lugduni, 1555, bound by Clovis Eve, in olive morocco, with arms of Cardinal de Rohan pasted inside cover, £31 10s. 970, Etrennes de la Saint Jean, large paper, Troyes, 1742, bound by Boyet in red morocco, £15 5s. (sold for 96 francs in the La Vallière sale). 982, Fanti, Triompho di Fortuna, woodcuts, folio, Venegia, per A. da Portese ad Instatia di Iacomo Giunta, 1527, bound by C. Kalthoeber in

calf extra, £23 (one of the rarest books of fortune-telling, and usually in bad condition: Libri's copy, with many leaves repaired, sold for £4 4s.). 1003, Fonhill, A collection of original drawings illustrative of the Abbey and grounds, £27. 1023, Fulvii Illustrium Imagines, printed on vellum, Romæ, 1517, presented to George, Duke of Saxony, by John Eckius, £18 5s. (the only copy known, which sold for 266 francs in the MacCarthy sale, having been purchased in the Pinelli for £5 5s.). 1073, Korobanoff, Museum, numerous plates, royal folio, Moskow, 1849, bound by J. Wright in red morocco, £39. 1077, La Rochefoucauld, Maximes et Reflexions Morales, portrait by Choffard, proof portrait by Bertonnier added, large paper, Paris, 1778, bound by Derome le jeune, with his ticket, £36. 1079, Laune, Recueil de Gravures—147 beautiful etchings, Paris, 1572-8, in brown morocco, £61. 1087, L'Estoile, Journal de Henri III., 5 vols., La Haye, 1744; Journal du Règne de Henri IV., 4 vols., *ib.* 1741, portraits and plates, with cancelled pages (Cartons), bound by Derome in red morocco, £79 (the Pixierécourt copy sold for 519 francs). 1100, Marillier, Series of Illustrations to the Voyages Imaginaires, Paris, 1787-9, 76 fine engravings, bound by C. Lewis in red morocco, £20. 1113, Montfaucon, L'Antiquité Expliquée, 15 vols., Paris, 1719-24; Monumens de la Monarchie Française, 5 vols., *ib.* 1729-33, large paper, numerous engravings, bound by Padeloup in veau marbré, with arms of Madame de Pompadour in gold on sides, £61.

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REVIEWS.

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Religio Medici. By SIR THOMAS BROWNE, Physician; being a facsimile of the first edition, published in 1642. With an Introduction by W. A. Greenhill, M.D. Oxon. London: Elliot Stock, 1883. Sm. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 190.

It is not necessary to introduce Dr. Greenhill to our readers, for they already know him as a loving follower of Sir Thomas Browne and the compiler of a valuable bibliography of the *Religio Medici*. Every book-lover knows the worthy old physician, and to know him is to love him. It is therefore a peculiar satisfaction to us to welcome this charming little volume, containing a facsimile of the first edition.

Browne wrote his delightful book about the year 1635, and showed it to friends in manuscript. A copy came into the hands of a piratical bookseller, who printed it in 1642 without the author's consent. In fact, Dr. Greenhill shows that there are two unauthorised editions, although they are so much alike that if they are not examined together they may easily be mistaken for one and the same book. In 1643 Browne published his own edition; and Dr. Greenhill is inclined to think, from the words—"which was most imperfectly and surreptitiously printed before, under the name of *Religio Medici*," that the author retained a title which he may not have given the book himself, simply because it was that by which it had already become known to the public.

This is a book to be read and re-read; and we

sincerely hope that while this reprint will give those who know the *Religio Medici* an excuse for renewing their acquaintance with it, many others who still know not the quaint wisdom of Sir Thomas Browne may now learn to love him too. This volume has a covering of oak boards, which is stamped with a very artistic design.

Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors. Collected by WALTER HAMILTON. Part I. London: Reeves and Turner, December, 1883.

Mr. Hamilton has hit on an excellent idea, and we wish him success in his attempt to found a monthly magazine devoted entirely to parodies. We are all amused by these waifs and strays of literature; but most of us have some difficulty in finding them when we want them, and it will therefore be useful to have them brought together in a handy form. The present number contains parodies on some of Tennyson's poems, and the second number will be devoted to the later poems of the same poet. We would draw Mr. Hamilton's attention to the query printed in these pages as to the parodies of "To be or not to be": perhaps he will give us some of these in a future number.

Italian and other Studies. By FRANCIS HUEFFER. London: Elliot Stock, 1883. 8vo, pp. v, 304.

This is a most interesting volume. The author seems to have some misgivings as to whether it is advisable to reprint articles from newspapers and magazines; but we can assure him that all that appear here are well worthy of republication. At the same time we should have preferred if the word 'other' had not been necessary upon the title. The Italian essays are so fresh and instructive that we should have been glad had the volume been filled by them. "The Poets of Young Italy" gives information respecting some contemporary verse-writers which we venture to think will open quite new ground to most readers. It commences with an account of the Posthumous Works of Lorenzo Stecchetti, which was one of the first specimens of the 'nuova scuola' or realistic school of Italian poetry. This volume contained a life of the departed poet signed by a cousin—Dr. Olindro Guerini, in which full particulars are given of his last hours, and yet it turned out that the whole account was a hoax. Stecchetti was a pseudonym of Olindro Guerini, who still lives. His works had not previously attracted the attention which he thought they deserved, and he was anxious to see how the critics would modify their opinions if they thought him dead. The trick succeeded, and the 'Postuma' went through six editions in little more than a year. Another of the poets of the new school is Emilio Praga; and these two represent the extreme left of the movement—being Bohemians by profession, and irreconcilable enemies to literary proprieties. The acknowledged leader of the school is Giosuè Carducci, who is admitted by all parties to be the greatest living poet of Italy. "A Literary Friendship of the Fourteenth Century" relates to the link that joined Boccaccio and Petrarch. The author of the *Decameron* obtained strength from association with the ever kind and wise Petrarch, and he only survived his dear friend one year and

five months. "The Renaissance in Italy" is a review of Mr. Symonds's work. "Troubadours, Ancient and Modern," is a subject on which Mr. Hueffer is quite at home; as also he is when dealing with "Music and Musician," "Musical Criticism," and "Mr. Pepys as a Musician." "The Literary Aspects of Schopenhauer's Work" is an article of value; and we think from the enumeration of the contents of this volume of essays, our readers will see that they will find much amusement and instruction in its pages.

Corporation of Birmingham—Free Libraries Reference Department. Catalogue of Books. Letter A only. Birmingham, 1883. 4to, pp. 98.

This part, though containing one letter only, represents nearly ten thousand volumes, and deals with such subjects of interest as Africa (185 vols.), Agriculture (322 vols.), America (1570 vols.), Archæology (291 vols.), Architecture (593 vols.), Art, Arts and Artists (2187 vols.), Astronomy (195 vols.), and Australia (434 vols.). When we remember that the formation of the library only commenced in 1879, to replace the collection which was burnt, this result is most remarkable. The catalogue will be of the greatest value to bibliographers, on account of the abstract of the contents of series (such as the Club Publications, Archæologia, etc.) which it contains. We note a list of Mr. E. W. Ashbee's very scarce facsimile reprints, which we have not seen elsewhere. We cannot help thinking that the entries would gain in clearness if the name of an author were not reprinted to each of his books, and we hold that *duo* is not an improved form of 12mo.

Καταλογος τῶν Βιβλίων τῆς Εθνικῆς Βιβλιοθηκῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος (Catalogue of the National Library of Greece). Athens, 1883. 4to, pp. 177.

This first volume of the catalogue is devoted to books in the class of Theology, and the titles are arranged under sub-headings. It contains a large collection of important works in all languages. The catalogue is compiled by Leopold Zahn, formerly keeper of the Library of the Theological Foundation of Tübingen, and revised by Dr. Michael Deffner, librarian of the University and National Library of Athens.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library, being a Classified Collection of the chief contents of the "Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731 to 1868. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. *Manners and Customs.* London, Elliot Stock, 1883. 8vo, pp. xiv, 302.

How much it would delight and astonish the original "Silvanus Urban," the ingenious Mr. Edward Cave, if in spirit he could look into the present number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER! On one page he would find an announcement that the Index Society are about to publish an Index to the Obituary Notices in his magazine, and here he would learn that every item of permanent interest in the series is being reprinted a century and a half after he started the work on its long and useful career. Subsequent Silvanus Urbans would be equally pleased, for they all loved their work.

A selection of articles was made by Dr. J. Walker in 1809, on the suggestion of Gibbon, but it has been

left for Mr. Gomme to carry out the historian's wish—which was that the articles should be properly classed. The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a great name, and literary workers continually need to refer to it, but few can spare room on their shelves for the long line of volumes, even if their purses are deep enough to bear the cost. This collection, so happily commenced with a volume on Manners and Customs, will to a great extent save the trouble of consulting the Magazine, because the various items are brought conveniently together. The contents of the volume are arranged as follows: Social Manners and Customs, containing an immense amount of curious information; Local Customs and Games. One very interesting subject treated of is London Pageants—especially important to the bibliographer as well as to the topographer; and Mr. Gomme has been at much pains in adding to the information contained in Mr. Nichols's papers. At the end of the volume are some valuable notes and a useful index. All who have not the *Gentleman's Magazine* will welcome this book, and those who have will find it convenient as a companion and guide. The volume is got up with great taste.

Catalogues issued during 1882 of Books on sale by Thomas Baker, 20, Goswell Road, E.C. 8vo.

This volume of catalogues contains a good representative collection of theological literature, some eleven or twelve thousand articles in all. The catalogues are numbered from 187 to 191, and in addition are a few clearance lists. The contents comprise Biblical and Patristic, Mediæval and Reformation Literature, English and Foreign, Old Anglican, Puritan and Nonconformist Divinity, as well as modern theology of every description.

Y^e Earlie Englyshe Almanack, Old Englyshe Calendar and Ephemerides with Emblems of y^e months for y^e Yeare of Grace 1884. London: Masters Pettitt and Company.

The idea of this almanac is well carried out, and the old-fashioned engravings of the months are characteristic. Among the pieces of information is a list of "daies reputed to be unlucky ones in the olden times."

The Great Hero of the Ancient Minstrelsy of England, "Robin Hood," his Period, Real Character, etc., investigated and perhaps ascertained. By JOSEPH HUNTER. Worksop: Robert White, 1883. 8vo, pp. 72.

The late Rev. Joseph Hunter, one of the best of our commentators on old English literature, printed this little tract in 1852; and Mr. White has done well in reprinting it and making it again accessible to readers. The author's view is that Robin Hood was a historical character, and that he was born in the reign of Edward I. and lived on to the early years of Edward III. After the defeat of the Earl of Lancaster (among whose followers Robin is to be classed) the famous freebooter took to the woods from April 1322 to December 1323. He was taken prisoner and pardoned by the King, who gave him a place at court; but the unconstrained life of the woods had too many charms for him, and he returned to it. This is a bare outline of Mr. Hunter's view, and there is much to be said for it.

Family." At the time of his death he had written four-fifths of an Irish story called "The Land Leaguers," shortly about to be published; and he left in manuscript a completed novel, called "An Old Man's Love," which will be published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons in 1884,—a monumental record indeed of a truly remarkable industry.

THE last number of *Le Livre* contains an article on Dorvo, dealing with his struggles and reviewing his works. The author's estimate of the latter is indicated by his stopping in an enumeration of some of them because they do not rise above mediocrity; and he further adds that he only brings Dorvo out of his obscurity on the plea of curiosity. There is also a very interesting article on Ivan Tourgueneff, founded on fragments of his memoirs which he published in *Le Messager d'Europe*. The greater part of these communications concern the *littérateurs* and artists of Russia, and among them is a remarkable sketch of Biélinsky, who was both his critic and his friend. From these, and from some private letters, the writer of the article has selected those salient traits which reveal the talent, character, and ideas of the novelist. A striking portrait accompanies the article. Under the title of "*L'Union—Notes pour servir à l'Histoire du journalisme contemporain*," M. de Saint-Heraye gives a sketch of the origin and career of the organ of the late Comte de Chambord. A new document on Gutenberg is the subject of an article by M. Chaudin. This "testimony of Ulric Gering, the first Parisian printer, and of his companions in favour of the inventor of printing," follows in connection with the article in the previous number—"Who was the inventor of printing?" taken from M. Dutuit's new manual. Some verses on the Library are communicated under the title "*La Bibliothèque Chansonnée*."

THE bibliography of the Comte de Chambord, which has been appearing in the *Polybiblion*, is concluded in the November number with a supplement.

THE *Printers' Register* has a notice of a daily newspaper on board ship.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the Greek New Testament as published in America is announced by Messrs. Pickwick and Co., of Philadelphia. The author is Professor Isaac H. Hall. It includes more than 250 editions, treated critically and bibliographically. There is also a chronological list and index.

THE *Publishers' Weekly* recently printed some "Reminiscences of John Keese." There is an account of a booksellers' dinner at the City Hotel, New York, in 1837, and an amusing description of an evening book sale.

THE collection of Bewick prints and books that belonged to Isabella Bewick, the last surviving daughter of the famous wood-engraver, will shortly be sold by auction at Newcastle.

MR. RUSKIN'S museum at Sheffield is to be removed from its present unsuitable habitation to a more accessible and appropriate home. The new building will probably be erected in Weston Park. Book-lovers are sure to visit Mr. Ruskin's gems.

Among them is Donovan's *Insect Book*, the drawings in which were made from insects that the artist was a quarter of a century in gathering. One of the most historic is the missal album of Diana de Croy. As is the fashion now, many of Diana's friends inscribed their names in this album, and Mary Queen of Scots wrote on one of its vellum pages some lines signed—"Mary, Queen of France and of Scots." Nearly all the signatures in the album were written between 1570 and 1590. Not long ago Mr. Ruskin sent a rare old MS. on vellum, the supposed date being about 1160. It once belonged to a Benedictine monastery in Bavaria, and is a *Lectionarium*, or Book of Lessons, which was read by the monks at particular festivals. The MS., which is in excellent preservation, the gold and silver being singularly bright considering the age of the work, was bought by Mr. Bernard Quaritch for £550, and purchased from him by Mr. Ruskin at the same price. Amongst his more recent additions to the choice library at the museum are four leaves, in frames, from a beautiful book "written by hand," and illustrated with such exquisite pen-and-ink drawings by Francesca that Mr. Ruskin has given £600 for the volume of which these leaves are such an artistic specimen.

FOLLOWING upon the Pope's decree throwing open the Vatican Library to the world comes the announcement of the consequent official changes. The office held in the archives by Monsignor Balan is now to be administered by a vice-archivist and a sub-archivist together. The Pope has appointed to the former post the Benedictine Father Luigi Tosti, Abbot of Monte Cassino, and author of *The History of Boniface VIII., The Council of Constance*, and other works of European celebrity. Father Tosti's large and conciliatory views have made him acceptable to his countrymen of all shades of opinion; and it was chiefly in deference, not only to his learning but to his wise liberality, that the remarkable exception in favour of the monastery of Monte Cassino was made by the Italian Government at the time when the monastic orders were suppressed. To the post of sub-Archivist Father Denifle, an Austrian Dominican, well known for his learning and erudition, particularly in historical studies, has been appointed.

THE extent to which the Vatican Library will be available was the subject of a paper recently read before the Royal Society of Literature by Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael. He contrasted Pius IX., whose policy seemed designed to disturb the world, with Leo XIII., whose nobler ambition seemed to be to still the angry waves, and to play the part of a patron of art and letters. Mr. Carmichael viewed the Pope's recent letter with regard to opening the treasures of the Vatican Library as a part of this more estimable character, and set himself to examine how far that most magnificent collection had been really thrown open to the public use in virtue of that missive. From a detailed review of the facts of the case, he was driven to doubt the true liberality of the measure which had been so highly praised by the Reading Church Congress, no less than by the press, headed by such organs as the *Times*. If they asked where

was the bridge that spanned the gulf between the Papacy and the world of to-day, he feared they must own it was an invisible one. The Vatican was not at this moment much more than what it was in the dark days of old, and simply the private library of the Pope. He could see but little real improvement upon the state of things when he was himself studying there in 1869. He could not then find one among the members of the Roman *prelatura* officiating as librarians who knew really anything whatever of the secret archives, and even the very existence of the alleged library of printed books had been plausibly called in question. Visitors were "personally conducted" by a Monsignore through a room so called, but without seeing a vestige of a printed book. On his own return from Rome he was asked the question by the late Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Mr. Wynter Jones, and was forced to own he did not see even the back of a book as he passed through that room. Mr. Jones then said that many persons had doubted the very existence of such a library, though he himself was not quite so sceptical. Pope Leo's letter, which Mr. Carmichael analyzed, gave access to the Vatican Library in certain cases only, and then to none but certain highly-favoured persons, and that to a very limited extent.

At a meeting in the Public Hall of Wigan, in connection with the Luther celebration, the Mayor, in the course of an interesting address, alluded to the fact which had been pointed out to him by Mr. Folkard, the librarian, that among the treasures of the Free Library there is a very rare copy of the first collected Latin edition of the great Reformer's works. It is in the original old binding—namely, oak boards, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch thick, covered with a stamped pig's skin—and was published the year after Luther's death. As an interesting local fact the Mayor further drew attention to a copy of an old book printed in Wigan which was in the hall for inspection. This was Luther's Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, printed by William Bancks, at Wigan, in 1791. The Mayor remarked it was interesting to know that nearly a hundred years ago a Wigan bookseller printed and published one of Luther's works, presumably for the profits of the sale, and they must have been large to have recouped him, for the issue of such a work from the Wigan local press must have in those days been a costly experiment. The people of Wigan were also reminded that their neighbour Lord Crawford had in his library a valuable copy of the original theses which Luther fastened against the gate of the university of Wittenberg when he first challenged the doctrine of Rome; only four of the original copies are known to be in existence, and one was at Haigh Hall.

At a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, held in the Mayor's parlour at Manchester, Mr. C. W. Sutton exhibited several works which, he said, were to be found in the Manchester Free Library: among them being a fragment of Caxton's *Golden Legend*, Miles Coverdale's version of the New Testament, printed at Antwerp in 1538; Cranmer's Bible, with the Archbishop's preface, printed in 1549; other ancient copies of the Bible; a fine specimen of Caoursin's

Siege of Rhodes, printed in 1496, and two important volumes of seventeenth-century black-letter ballads, some of which, he said, were quite unique.

"STANDARD TIME" has lately been occupying considerable attention. A very useful list of books on the subject is printed in *Monthly Reference Lists* for October.

THE *Biographical Dictionary of Musicians*, which is announced for publication by Mr. James D. Brown, assistant librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, will contain, as an appendix, a bibliography of English writings on music. The writings will be arranged under subject-headings—such as Acoustics, Æsthetics, Ballads, Bassoon, Bells, Carols, Composition, Counterpoint, Double-bass, Drum, Folk-music, Glee, Hebrew Music, Irish Music, Notation, Organ, Psalmody, Singing, Violin, etc., etc. The utility of such a catalogue cannot be doubted.

A CATALOGUE of works on folk-lore published by Maisonneuve and Co. has been issued by Mr. David Nutt. It consists of works forming the collection of the *Littératures Populaires de toutes les Nations*; the *Bibliothèque Orientale*; the *Bibliothèque Linguistique Américaine*; the *Littératures de l'Orient*; besides many independent works on the subject. The catalogue gives the contents of many of the volumes, and some occasional notes which are interesting. For instance, the *Almanach des Traditions Populaires*, we are told, contains a bibliography of publications issued in the three years previous to 1882; M. Lancéreau's *Pantachatantra*, a translation of apologues and tales from the Sanskrit, has a bibliography of the different versions and imitations of these old fables of India, which are found in all the literatures of East and West, and appear in some of the most beautiful fables of La Fontaine. A valuable work on the literature of Japan, entitled *Si-ka-zen-yo*, by M. L. de Rosny, is temptingly described as having been printed by Claye, in a sumptuous manner, on vellum-laid paper, in Elzevir characters.

THE January catalogue of A. Quantin, of Paris, contains the announcement of an "édition d'amateur" of La Fontaine. It is limited to 50 numbered copies on "Whatman," and 50 on "chine" paper. Another announcement is of a work on Japanese art by M. Louis Ronse, Director of the *Gazette of the Fine Arts*, which should be quoted as a specimen of the book-production of the day. The illustrations of the various phases and objects of Japanese art are a special feature of the work; of these there are more than 800 in the text, as well as 64 separate plates. The edition is strictly limited and numbered, with the view of enhancing its value. The first hundred copies are printed entirely upon paper from the imperial manufactory of Japan. The volumes, two in number, are bound in Japanese silk.

"FIFTY YEARS A PUBLISHER" will be the title of the autobiography which is being written by Mr. J. C. Derby, the American bookseller. It will contain anecdotes of Hawthorne, N. P. Willis, W. H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Jefferson Davis, Bryant, Washington Irving, Thackeray, Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Alice and Phœbe Cary, and Artemus Ward.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says that in cataloguing the late Mr. James Crossley's library a manuscript of great local interest has turned up, being the account-book of Humphrey Chetham, in Chetham's own handwriting. It is hoped that this interesting relic will be secured for the Chetham Hospital Library.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Printing Times* describes the church library of Grantham. It is now temporarily put away, pending the restoration of the church, but formerly it was located in a chamber over the south porch of the church. The books, or a considerable number of them, were chained to the shelves, and placed on them with their fronts instead of their backs outside, the names being written in large characters on the edges of the leaves. It is to be hoped that when the restoration of the church is finished, and they are put back in their places, the old arrangement will be preserved. The library consisted in great part of early printed works of Latin divinity, and the custodian related that most of them were six hundred years old! That custodian has evidently evolved a history of the invention of printing all his own.

THE Hamilton Library will be brought to the hammer in the spring. It is not so extensive as the Beckford Library, but the books are probably even finer than those in that fine collection.

MESSRS. B. & J. F. Meehan's (32, Gay Street, Bath) lately-issued Catalogue contains some remarkable items. One of these is a collection of thirty-two original drawings, sketches, and designs in sepia, pencil, and chalk, by Phiz (Hablot K. Browne), mounted in a folio by the artist himself, priced £130. Another is Tasso's own copy of *Prose di M. Pietro Bembo*, folio, Vinegia, 1525, with marginal notes in his autograph on every page. The price of this is £110; but it ought not to remain long at Bath: its proper place is in the national collection. These are the two chief articles, but there are others worthy of special attention.

THE First Report of the Executive Committee of the Wyclif Society has just been issued, and we propose to give an abstract of it in our next number. The five-hundredth anniversary of the reformer's death occurs in the present year, 1884.

A SELECTION from the Stowe Manuscripts, which were purchased from the Earl of Ashburnham by the Trustees of the British Museum, has been placed in the King's Library for exhibition; and a catalogue of them has been prepared by the Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, keeper of the department of Manuscripts. The MSS. are arranged in table-cases and screens, containing respectively Charters; Early MSS.; Specimens of bindings, illuminated MSS., etc.; Chartularies; MSS. in English; Historical MSS.; Historical Letters and Autographs; Letters of Literary Men and others. The catalogue gives descriptions, extracts, sometimes the document *in extenso*; where copies are in the Cottonian MSS. there are references to the fact; where the documents have been printed references are given to the works in which they have been incorporated. Our readers probably will not fail to visit this highly interesting exhibition; and we shall hope to recur to it before long in an article suitable to the importance of the subject.

A PROSPECTUS of the Oxford Historical Society, to be founded on the principles suggested by the late John Richard Green, has been issued. The notice of the materials which the founders can use is full of interest. Oxford history is divided under seven periods: (1) Early to 1216; (2) Mediæval, 1216—1485; (3) Under the Tudors, 1485—1603; (4) Under the early Stuarts and during the Commonwealth, 1603—1660; (5) Under the later Stuarts to the death of Anne, 1661—1714; (6) Georgian Oxford, 1714—1830; (7) Modern Oxford, from 1830.

WE have received a copy of the report of the Harleian Society for the year 1882. "The Visitation of Cheshire in 1580," edited by Mr. J. P. Rylands, has been issued to the members; and the Society has some valuable work in hand. Special mention may be made of the work which is being accomplished by the Register Section. It has issued the "Registers of St. Michael, Cornhill;" and two other works now being printed are "St. Antholin, Watling Street, London," and "St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook, London."



INDEX SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Council it was decided to put in hand at once the "Index to the Biographical and Obituary Notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1780." The subscription price for the complete volume, of about 700 octavo pages, to be one guinea, and the published price to be one guinea and a half. The following circular was prepared, and is to be widely circulated.

"The Council of the Index Society have much pleasure in announcing that they are now in a position to commence the publication of the long-needed Index of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

"One of the first objects of the Index Society—an object in the attainment of which much sympathy has been expressed by those outside the Society—was the preparation and publication of a complete index to the biographical and obituary notices in that magazine. This projected Index has been mentioned in every report of the Society, and at no time has the hope of producing it been laid aside.

"The first report contained the following particulars:—

"The first intention was to continue the existing indexes, but when it was decided that the biographical portion of the work should be indexed first, it became clear that the whole must be done afresh, as the old Index of Names is so badly arranged as to be almost useless for purposes of reference. Calculations were made regarding the extent of an Index to the Biographical and Obituary Notices in the entire series of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the result showed that the undertaking was a much more formidable one than had been anticipated. It was found that in the total 223 volumes, extending over 138 years, there could not be less than 340,000 separate entries. If printed in double columns, these would occupy at least eight volumes of 600 or 700 pages each, costing for printing alone between £2000 and £3000. In the earlier volumes the obituary notices are very short, and in many cases nothing more than the date of death is given. If only those entries which contained a biographical fact of some kind were indexed, the whole might be got into four volumes of the same size. There seems to be so great an objection to the adoption of any system of selection, that the Committee are unable to agree to the smaller estimate, and with the present funds they do not feel justified in undertaking the larger scheme. Under these circumstances, they think it best to bring the matter before a general meeting of the members."

"A specimen page was added to the report. There is reason to believe that these estimates were somewhat too large, but not however to an extent sufficient to vitiate the general result. Subsequently the matter was specially considered by the Biographical Collections Committee, who suggested the publication of the Index in sections."

"Mr. R. Henry Farrar generously placed his services at the disposal of the Council; and he has since presented the complete Index of the first fifty years, a work of very considerable labour; and the Council wish to express in this place their sense of the value of his gift."

"The fourth report contains the following further particulars of progress:—

"The letter A is now prepared for the press, and Mr. Farrar, who has the work in hand, expects to complete the whole by the end of the year 1882. Mr. Farrar has taken great pains to make the entries thoroughly trustworthy, and has carefully collated the London Library copy of the Magazine with those in the British Museum Library, so as to minimize the defects arising from the want of uniformity in the various editions. It affords the Council much gratification to be able to report this very satisfactory progress with a work which has long been a desideratum; and they hope that this beginning will stimulate the members to further activity, so that the Index may be carried through the entire series."

"The very great usefulness of this Index to the historian, the genealogist, and other literary workers, is so thoroughly understood that it is not necessary to enlarge upon it here. Suffice it to say that the Index will contain the names of a large number of men and women, particulars about whom will not be found elsewhere. Each of the periods into which it is proposed to divide the whole work will contain a complete alphabet."

"The expense connected with the printing of an Index such as this is very considerable, and it will be absolutely necessary to obtain extra subscribers, but the Council feel justified in undertaking the task on account of the wide-spread interest in the scheme among all connected with literary pursuits. In order to strengthen their hands and to show them how far they are justified in their sanguine expectation of a cordial response, the Council put forward this appeal for subscribers to the work."

"The book will be among those issued to members of the Society, and each member will be entitled to a large-paper copy of the Index in return for his annual subscription. The Council therefore anticipate a large increase in the list of members by the addition of those who wish to participate in this privilege."

"Each member is asked to obtain a new subscriber either to the Society as a member, or for this particular Index alone. A special reduction for the small-paper copies will be made to members."

"The Council also appeal to the book-buying world, and librarians generally, for support in this undertaking; and they trust that all into whose hands this circular may fall will help to make its object known, so that the subscription list may be a thoroughly satisfactory one."

"If the response to their appeal is adequate, no time will be lost in putting the other sections in hand, so that the whole work may be issued in as short a time as possible."

"Names of subscribers to be sent to Mr. John Fenton, Hon. Sec., 8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C."



CORRESPONDENCE.



PHANUEL BACON AND SHENSTONE.

IN reading Mr. Solly's interesting account of Phaniel Bacon in the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* I was reminded of an allusion to the same person in Richard Graves's *Recollection of some Particulars in the Life of the late William Shenstone, Esq.*: J. Dodsley, 1788.

P. 89. "Pope's *Rape of the Lock* had about this time produced several imitations. The first which I have seen was *The Kite*, by Dr. Bacon,* of Magdalene College, and which in its day, was much admired."

"Our friend Mr. Whistler,† of Pembroke College, soon after wrote *The Shuttle-Cock*, which, considering the age of the author, had considerable merit."

"*The Thimble, The Saddle*, and many other poems of the same stamp, appeared about the same time; but all such palpable or rather servile imitations of *The Rape of the Lock*, and which talked so much of beaux and belles, monkeys and lap-dogs, which were

* "Author of a humorous ballad called *The Snipe*, and several other ingenious things. *The Kite* was written in smooth rhyme, and well conducted. I only remember the two first lines (a Miss Shepherd was supposed to be the subject of them):

'Dian knew well to chase the timorous hare,
Or o'er the lawn pursue the flying deer, etc.'"

† P. 18. "He wrote great part of a tragedy on the story of Dido; printed a mock-heroic poem called *The Shuttle-Cock*; and left other MSS. which would do no discredit to his memory."

no longer the taste of the ladies, or the language of the age, that it was plain the authors copied from books, and not from real life.

"To this objection, another poem of Mr. Shenstone's, called *The Snuff-Box*, is also liable, which therefore the late Mr. Dodsley did not insert in Mr. Shenstone's works; though I think, as it has some merit, it might, as a curiosity, be an agreeable present to the many admirers of Mr. Shenstone."

A good many interesting notices are found in Graves's book, apart from those which relate to its subject; and if the editor can find space I will transcribe a few.

P. 94. "He (Shenstone) lodged in Fleet Street, where he had a back view into Black-friars, and where was then (and probably may still be) a kind of magazine or manufactory of dying speeches, bloody murders, rapes and robberies; songs and ballads, political, satirical, comical and tragical, and all the various effusions of those learned gentlemen, who write from a better motive than the love of fame.

"The issuing forth of the bawling retailers of these several literary productions, 'certatim vociferantes,' vying with each other in the recommendation and vending of their respective commodities, was to Mr. Shenstone a sight so highly humorous, that he thought it too luxurious a treat to be enjoyed alone."

P. 157. "Not to mention the pleasure which he (Shenstone) took . . . in correcting and improving any literary productions, such as Dr. Percy's collection of ancient poetry;* Livie's elegant edition of *Horace*.† Miss Wheatley's poems, etc."

P. 162. "Mr. Shenstone suggested to him (Mr. Percy) the scheme of publishing his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*; and, as he gratefully acknowledges, greatly assisted him in that work."‡

P. 169. "Mr. Shenstone's character has been drawn with sufficient accuracy by his late friend, Mr. R. Dodsley."§

Graves's book is one of my favourites, and perhaps some reader who may not be acquainted with it will thank me for drawing attention to it.

Edinburgh,

T. STOCK.

THE PRACTICE OF PIETY.

I POSSESS the so-called fifty-second edition of the *Practice of Piety*. It is in 12mo, containing Ep. Ded. and Contents, etc. + 420 pp.; has a woodcut title, and was printed at London for D. Midwinter (as was also the fifty-first edition), in 1716. Under the Dedication to Prince Charles is an advertisement to the effect that "This Book being now exactly Corrected, and purged from many Thousand Faults, which have escaped former Impressions; is also Printed on a fair large Roman Character, for the Use and Benefit of Aged Persons." This edition is certainly much more correct than that of 1714: e.g., under *Adonai* 'analogically' takes the place of the meaningless 'and Logically.' C. E. DOBLE.

Oxford, Dec. 3, 1883.

* My copy has a pencilled "no" in the margin to this statement, and it is one that was evidently from other evidence in the possession of a literary man or lover of books whose opinion (however obtained) seems deserving of attention.

† "A Scotch editor, who published a pocket edition of *Horace*, inscribed to Lord Bute."

‡ Pencil note in the margin, "This is incorrect."

§ Can any reader give me the reference?

THE VICISSITUDES OF BOOKS.

IT must be gratifying to bibliographers to find that the significance of bibliographical facts did not escape the great spiritual teacher Robertson of Brighton. The following passage is from his *Lecture on Wordsworth* :—

"It was about that time [1807—1815] that Fox returned a calm, cold, unsympathising answer to the enclosure of a volume of Wordsworth's poems which Wordsworth had sent; and then also occurred one circumstance which is full of significance. Cottle, the bookseller, of Bristol, made over his stock and effects to the Messrs. Longman, and it was necessary to take an inventory of the stock, and in that inventory was found one volume noted down as worth 'nil.' That volume contained the Lyrical Poems of Wordsworth; and it may be well, also, to say that it contained first of all Coleridge's poem of the 'Ancient Mariner,' and afterwards those exquisite lines of Wordsworth on 'Revisiting Tintern Abbey.'" O.

THOMAS À KEMPIS.

IN the December number, Mr. Hazlitt says that it is "rather a matter of notoriety among the learned, that the real writer of the *Imitation of Christ* has been robbed of his due by a man who was no more than a copyist." I was under the impression that the good sense of this country had kept it from attributing this book to any other than its real author. The Chancellor Gerson, for whom Mr. Hazlitt claims the honour, has written much which has not gone to the "paper manufacturers," for there are several editions of his works, and a good one in five vols. folio was published by Dupin, at Antwerp, in 1706. Very few persons now believe that this polemical reformer was the author. Fewer still believe in the mythical Gersen. There should, however, be no more doubt in any one's mind that Thomas à Kempis was the author as well as the scribe, for the appearance of the edition of the work by Hirsche, containing valuable *Prolegomena*, has settled the question. I shall be glad at some future time to place Hirsche's case before the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER. L. A. W.

LIBRARIES.

Bristol: City Free Library.—Mr. John Taylor, of the Bristol Museum and Library, has been appointed chief librarian.—Mr. E. R. Norris Mathews has been appointed to the office of librarian at the Bristol Museum, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Taylor on his election to the post of City Librarian.

Leamington: Free Public Library.—In presenting his report for the year 1882-3, Dr. Thursfield deprecates the custom hitherto observed by which the reports have been prepared by the Chairman of the Committee, and suggests that in future the labour should devolve on a small sub-committee appointed

for the purpose. The necessity of an adequate permanent home for the library is dwelt upon, and the hope expressed that some of the wealthy townsmen may yet provide one. The number of donations during the year was 198 vols., as against 113 in the previous year; and the total additions to the library amounted to 509 vols. in the year. The total number of books in the Lending Library is 8872; the total in the Reference Library 2436, besides specifications and abridgements of patents. There is a falling-off in the number of books issued from the lending department; but there is an advance in the number using the Reference Library, and the Chairman expresses the hope that future committees may continue the policy hitherto followed by devoting as large a share of the funds as possible to its improvement. A calculation shows the daily average of persons frequenting the Library as 650, and a total of 195,000 persons during the year. The growth of the Library is indicated by some returns and comparisons made by the librarian. In 1857 the daily average of attendance was 43. Twenty years ago the total number of volumes in the Library was 3,795; ten years ago the Reference Library contained less than 500 vols.

Manchester: Public Free Library.—Thirty-first Annual Report.—The statistics show a continued increase in the use of the Library. Over 2,300,000 visits have been made by the public, and 1,191,588 vols. have been used, during the year. Of these, 252,648 were used in the Reference Library, showing an advance of 40,000 over the last year; and 938,940 volumes have been used in the six branch libraries. Particulars of these branches are given. They contain altogether 94,194 volumes.

Branch Libraries, with number of volumes in 1883.

Deansgate	established 1852	. 17,694
Hulme	" 1857	. 17,873
Ancoats	" 1857	. 15,190
Rochdale Road	" 1860	. 12,589
Chorlton and Ardwick	" 1866	. 18,439
Cheetham	" 1872	. 12,409

There was an increase in the number of persons using the libraries on Sundays, the total for the year being 215,000, or an average of 4,200 each Sunday. Special reading-rooms for boys have been provided at four of the branch libraries. There has been an addition to the stock of 8,730 volumes. The Reference Library contains 73,308 volumes. The extent to which the libraries are used is seen in the fact that holders of the tickets number 33,183, and that during the year there were 574,763 applications for books.

Swansea: Public Library and Gallery of Art. Ninth Annual Report of the Committee.—It is a pity to a munificent gift, like that made by Mr. J. Deffett Francis, of a valuable collection of some 1400 works of art, made useless for want of a home; and it is impossible not to sympathize with the committee when they deplore the fact. The existing library building is inadequate even for the rapidly increasing Library, and quite unfit for the display of an art collection. The report states: "About 500 of the pictures have been committed to the care of a committee, at the suggestion of Mr. J. C. Fowler, and

are being exhibited in a house in Walter Road. The Library Committee have granted £20 towards this effort to give the Swansea people the opportunity of viewing and studying these remarkable specimens of fine art; but the main expense has been borne by private subscription, and it seems probable that at the close of the next year the scheme must be abandoned; but if it be not, the greater portion of the pictures must remain in the rooms of the Library, stowed away unseen, until a more suitable home for them is provided. We must deplore this waste, this unproductiveness of most valuable property, this melancholy failure to utilize acquired means of gratification and instruction for the people of Swansea."

Efforts have been made to raise the necessary money to erect a suitable building. The Mayor and Corporation applied to the Treasury to be allowed to use some of their own funds to protect and utilize the art collection; but the only condition on which the Commissioners would grant this permission was that the new structure should be paid for out of the penny rate. The income from this source is not more than sufficient for the maintenance of the library, and this "condition" amounted to a refusal. The library is in a prosperous condition. The excess of issues in the loan department above those of the preceding year is more than 9,000, and in the reference department there is an increase of over 1300 issues. The total number of volumes and pamphlets at present in the Library is—

	Books	Pamphlets	Totals
In the Reference Library	17,275	1,442	18,717
" Central Lending Library	6,311	44	6,355
" Morriston Branch Library	1,057		1,057
Totals	24,643	1,486	26,129

Booksellers' Catalogues have been received from —Avery (Edward), 145, College Street, Camden Town; Baker (Thomas), 20, Goswell Road, E.C.; Bennet (W. P.), 3, Bull Street, Birmingham; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Dulan & Co., Soho Square; George (William), 26, Park Street, Bristol; Gilbert & Co., 26, Above Bar, Southampton; Gray (Henry), 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester (an interesting collection of British Topography arranged in an alphabet of Counties); Iredale (Andrew), Torquay; Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Meehan (B. & J. F.), 32, Gay Street, Bath; Nutt, David, Strand; Osborne (A. B.), 11, Red Lion Passage; Pickering & Co., 66, Haymarket; Reeves & Turner, 196, Strand (contains a MS. of the Vulgate on vellum in two folio volumes, produced at Utrecht 1444, priced £110); Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road. S.W.; Thorpe (James), 53, High Street, Brighton.

Sale Catalogues of the Libraries of Capt. the Hon. John Carnegie, R.N., the Rev. Dr. Irons, and Mr. Edward Taylor Massy, have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge; Catalogue of Illustrated Works from Messrs. Puttick and Simpson; Catalogue of the stock of the late Mr. George Lovejoy of Reading from Mr. John Miller, Reading; and Law Library of Sheriff, Barclay, Perth, etc., from Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



FEBRUARY, 1884.



GRAY'S ELEGY.

IT is probable, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that *The Elegy written in a Churchyard* may fairly be declared one of the most perfect short poems in our language, with special reference to its purity of thought and diction, its pleasing simplicity of language, its morality, and its completeness; and no one can fail to regret that Thomas Gray, who could write so well, has left us so small a volume of poems. Gilbert Wakefield [Gray's *Poems*, 1786, p. 167] says of it, "I suppose that the whole world cannot show such a finished and pathetic poem, Pope's *Eloisa* alone excepted"; and Dr. Johnson, who certainly did not fully appreciate the beauties of Gray's poetry, and meted out to him only that guarded praise which it was impossible not to give, said of it:—

"In the character of his *Elegy* I rejoice to concur with the common reader; for by the common sense of readers uncorrupted with literary prejudices, after all the refinements of subtilty and the dogmatism of learning, must be finally decided all claim to poetic honours. The 'Churchyard' abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo . . . Had Gray written often thus, it had been vain to blame, and useless to praise him."

Gray's *Elegy*, which was unquestionably his best production, crept into the world as it were, not only without his consent, but to some extent contrary to his wishes. The

poem was the work of some years, and was completed in June 1750; for Gray, writing to his friend Horace Walpole on the 17th of that month from Stoke, says, "Having put an end to a thing whose beginning you have seen long ago, I immediately send it to you. You will, I hope, look upon it in the light of a thing with an end to it—a merit that most of my writings have wanted, and are like to want. You are desired to tell me your opinion, if you can take the pains, of these lines."

Walpole was much pleased; he showed his friend's "copy of verses" to every one, and all who heard the poem admired it. Gray sent a second copy to Dr. Warton, on the 17th of December, 1750, with these words:—

"The Stanzas which I now enclose to you have had the misfortune, by Mr. Walpole's fault, to be made still more publick, for which they certainly were never meant; but it is too late to complain. They have been so applauded, it is quite a shame to repeat it; I mean not to be modest; but it is a shame for those who have said such superlative things about them, that I cannot repeat them. I should have been glad that you and two or three more people had liked them, which would have satisfied my ambition on this head amply."

At the close of the year 1750, therefore, Gray had not printed his poem, and had no immediate idea of doing so. In order clearly to understand precisely what led to its publication, it is necessary to inquire into the state of magazine literature at that period. There were then four principal well established magazines before the public—namely, *The Gentleman's*, which commenced in 1731; *The London*, which started in 1732; *The Scots*, which began in 1739; and *The Universal*, brought out in 1747. But besides these which succeeded, in the twenty years which had elapsed since the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first launched, many other rival publications had been commenced, had flourished for a time, and then faded away. Publishers were naturally jealous of the success of the established magazines, and were constantly trying to start new ones. Amongst the number, one of the more recent of these rival adventures was *The Magazine of Magazines*, brought out by W. Owen, in July 1750.

Now, William Owen, who was by profession a maker of mineral waters, in which he had been very successful, and had made a good deal of money, was also the proprietor of a publishing establishment, called "The Homer's Head," near Temple Bar; and though in this, too, he was respectable and successful, yet his name did not stand high amongst the *literati*. The *Magazine of Magazines*, which purported to present to thirsty readers the very "cream of the cream" of literature, was not a great success, and all the writers in the established magazines did their best to discountenance it, and bring it into disrepute. As a consequence of this, at the end of the year the proprietor and publisher, Mr. Owen, determined to remodel the publication. A new prospectus appeared; and the *Magazine of Magazines* commenced its second volume under new management, in January, 1751. The new editors "hoped for the protection and patronage of the Fair Sex," but above all they sought the aid of *gentlemen*, observing, "We promise ourselves that those of our own class will not fail of being our friends; and as there is always something that truly distinguishes the composition of gentlemen, we should be greatly obliged to them for any useful and entertaining originals, which we shall always particularly esteem." Some one—and it would not now be easy to find out who it was—sent a copy of Gray's poem to the new editors, and they at once wrote to Gray, not exactly asking his permission to print it (for that they were doing already), but telling him what they were doing, and inviting his co-operation in their editorial labours. Gray did not like this; his shy delicacy disliked publication at all, and he naturally felt that to appear in such a magazine, and under such patronage, was practically a disgrace; he therefore wrote at once to Horace Walpole, from Cambridge, on the 11th of February, 1751:—

"As you have brought me into a little sort of distress, you must assist me, I believe, to get out of it as well as I can. Yesterday I had the misfortune of receiving a letter from certain gentlemen (as their bookseller expresses it) who have taken the *Magazine of Magazines* into their hands. They tell me that an *ingenious* poem, called "Reflections in a Country Church-yard," has been com-

municated to them, which they are printing forthwith: that they are informed that the *excellent* author of it is I by name, and that they beg not only his *indulgence*, but the *honour* of his correspondence, etc. As I am not at all disposed to be either so indulgent, or so correspondent as they desire, I have but one bad way left to escape the honour they would inflict upon me; and therefore am obliged to desire you would make Dodsley print it immediately (which may be done in less than a week's time) from your copy, but without my name, in what form is most convenient to him, but on his best paper and character; he must correct the press himself, and print it without any interval between the stanzas, because the sense is in some places continued beyond them; and the title must be—"Elegy, written in a Country Church-yard." If he would add a line or two to say that it came into his hands by accident, I should like it better. If you behold the *Magazine of Magazines* in the light that I do, you will not refuse to give yourself this trouble on my account."

There was therefore, so to speak, a small literary race between Owen and Dodsley, as to which should first bring out the poem. Of course Owen had the start, as he was first in print; but, on the other hand, he could not publish it before the usual day for bringing out his magazine, whilst Dodsley could publish it as soon as it was set up, corrected, and printed off, and no doubt Walpole urged him to lose no time about it. On the 12th of February, 1751, Walpole placed the MS. in Dodsley's hands, and on the 20th a copy was in Gray's possession at Cambridge; it was therefore probably published on the 19th, whilst the *Magazine of Magazines* for February 1751—which was not published early in the month, but towards the close of it—may have been published the same day, but could hardly have come out earlier, as it contains news from Paris as late as the 17th of the month. Owen's copy and Dodsley's copy must have come out the same day, or within a few hours of each other; but some thanks are due to the magazine editors for their action, and therefore it is worth while to make it clear that it was the *Magazine of Magazines* for February 1751 in which it appeared; both the name and the date are

very often given erroneously. It is stated in *Notes and Queries* for June 1875, page 494, "There is no doubt that Gray's *Elegy* first appeared in the *Grand Magazine of Magazines*," whereas the *Grand Magazine of Magazines* was not commenced till the year 1758; and with regard to the date, it is stated in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, viii., p. 496, that "Gray's *Elegy* first appeared in the *Magazine of Magazines* about 1752," and this incorrect date has often been reproduced.

Gray was well pleased with Walpole's prompt action, but he was not altogether pleased with what Dodsley had done. Writing to Walpole on the day he received it, he said, "You have indeed conducted with great decency my little *misfortune*; you have taken a paternal care of it. Nurse Dodsley has given it a pinch or two in the cradle, that (I doubt) it will bear the marks of as long as it lives."

Dodsley styled it an "*Elegy wrote in a Country Church-yard*"; and Gray pointed out that there were three unfortunate misprints. In line 11 the owl complains

"of such as wand'ring near her *sacred* Bow'r"
[for *secret*];

in line 95,

"Some *hidden* spirit shall enquire thy fate"
[for *kindred*];

and in line 104,

"Hard by yon wood now *frowning* as in scorn"
[for *smiling*].

In the *Magazine* copy the title was correctly given as "Stanzas written, etc.," "secret" and "kindred" were printed correctly, but the error of "frowning" in place of "smiling" appeared. There were, however, in this copy five other misprints, and of a rather serious character: line 26 was printed

"Their *harrow* oft the stubborn *globe* has broke"
[for *furrow*, and *glebe*];

line 64 was printed,

"their *dest'ny* in a nation's eyes" [for *history*],

line 79,

"with uncouth rhymes and shapeless *culture* deckt"
[for *sculpture*];

and line 114,

"Slow thro' the church-way-path we saw him *come*"
[for *born*].

Dodsley's edition was sold out at once, and a second forthwith issued, which was

followed by a third and fourth within eight weeks. • The editors of the *Magazine* were evidently not well pleased with Dodsley's action, and in their next number, that for March, in p. 283, there is this note in the list of new publications in February and March. "An *elegy* wrote in a country church-yard. 6*d*. Dodsley. The first edition of this was printed from a very imperfect copy, tho' a correct one was in our last *Magazine*, p. 160."

As in the *Magazine* the poem was printed as "by the very ingenious Mr. Gray, of Peter-House, Cambridge," all idea of concealing the author's name was at an end; but Dodsley continued to print subsequent editions without the writer's name,—even to the eleventh, in 1759. In March 1751 the *elegy* was printed in the *London Magazine*, and generally correctly, the only one of the preceding errors which appears being line 26, *harrow* for *furrow*. The same month it was printed in the *Scots Magazine*, also with only the misprint in line 26. The following month it appeared on the 17th of April in No. xvi. of the *True Briton*. In this there were the misprints in lines 26 and 79, *harrow* and *culture*. All this shows at the same time the great popularity of the poem, and the extreme difficulty with which the errors first introduced—"the pinches in the birth," as Gray termed them—were subsequently eradicated. Indeed, there is a remarkable illustration of this in the case of the first misprint of Dodsley, in line 11, where the hidden home of the Owl is called *sacred* instead of *secret*: this was set right in the fourth corrected edition, in April 1751; but the error afterwards slipped in again, for in the eighth edition, which bears on the title-page "1753, corrected by the author," we find (line 11),—

"Of such, as wand'ring near her sacred bower."

When the poem in 1750 was first handed about from friend to friend, in MS., as "a copy of verses," there were several copies. Of course Gray had a copy himself; he gave one to Horace Walpole, and he also sent one to Dr. Warton. It was at this time that a friend showed a copy to Lady Cobham, at Stoke Park, who was so much pleased with it that she desired to know the writer;

Mr. Robert Pult [Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who died of small pox in 1752] informed her ladyship that it was written by his friend Mr. Thomas Gray, of Peterhouse, then living at his aunt's house at Stoke; and Lady Schaub and Miss Speed, acting as ambassadors from the peeress, called on the poet; he returned the call, was presented to Lady Cobham, and immortalised the circumstance in the well-known poem entitled "The Long Story." It is impossible to mention this without referring to the fine edition of Gray's *Poems* published in 1753, illustrated with some beautiful plates after Bentley's designs. Some of these fully merit the high praise which is generally accorded to them; but one—that which prefaces "The Long Story," and shows portraits of Gray, Mr. Pult, Lady Schaub, Miss Speed, Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth, and the Pope—is a remarkable instance of undoubted talent utterly spoilt by bad taste. The whole thing turns upon the little fiction of Gray that the Muses, when visitors arrived,

"conveyed him underneath their hoops
to a small closet in the garden."

It was natural and easy to indicate this by a small arbour, or summer-house; but Bentley, as if he wished to make the whole thing ridiculous and absurd, has needlessly drawn it with an impossible door wide open, in all its naked impropriety. This is certainly a blot on his work, though I am well aware that "the very singular plate" is often mentioned by booksellers as adding peculiar interest to this edition of Gray.

When Gray prepared the small volume of his poems which was published in 1768, the "Long Story" was purposely left out; and he subsequently said that the only value of the poem was to explain and illustrate Bentley's designs. However, his friend and executor Mason, in the York quarto of 1775, inserted it, with an account of the circumstances which led to its being written and which gave it a temporary interest.

From the facts, that there were several copies of the poem in MS., that it took several years to complete, and that even when at last forced into print the author was not altogether satisfied with it, and made subsequent alterations, it has followed that

there has been a great deal of discussion respecting the true original MS. copy, and the true and authentic reading of the poem. There are few more beautiful lines than the stanza which Gray originally intended should form part of the "Kindred Spirits" speech, lines 98—116:—

"Him have we seen the greenwood side along,
While o'er the heath we hied, our labour done,
Oft as the woodlark pip'd her farewell song,
With wistful eyes pursue the setting sun."

Mason, in the York quarto edition of Gray's *Works*, says of this, "I rather wonder that he rejected this stanza, as it renders the account of the wanderer's day complete." It is probable that Gray feared to make the lines too long. For the same reason likewise he struck out the concluding verse,—

"There scatter'd oft the earliest of the year
By hands unseen are show'rs of violets found;
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,
And little footsteps lightly print the ground."

This verse was printed in Dodsley's fourth edition of 1751, and is added to the foot of Gray's own MS. copy of the poem preserved at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and reproduced in facsimile by Matthias in his *Gray's Works*, 4to, 1814; but it was cancelled by Gray in subsequent editions. Mason tells us that as first written, before Gray thought of adding the Epitaph, the poem ended:—

"And thou, who mindful of th' unhonour'd Dead,
Dost in these notes their artless tale relate,
By night and lonely contemplation led
To wander in the gloomy walks of fate:

"Hark! how the sacred Calm, that breathes around,
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease;
In still small accents whispering from the ground
A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

"No more, with reason and thyself at strife,
Give anxious cares and endless wishes room;
But through the cool sequester'd vale of life
Pursue the silent tenor of thy doom."

Mason adds, "I cannot help hinting, that the second of these stanzas is equal to any in the whole *Elegy*."

It must, of course, be admitted that these and some other stanzas are genuine—that is, really written by Gray; but, on the other hand, he on reconsideration thought they were injurious to the whole design; and on this point he was fully entitled to have his own way, and no fresh editor would be justified in introducing these discarded verses,

save as notes and variations—as they have several times been added by Mason, Mitford, Matthias, and others.

There have also been from time to time additional stanzas proposed to be added, with a view to make the poem more complete, which Gray would surely not have admitted as improvements. Thus the author of the *Canons of Criticism*, Mr. Thomas Edwards, proposed after line 6,

“Some Cromwell guiltless of his country’s blood,”
to add—

“Some lovely fair, whose unaffected charms
Shone with attraction to herself unknown;
Whose beauty might have bless’d a monarch’s arms,
Whose virtue cast a lustre on a throne.”

There are probably very few who would consider this an improvement to Gray’s *Elegy*; but the idea was revived a few years since, when it was stated in Willis’s *Current Notes*, for July 1854, that in one of Gray’s original MSS. there was a suppressed stanza which he had written, to follow line 56,—

“And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

The lines were—

“Some rural Lais, with all-conquering charms,
Perhaps now moulders in this grassy bourne!
Some Helen, vain to set the fields in arms,
Some Emma dead, of gentle love forlorn.”

I know not on what authority this statement was printed; but until I see very good evidence on the subject, I shall think, and say, this verse was not written by Thomas Gray; and if by chance it can be shown that he did write it, then it is clear that his better judgment at once cancelled it, and he must be a man of “very singular humanity” who would wish to see it replaced.

E. SOLLY.



SOME MAGICAL WORKS.

By F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.

PART II.

Lilly.—Lilly the astrologer is the next philosopher who, by the number of his works, calls for notice. His works are of course of a different class to those we have been examining, since they are chiefly occupied with divinations and prophecies. An auto-

biography which he wrote at the age of sixty-six, addressed to his friend Elias Ashmole, but which was not printed till 1715, gives some interesting particulars of his life.*

William Lilly was born at Diseworth, near Derby. At the commencement of his little work he devotes much space to a description of his birthplace, and an account of his family, which for many generations had been farmers possessed of free land. In his eighteenth year he seems to have been well versed in all the scholarly accomplishments of his age; for, in addition to being able to speak Latin as well as his native tongue, he was able to manufacture “Hexametre, Pentametre, Phaleuciacks, Iambics, and Sapphics,” besides being able to cap verses, and dispute with any scholars who might come in his way. When a minister visited the school, he says, in his not too modest way, he was called out to speak to him, which he only consented to do in Latin. Frequently, however, he was under the necessity of complaining to his master after the interview, “Non bene intelligit linguam latinam, nec prorsus loquitur.” With all his accomplishments, he entered life as a kind of literary servant to a master who could not read, and with shoe blacking included in his duties. Shortly after his master’s decease he married that master’s widow, and this put him at once into easy circumstances, and enabled him to devote his time to astrology, the study of which he commenced in 1632. At this time, he says, “astrology was rare in London, very few professing it that understood anything thereof.”

For several years he studied astrological works, and practised professionally in various ways; but it was not until 1644 that he commenced the long series of publications which he continued for upwards of twenty years, until he left London and retired to his country retreat to study medicine, which he so mastered that he was granted a licence to practise by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1670. He died in 1681, blind, and after a long and painful illness. His most important work is doubtless his *Christian Astrology*, published in London in 1647.

In the preface he asks his readers to notice

* Mr. William Lilly’s *History of his Life and Times*. London, 1715.

that in several previous works he had prophesied that certain ills were about to befall him, and to observe that what he predicted had come to pass. He had been afflicted with "palpitation of the heart, hypocondry, melancholy, a disaffected spleen, scurvy;" and lastly, as he was about to finish his *Christian Astrology*, he had fallen a victim to the plague. This book is a complete guide to astrology, giving rules by which all, according to the author, may work with ease calculations relating to prophecies and nativities. In producing this work, which virtually let the public behind the scenes, Lilly was much blamed by contemporary astrologers. To our mind it was almost a proof of his honesty and of his belief in the theories which he expounded. The book is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the elements of the astrologer's art, and teaches the use of the ephemeris,* the construction of a figure of heaven,† the signs of the zodiac, etc., from all which, if the student be sufficiently diligent, the system may be learned. The second part furnishes "all manner of questions" which the astrologer may find put to him; and these include every important issue in human life. Lilly, in writing thus, has consulted, he says, many ancient astrologers, and reviewed his opinions by the light of theirs. The third part is of nativities; and here Lilly enters upon a subject which in those days was not altogether devoid of danger, from its often political nature. It was, indeed, only the shrewdness and tact of this man which sheltered him from the storm by which, in those perilous times, a less skilful professor of his art who wrote as he did of political events, would have been overthrown.

Perhaps much of his security was due to the semi-religious tone which he seldom failed to give to his prophecies; and this would account for his recognition by the parliamentarians, when he went over to them on the downfall of the royal party. Lilly never lost an opportunity of being wise after an event, or of making the most of a chance. Thus he published a *True*

History of King James I., showing by nativities that his death could not have happened otherwise or at a different time. In 1676 Lilly published his *Anima Astrologiæ*, which is a book of maxims for astrologers based upon the work of Guido Bonatus and Cardanus. Modesty, as we have before remarked, did not characterise Lilly. At the commencement of the book there is an engraving which gives three portraits: Lilly of course is in the centre, and the other two philosophers, from whose works he has largely drawn, are awkwardly squeezed in on either side of him. The following lines are written under this triple portrait:—

"Let Envy burst, Urania's glad to see
Her sons thus joyn'd in a Triplicitie;
To Cardan and to Guido much is due,
But in one Lilly wee behold them two."

Perhaps a quotation will best illustrate the style of the contents of this key to the science. Under "Amphorisms relating to Nativities" he says, "Those" (infants) "that have the luminaries unfortunated at the angles will be apt to be self murderers."

During Lilly's residence in London he wrote a crowd of pamphlets and yearly prophecies, mostly under the name which he gave himself of "Merlinus Anglicus Junior," and often, according to the title-pages, "with authority" or "according to order." Sometimes he collected and republished them in volumes. It is scarcely too much to say of him that Lilly was as honest, if not more so, than his brother professors. No doubt he earned much by the exercise of his calling, but at the same time he was quite independent of it for his living, and was probably actuated as much by a desire for fame as for wealth. He was not, however, allowed to propound his theories unchallenged; and not only were there some who disputed them, but, what was far more unfortunate for him, there were troublesome wits who would not allow him to pass unridiculed. One of the many pamphlets they wrote at his expense is called *Lilly's Lamentations, or England's Feigned Prophet Discovered*. It was written on the occasion of Lilly's being called before the parliamentary committee charged with the investigation of the causes of the great fire, to answer how it happened that in his pamphlet *Monarchy*

* An astronomical table.

† A simple division of a square into triangles each of which represents one of the twelve houses of heaven and contains the planets peculiar to it.

or no Monarchy there was a drawing of a city in flames. Lilly, in his reply, took all the prophetic credit to himself, and seems to have satisfied his examiners; but the satire—incorrect, no doubt, and ill-natured—says, “It is very observable that he being brought before the committee, he could not answer them in Latine, but humm’d, haw’d, spit, or had much adoe to speak reason or sense—which makes many wise men believe that his familiarity (now that he is in hold) is departed from him as from all other witches.” The pamphlet also twits him on his prophetic mistakes, calls him “star-gazer, knave, fool,” and says that his great work—his *Christian Astrology*, which made him famous—is a book where a man may not only learn to cheat others, but may also learn to cheat himself; which, it must be admitted, was not far from the truth.

Gadbury.—John Gadbury, like Lilly, was a farmer’s son, whose ideas could not be tied down to the narrow scope afforded by an agricultural life; and who, hungering after a more ambitious career, turned, as so many had turned before him, to that science whose professors being self-constituted, was easily adopted, and was not without its rewards for intelligent men. He was fortunate in having Lilly as his master, with whom he studied the scientific bases of his profession. Gadbury was born near Oxford in 1627; and previous to his removal to London he had been a tailor’s apprentice in that city, in which position he continued until 1644.

Judging by the number which were produced, Almanac-making in the sixteenth century must have been a favourite and a profitable employment; and as soon as Gadbury had acquired sufficient knowledge in the art from his master, he commenced the compilation, on his own responsibility, of a series of almanacs, which he continued for a long time.

Unfortunately there arose the jealousy of master and pupil when the latter attempted to rival the former—especially as in this case the pupil not only wrote upon, but practised professionally, his master’s art. The particulars of Gadbury’s life are but imperfectly known. Dr. Partridge wrote a defamatory “Life of Gadbury” with all the

vigour of an abusive pamphleteer of the period; but it seems to be mostly fictitious, and to have been written out of motives of spite, although Gadbury’s domestic life may have given grounds for some of the accusations which it contains.

It is most difficult to ascertain the correct year of his death, because his almanacs and pamphlets were published long after it in his name; but there is reason to believe that it took place in 1691. Gadbury changed with the changing politics of the times,—probably as much with the object of securing clients from the party in power as to obtain its support. He may scarcely be said to have equalled his master in popular estimation, though his works bear evidences of considerable accomplishments. His most important work is his *Γενεθλιαλογία, or Doctrine of Nativities*, published by Cottrel in 1658, with a wood engraving representing the author. The preface commences with an address to the modest and unprejudiced reader; and there then follows the inevitable apology for the art—little changed in substance since the time when alchemy was its subject—and the reader is diverted by references to Josephus and the Patriarchs, to Cicero and to all the writers of the East. Then there are the sneers at the sceptics, whom as “silly souls” he professes to pity. To “rail at astrology is to shoot at the host of heaven,” which, he says, only the grossly ignorant would do. His art, he continues, was only practised in its purity by a few (himself included, it must be supposed), and there were many who professed it who were very ignorant of its principles. This sounds well in all the ostentation of a sixteenth-century astrologer’s preface; but modern astrologers—for such men still exist—are of opinion that Gadbury was an inaccurate workman and an inferior artist. In the preface, also, the author gathers testimonies of all kinds, quoting from sermons, and drawing proofs from incidents attending the nativities of kings and princes.

The work is scarcely elementary, because from the commencement technical terms are freely used without a proper explanation of their meaning, though keys are given to the signs of the stars and planets.

Some chapters are less technical, however,

than others: as the chapter which gives the signification of the twelve celestial houses and simply details the various portents peculiar to each; and that showing the diseases which the planets represent, where a certain planet is credited with certain properties, presumably given to it by astrological tradition, since no reasons are furnished for the attributes with which it is endowed. At least half the thick volume is occupied by tables of ascensions and positions. The next in importance of Gadbury's works is probably that on the nativity of Charles I.* In this, like Lilly, he is laboriously wise after the act has been accomplished; but magicians, upon the death of a sovereign, were all ready to show that the death could not, by any possibility, have taken place in any other way. He commences with the singular assertion that it is against the rules of masters of astrology to meddle with nativities of princes; but, in the end, he is of opinion that it is right that they should be made acquainted with their fortunes, however bad they might be. This, however, is what he has *not* done. Urania, he says, is his goddess, and he is ready to extol her praise against all unbelievers.

The fate of the "Native" Charles I. is systematically worked out up to the exact time of his execution; but this could not have been difficult, since it was only necessary for him to arrange his calculations to suit a known result—from which, indeed, he might possibly have been able to work backwards. There is a cautious tone throughout the work, and it contained nothing which was capable of giving political offence. We now come to the *Celestial Ambassadour*, which was published at London in 1656, and which purports to predict the great catastrophe which was to befall most of the kingdoms of Europe, although it is hard to discover how it does so. It was this class of work, full of vague reflections, made to serve afterwards according to the course of events, which astrologers always used to prove the power of their art, because, happen what might, there was most likely to be found some

obscure passage which, with a little ingenuity, might easily be moulded into a prophecy of what actually came to pass. The most noticeable portion is the second part, which treats of "Decumbiture"—which it may be necessary to mention meant the influence of the planets in sickness.

The little work on prodigies was published in 1660, under the title of *Natura Prodigiorum*, and is rather curious. The address to the reader is bitter. Gadbury has evidently been suffering from accusations of quackery, and in bitterness of spirit he says that his work will probably be considered a very rough production because it is not the labour of a man "that had some rattles to his name." Prodigies, according to the definition which is plainly stated, are uncommon events, either terrestrial or celestial.

Terrestrial prodigies are freaks of nature, such as earthquakes, inundations, and a great many miraculous and impossible events. Celestial prodigies are, as the name implies, apparitions in the sky and visionary manifestations of all kinds.*

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE OF FISHING.



THE great Fisheries Exhibition, which amused and instructed such large numbers of visitors during the summer and autumn of the year 1883, added largely to the literature of Fishing. Papers were read at conferences held in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, and handbooks were compiled. The first paper, after the inaugural address of Professor Huxley, was—"Notes on the Sea Fisheries and Fishing Population of the United Kingdom," by the Duke of Edinburgh, which was read by the Prince of Wales,

* The most singular portion of this little work is that which contains a chronological list of prodigies since the birth of Christ, with their attendant effects placed opposite to each. This is an extravagant resurrection of ecclesiastical and secular tradition mixed up with astrological phenomena. In the appendix Gadbury declares himself above the old-fashioned doctrine of spirits, and laughs at the one famous crystal.

* *The Nativity of the late King Charles astrologically and faithfully performed, with reasons in art by John Gadbury.* London, printed by James Cottrel. 8vo, 1659.

President of the Commission; and at these conferences a large number of practical subjects were discussed—such as the fisheries of the several countries which contributed to the Exhibition; special fisheries, as those of the oyster, salmon, herring, seal, pilchard, mackerel, crustaceans, molluscs, etc.; and questions such as protection of fish, trawling, food of fish, and fish as food. The series of handbooks are particularly interesting, as they contain theory and practice and history all combined together; but it is not with these as a whole that we have now to deal. It is one special handbook,* bearing the title we have given this article, which we intend to take as the text of our few remarks upon the subject.

Mr. Manley opens his valuable work with a chapter on the "Bibliography of Fishing Literature"; and the first book he mentions is an edition of Oppian published in 1597, to which the editor, Rittershausius, added in his *Prolegomena a Catalogue of those who besides Oppian have written something about Fish*. More than a century and a half passed before Kreysig's *List of Ancient Writers on Hunting, Fishing, and other Rural Amusements*, was printed at Altenburg (1750). Enslin and Engelmann followed early in the present century. Schneider published a supplement to the works of these two bibliographers in 1842; but the important work which D. Mulder Bosgold, librarian of the Rotterdam Library, published in 1874, entitled *Bibliotheca Ichthyologia et Piscatoria*, superseded all past books of the same character.

Of English bibliographies Mr. Manley mentions as probably the first of its kind a MS. "List of Angling Books" by Mr. White, of Crickhowell, whose library was dispersed by auction in 1806, but this is of little value. The first of any importance is the "Catalogue" compiled by Sir Henry Ellis and published in 1811, which contained a list of about seventy or eighty works. In 1836 Pickering published a *Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, which was founded on Ellis's Catalogue, and raised the number of works described to 180. In 1847 an American, the Rev G. W. Bethune, gave

a *List of such Works as relate to Fish and Fishing* (numbering 300), in his edition of Walton's *Angler*. A catalogue of 264 English books on ichthyology was appended by Mr. J. Russell Smith to Blakey's *Angling Literature* in 1856. All these books were superseded in 1861, when Mr. T. Westwood published *A New Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, containing a notice of 600 works. Now, however, this has itself been superseded by the *Bibliotheca* lately published as the joint work of Mr. T. Westwood and Mr. T. Satchell. In this book 3158 editions and reprints of 2148 distinct works are registered.

It is something to say of a private library that it contains about two-thirds of the books and editions described in an exhaustive bibliography; and this Mr. Manley says for the collection of Mr. Alfred Denison of Albemarle Street, which numbers about 3000 volumes. It must have required constant devotion and large expenditure of money to obtain so many, for old angling books are not now often to be met with in the open market. Mr. Denison privately printed in 1872 twenty-five copies of "*A Literal Translation into English of the earliest known book on Fowling and Fish*, written originally in Flemish and printed in the year 1492."

Mr. Charles Estcourt, in his *Anglers' Evenings*, gives the following statistics of angling literature up to September 1879, which shows the prominent position of Great Britain, as the contributor to the grand total of more than three times as many books as the other countries put together.

	Gt. Britain.	Ger- many.	France.	America.
Real Angling Books	411	64	41	12
Natural History which includes ichthyology, pisciculture, etc.	50	18	15	3
Poetry and Rhyme	37	—	—	—
Reports	59	6	4	—
	557	88	60	15

With regard to these figures it is necessary to say that much has been done lately in the United States by the Fish Commission, etc., and that if the statistics were brought up to date the last column would show a very different total.

* *Literature of Sea and River Fishing*. By J. J. Manley, M.A., author of *Notes on Fish and Fishing*. London: William Clowes and Sons, 1883. 8vo, pp. vii, 160.

We will now pass on to Mr. Manley's last chapter, which deals with periodical literature. Of papers devoted to fish and fishing there are in England the *Fishing Gazette*, the *Angler's Journal*, and the *Fish Trades Gazette*. In America there are the *Sea World and Packer's Journal* (Baltimore), the *American Angler* (New York), and *Forest and Stream* (New York). Besides these mention must be made of the *Field, Land and Water*, *Ashore and Afloat*, the *Sporting Life*, the *Sportsman*, *Bell's Life*, the *Sporting and Dramatic News*, the *Irish Sport*, and the *American Field* (Chicago).

Between the two chapters already noticed come those devoted to the main subject of this handbook. There are two great landmarks in the history of fishing literature. One is the publication of the new edition of the *Book of St. Albans* by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496, when a *Treatyse of Fysshynge* was added. The author of this famous volume is usually styled Dame Juliana Berners, but so little is known of the lady that disputes rage as to both her name and title. The other great landmark is the publication of Walton's *Angler*, a book which stands alone as the star of angling literature. Mr. Manley passes in review the chief writers on his subject, and analyses their works; but we cannot follow him here, and must refer our readers to his book, which they will find very entertaining reading. One chapter, however, devoted to "English Poets on Fishing," deserves special mention. Unfortunately, most of the singing anglers appear to have been mere verse writers. One might have expected more poets among such pre-eminently "contemplative men"; but we must be thankful for what we get, and we are so for such charming lines as those by Thomas Tod Stoddart beginning—

"Where torrents foam,
While others roam
Among the yielding heather;
Some river meek
We'll forth and seek,
And lay our lines together."

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SACHEVERELL.

BY EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.



AM sure I express the feelings of every bibliographer when I say, all thanks to Mr. Madan for the trouble he has taken, and the valuable contribution to our knowledge of the church literature of 1710 which he has given us. Truly the trial of Sacheverell was an exceptional thing, and the many great interests which seemed to turn upon it, renders it one of the most interesting chapters in the reign of Queen Anne. The man himself was nothing, and his sermon in itself was hardly worth discussing, but he preached it at a time when party spirit had reached the boiling point, when the feelings which had agitated men's minds ever since the death of Charles the Second—indeed, we may say for many years previously—had as it were come to a focus, and when a political earthquake was imminent. Though he was in himself no more than a "red rag," yet in John Bull's state of mind and feeling he was enough to spring the mine, and a true battle royal commenced, in which things were said and done, under colour of "roasting a parson," which touched to the very quick the highest interests of the State. There are in the history of Queen Anne many other chapters of great interest,—such as the Hanover succession, the Duke of Marlborough, the Pretender, the Ministry, and the literature and literary men of the period,—but it is hardly possible to study any one of these without a full knowledge of what must be called the religious influence, and of this Sacheverell by the force of circumstances became the active type. It is therefore clear that what Mr. Madan has so well commenced is a work of much literary value, and we may all show our appreciation of the subject by trying to assist him in its completion. With this object I shall now make a few notes and suggestions on his list, and then proceed to add the titles of some other publications of the period which I have.

19d. Sacheverell, Henry, The Christian

- Triumph, or the duty of praying for our enemies . . . in a Sermon on Luke xxiii. 34. London, for H. Clements. 8vo, 1713, pp. 20.
- 22*d*. Sacheverell, Henry, False notions of liberty in religion and government destructive of both . . . a Sermon on 1 Peter ii. 16. London, for Edward Waters. 8vo, 1713, pp. 22.
- 32*a*. A defense of the Ld. Bishop of London. In answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter, etc. To which is added A Vindication of Dr. Sacheverell's late Endeavour, etc. London, for J. Roberts. 8vo, pp. 36.
- 36*a*. Sacheverell, Henry, The Perils of False Brethren, etc. A Sermon on 2 Cor. ix. 26. Another ed. London, for J. Bradford, 1709. 8vo, pp. 16.
- 36*f*. Another edition. London, for H. King, 1709. 8vo, pp. 16.
- 36*g*. Another edition. London, for H. Hills, 1709. 8vo, pp. 24.
- 36*h*. Les Dangers où l'on est exposé de la part des Faux Frères, dans l'Eglise et dans l'Etat: Ou Sermon sur ces Paroles, 1 Cor. x. 26, etc. Par Henri Sacheverell. Londres, R. Roberts. 8vo, 1710, portrait, pp. 61.
- 36*i*. Another issue. Amsterdam, T. Lombrail, 1711; small portrait on title-page. 8vo, pp. 61.
- 37*a*. Bisset, William, Remarks on Dr. Sach——'s sermon at the Cathedral of St. Paul, November the Fifth, being designed as a seasonable antidote against the spreading malignity of that pestilent discourse. London, the booksellers. 8vo, 1710, pp. 8.
- 38*b*. Jones, William, An answer to the Elder Brother of St. Katherin's. Being some considerations on Mr. Bizzet's Remarks on Dr. Sacheverill's Sermon. London, for the author. 8vo, 1710, pp. 8.
[N.B. This is quite different from No. 38*a*, published by J. Baker, 8vo, 1709, pp. 15.]
- 48*a*. The Picture of Malice, or a true account of Dr. Sacheverell's Enemies, etc. Another ed. London, for J. Read, 8vo, 1710, pp. 32.
- 59*b*. The Speech, etc. Another edition. London, printed 1710. Folio, pp. 4+24.
- 69*a*. The Lord H——s speech in the House of Lords on the first article of the Impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. London, J. Morphew. Folio, pp. 6.
- 95*a*. The names of the Right Honourable Peers who protested . . . etc. Another edition. N. P. Printed in the year 1710. Fol., pp. 8.
- 95*b*. Another edition. N. P. 1710. Fol., pp. 2+12.
- 95*c*. Another edition. London, John Morphew. Folio, pp. 8.
- 106*a*. Four letters to a Friend in North Britain upon the publishing of The Tryal of Dr. Sacheverell. London, 1710. 8vo, pp. 33+Appendix pp. 2.
- 122*a*. The History of Resistance, as Practised by the Church of England, etc. London, J. Robinson, 1710. 8vo, pp. 24.
128. A Collection of the Addresses, etc. Part II. London, J. Morphew. Fol., Parts 1 to 11, and index to whole series, pp. 44.
- 132* The True Genuine Modern Whigg-Address. To which is added an explanation of some hard terms now in use, for the information of all such as read and subscribe Addresses. Printed 1710. Folio, pp. 4.
- 140*a*. The Modern Fanatick, Part II. London, by A. Baldwin. 1710, pp. 8+31.
- 140* The Modern Fanatick, Part III. Being a further account of the famous Doctor, and his brother of like renown, the Director of the new Altarpiece. With a Postscript. London, James Roberts, 1714. Pp. 34+6.
- 141*a*. A Vindication of the Reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverell from the false, scandalous and malicious aspersions, etc. Second edition. London, H. Clements. 8vo, pp. 4+51.
- 156*a*. The Judgment of whole Kingdoms, etc. The main foundation of this celebrated tract was written in 1689 in vindication of the Revolution. In 1709, it appeared under the title of "Vox Populi Vox Dei, being true Maxims of Government . . . To which no answer will be made, or dare be made, or can

- be made, without Treason; not to be behind Mr. Lesley, or any Jacobite in Assurance. London, printed for the Author, and sold by T. Harrison." 8vo, 1709, pp. 40. A second edition was printed the following year, but under the new title of "The Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, etc. London, J. Baker." 8vo, 1710, pp. 71.
- 156c. The Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, etc. Written by a true Lover of the Queen and country, who wrote in the year 1689 in vindication of the Revolution who now challenges Dr. Hicks, etc. . . . and the great Champion Dr. Sacheverell, or any Jacobite in Great Britain, to answer this book. The third edition corrected, with additions. London, T. Harrison, 1710. 8vo, pp. 6+71.
- 156c*. An Appeal to thy Conscience, as thou wilt answer it at the great and dreadful Day of Judgment. Which cannot be answered but by Rebellion and Murder, and is an unanswerable Answer to a late Pamphlet entitled *Vox Populi*; now printed under the title of The Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, etc. . . . Made public for the Defence of the Queen and Government, by a true Lover of Loyalty, who now challenges Dr. W—k—r, Dr. W—st, Mr. H—d—y, Mr. B—s—t, de F—e, R—d—th, or any other Fanatical Round-head and Republican Champion to confute this appeal by the Word of God. London, printed in the year 1710. 8vo, pp. 2+40.
- 156g. Another edition, the ninth, corrected and enter'd according to Law. London, T. Harrison. 8vo, 1713, pp. 6+71.
- 162d. The Managers Pro and Con, etc. The Fourth edition. London, A. Baldwin, 1710. 8vo, pp. 48.
166. Monarchy and Church; As explained by Dr. Henry Sacheverell. By J. Distaff, cousin to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. London, J. Baker. 8vo, 1710, pp. 8.
- 167a. A new Catechism, with Dr. Hickes's Thirty-nine Articles. London, B. Bragg, 1710. 8vo, pp. 10 and 7 to 38.
- 178c. Saint John Pawlet. The wisdom of Integrity, a Sermon, etc. Another edition. London, J. Bowyer, 8vo, 1711, pp. 2+4+18.
- 179a. A Compleat History of the Affair of Dr. Sacheverell, in its origin, progress, and consequences. In several letters to a Gentleman at the Court of Hanover. The second edition. London, printed in the year 1713. 12mo, pp. 4+387+9.
- 180-4*. A Collection of Poems, [but with a new title]. Whig and Tory, or Wit on both sides; being a collection of Poems by the ablest pens of the High and Low parties. London, for the Booksellers. 8vo, 1712, pp. 40+40+40+44.
- 180-4*a. The Second edition. London, E. Curll, 1713. 8vo, pp. 40+40+40+44.
- 180-4*b. Political Merriment, or Truths told to some tune. Faithfully translated from the original French of R. H. S., H. H. S., F. A., G. G., A. M., M. P., etc. London, A. Boulter. 12mo, 1714, pp. 38+255.
- 180-4*c. Political Merriment, or Truths told to some tune. London, for A. Boulter. 12mo, 1715, pp. 80.
- 180-4*d. A Pill to Purge State Melancholy, or a Collection of Excellent New Ballads. London, printed 1715. 8vo, pp. 12+164.
- 180-4*e. Another edition. London, for R. Burleigh, 1716. 8vo, pp. 12+168.
193. Both Sides Pleased, etc. This is one of a series, which must be taken as a whole. Some of these are:—
- 193a. The Thoughts of an Honest Tory upon the Present Proceedings of that Party. In a letter to a friend in Town. London, A. Baldwin, 1710. 8vo, pp. 2+14.
- 193b. The Thoughts of an Honest Whig upon the Present Proceedings of that Party. In a letter to a Friend in Town. London, printed in the year 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
- 193c. Faults on both Sides . . . by way of answer to the Thoughts of an Honest Tory. London, for the Booksellers. 8vo, 1710, pp. 56.
- 193d. Another edition: the Second. 8vo, 1710, pp. 56.
- 193e. Faults on both Sides. Part the Second.

- By way of letter to a new Member of Parliament. London, for the Book-sellers, 1710. 8vo, pp. 38.
- 193f. A Supplement to Faults on both Sides . . . which may serve to explain Sir Thomas Double; and to show how far the late Parliament were right in proceeding against Dr. Sacheverell, by way of Impeachment. London, J. Baker. 8vo, 1710, pp. 2+68.
- 193g. Most Faults on one Side, or the Shallow Politicks, foolish arguing, and Villanous Designs of the Author of a late Pamphlet entitul'd Faults on both Sides. London, John Morphew, 1710. 8vo, pp. 63.
- 193h. Faults in the Fault-Finder, or a specimen of Errors in the Pamphlet entitul'd Faults on both Sides. London, A. Baldwin, 1710. 8vo, pp. 24.
- 193i. Another edition: the Second. 8vo, 1710, pp. 24.
- 193j. A Vindication of the Faults on both Sides . . . by the Author of the Faults on both Sides. London, for the Book-sellers, 1710. 8vo, pp. 43.
- 193k. Both Sides Pleased, etc. London, S. Popping. 8vo, pp. 24.
223. The Oxford Packet. Containing News from Magdalen College; being an Inscription written by Dr. Sacheverell upon a piece of Plate which he presented to the Right Honourable Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt., etc., etc. London, J. Roberts, 1714. 8vo, pp. 30.
- The following list contains a few more tracts relating to the trial and the circumstances which led to it. It would have been difficult, and perhaps confusing, to have given them numbers in relation to those given by Mr. Madan. They therefore appear without any formal arrangement, and are merely numbered for the convenience of reference hereafter.
1. The Limehouse Dream, or the Churches Prop. London, for J. Woodward. 8vo, 1710, pp. 20, and frontispiece.
 2. The Church of England's new Hymn to the State Scaffold in Westminster Hall, occasion'd by the Tryal of Skill thereon on February the 27th, 1709. With a necessary additional Littany to be presented to all well-wishers to the present Establishment. By Theophylus Phylanglus. London, printed 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
 3. Dr. Sacheverell's Picture drawn to the Life, or the True Character of a High-Flyer. London, J. Baker. 8vo, 1710, pp. 8.
 4. A Plain and Familiar Discourse humbly dedicated to the Reverend Dr. Sacheverell, and not only to him, but to all the Ministers that presume to make it their business and design to sow Discord among Brethren. London, H. Hills. 8vo, 1710, pp. 16.
 5. No Conquest but the Hereditary Right of her Majesty and her declar'd Protestant Successors, asserted. In a Postscript to a treatise entitl'd A Prelude to the Tryal of Skill between Sacheverellism and the Constitution. London, J. Baker. 8vo, 1710, pp. 72.
 6. A Sermon preach'd at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on the 30th Jan. 1709. By the Reverend and Honourable Lumley Lloyd. London, Joseph Archer, 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
 7. The Pulpit Manager, or Remarks on the Covent Garden Sermon. . . Preach'd by the Nominal Honourable Lumley Lloyd on Sunday the 5th of November, 1710. London, printed 1710. 8vo, pp. 8.
 8. Tint for Taunt, or The Manager Managed. The Exemplary Moderation and Modesty of a Whig Low-Church Preacher. [In reference to L. Lloyd's sermon.] London, in the year 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
 9. The Jacobitism, Perjury, and Popery of High Church Priests. London, J. Baker, 1710. 8vo, pp. 15.
 10. A Sermon preach'd on the 30th Jan. 1717-8, at the Parish Church of St. Andrew's Holburn, by Henry Sacheverell, D.D. London, J. Smith, 1718. 8vo, pp. 15.
 11. Seldom comes a better; or a tale of a Lady and her Servants. London, 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
 12. Advice to the People of England in general, but more particularly address'd to the Friends of Dr. Sacheverell and Mr. Hoadley. London, J. Morphew, 1710. 12mo, pp. 22.

13. *The Jacobite's Hopes revived by our late Tumults and Addresses; or, some necessary remarks upon a new modest pamphlet of Mr. Lesleys.* London, A. Baldwin, 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
14. Palmer, Charles, *A Defence of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance to Supreme and Sovereign Powers.* London, J. Ward, 1710. 8vo, pp. 47.
15. *An Auction of State Pictures, containing a most curious collection of original Low-Church Faces drawn exactly to the Life by a High-Church Limner.* London, printed 1710; frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 20.
16. *The Secret History of Arlus and Odolphus, Ministers of State to the Empress of Grandinsula.* N. P. Printed in the year 1710. 8vo, pp. 37.
17. The same. The second edition. 1710, 8vo, p. 37.
18. *The Life and Adventures of John Dolben, Esq., late Member of Parliament for the Burrough of Lescard in the County of Cornwall, and the person that first moved the Impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, etc.* London, printed 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
19. *The Good Old Cause, or Lying in Truth. Being a second defence of the Lord Bishop of Sarum, from a second speech, and also the dissection of a Sermon, etc. By one Misodolos.* London, for the booksellers, 1710. 4to, pp. 36+19.
20. *University Loyalty, or the Genuine Explanation of the Principles and Practices of the English Clergy.* Established in 1683, and Republish'd at the Trying of Dr. H. Sacheverell. London, A. Baldwin, 1710. 8vo, pp. 4+60.
21. *A True and Faithful Account of the last distemper and death of Tom Whigg, Esq., who departed this life on the 22nd day of September last, Anno Domini 1710.* Part I. London, 1710. 8vo, frontispiece, pp. 4+34.
22. Another edition. The second edition corrected. Pp. 4+34.
23. Part II. London, 1710. 8vo, pp. 2+56.
24. *A New Extempore Prayer Fitted for the use of all Conventicles where Rebellion has its rise and Loyalty its Downfall.* London, J. Baker, 1710. 8vo, frontispiece, p. 21.
25. *The Assertion is That the Title of the House of Hanover to the succession of the British Monarchy . . . is a Title Hereditary and of Divine Institution.* London, printed in the year 1710. 8vo, pp. 38.
26. Mr. Asgill de Jure Divino. *The Assertion is, etc.* The second edition corrected. London, J. Darby, 1710. 8vo, pp. 38.
27. *The Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance stated; and its consistence with Theology, Reason, Justice. The Resolution, our Laws and Policy, Impartially consider'd.* London, J. Morphew, 1710. 8vo, pp. 32.
28. *An Appeal from the City to the Country for the Preservation of Her Majesty's Person, Liberty, Property, and the Protestant Religion. . . . Occasionally written upon the late impudent affronts offer'd to Her Majesty's Royal Crown and Dignity by the people of Banbury and Warwick.* London, A. Baldwin, 1710. 8vo, pp. 46.
29. *A Dialogue between the Eldest Brother of St. Katherine's and a London Curate, wherein several things relating to the present state of the Church of England and the Universities are consider'd.* London, J. Morphew. 8vo, 1711, pp. 48.
30. *A Caveat against the Whiggs, in a short Historical View of their Transactions. Wherein are discover'd their many attempts and contrivances against the Establish'd Government both in Church and State.* London, J. Morphew, 1710. 8vo, pp. 4+108; Part II., 1712, pp. 84; Part III., 1712, pp. 108; Part IV., 1712 pp. 4+130.
31. *The last Will and Testament of the C—h of E—d, with a preface shewing the Reason of its Publication in spite of all her Enemies, etc.* London, printed 1710. 8vo, pp. 14.
32. *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters; taken from Dr. Sach—ll's sermon and others; or proposals for the Establishment of the Church.* By the Author of the True-born English-Man. London, printed for the booksellers. 8vo, pp. 20.
33. *The Principles and Designs of the High Church Party discovered in a letter from B. R. Esq., to L. R. Esq., occa-*

- sioned by the late address from the County of Bucks. London, printed 1710. 8vo, pp. 24.
34. A Dialogue between Jack High, and Will. Low. Proper for the Perusal of those who have a right to choose Members for the ensuing Parliament. London, printed 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
35. Pugh, H., The true Nature of Religious Zeal, stated as it concerns both Church and Dissenters. A Sermon, dedicated to Dr. Henry Sacheverell. London, J. Morphew, 1710. 8vo, pp. 23.
36. Some short Remarks upon the late Address of the Bishop of London and his Clergy to the Queen, in a letter to Dr. Sm—l—ge. London, A. Baldwin, 1711. 8vo, pp. 24.
37. A Letter to Mr. B——, a North Wiltshire Clergyman, relating to an Address from that Archdeaconry to the Queen. London, S. Popping, 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
38. A Tender and Hearty Address to all the Freeholders and other Electors of Members . . . in which the conspiracies of the Faction for four years last past are placed in a true light. London, J. Baker, 1714. 8vo, pp. 2+18.
39. Dick and Tom; A Dialogue about Addresses. London, B. Bragg. Second edition, 1710. 8vo, pp. 16.
40. A Seasonable Address to the Citizens of London: which may serve indifferently for every Inhabitant of Great Britain. London, T. Harrison, 1711. 8vo, pp. 8.
41. A Vindication of the last Parliament. In four dialogues between Sir Simon and Sir Peter. London, 1711. 8vo, pp. 311.
42. An Impartial View of the two late Parliaments. Their proceedings and the late Ministry fully justified. Together with the affairs of Convocation. London, J. Baker. 8vo, pp. 8+391.
43. West, Richard, A Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Jan. 30th, 1709-10. London, J. Churchill, 1710. 8vo, pp. 30.
44. Remarks on Dr. West's Sermon before the House, etc., in a letter to the Doctor. London, R. Mansen, 1710. 8vo, pp. 8.
45. Some Modest Animadversions and Reflexions upon a Sermon, etc. [by Dr. West], in a letter to the abovesaid Doctor by Eugenius Philalethes. London, 1710. 8vo, pp. 52.
46. St. Paul and Her Majesty vindicated in proving from the Apostle's own words that the Doctrine of Non-Resistance as commonly taught is none of his. Second edition. London, A. Baldwin, 1710. 8vo, pp. 6.
47. The Quaker's Sermon on a Holding-Forth concerning Barabbas. London, A. Baldwin, 1711. 8vo, pp. 24.
48. Vulgus Britannicus, or the British Hudibras in fifteen cantos. Containing the Secret History of the late London Mob; their Rise, Progress, and Suppression by the Guards. Intermix'd with the Civil Wars between High-Church and Low-Church. By the author of the London Spy [E. Ward]. London, S. Briscoe, 1710. 8vo, plates, pp. 4+180.
49. The History of Addresses; with Remarks Serious and Comical; in which a particular Regard is had to all such as have been presented since the Impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell. Part II., by the author of the first (Oldmixon). London, J. Baker, 1711. 8vo, pp. 4+158+9.
50. Advice to the Gentlemen Freeholders, Citizens and Burgesses, and all others that have a Just Right to send Representatives to Parliament in South Britain. Printed 1710. 8vo, pp. 2+21.
51. Dick and Tom: a Dialogue about Addresses. London, 1710. Second edition. 8vo, pp. 16.
52. The Gates of Hell open'd; In a Dialogue between the Observator and Review dedicated to Aminadab. London, J. Morphew, 1711. 8vo, pp. 24.
54. Publick Peace Ascertain'd: with some cursory observations upon Dr. Sacheverell's two late Sermons. A Sermon, by Richard Chapman. London, M. Wotton, 1709. 8vo, pp. 16.
54. A Vindication of the last Parliament. In four Dialogues between Sir Simon and Sir Peter. London, printed in the year 1711. 8vo, pp. 311.
55. An Impartial View of the two late Parlia-

ments. Their proceedings and the late Ministry fully justified. Together with the affairs of Convocation. London, J. Baker, 1711. 8vo, pp. viii + 398.

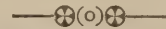
In reference to Sacheverell and the publications which his Sermons and trial gave rise to, it is hardly right not in some way to refer to what was said in the magazines and periodicals of 1709-11. He who is studying the subject would do well to consult several of these; and especially Defoe's *Review*, vol. vii. This, which came out twice a week in the year 1710, is full of interesting articles. Defoe never minced the matter, and all that he says about Sacheverell is eminently characteristic; he states his opinions fearlessly, and much to the purpose. Thus, p. 2:—

"I have nothing to say to the Man, I owe him neither Good or Ill, let him be punish'd or escape punishment: it is the temper of insulting the Laws, and preaching up Tyranny; 'tis this I oppose, and this I will oppose. . . I care not how lightly they drop the Man, for of what consequence is the contemptible Wretch to the whole Nation? It is the Sedition that must be knockt down."

At this time strenuous endeavours were made to crush the *Review*, but, in spite of everything, Defoe continued to write, and his Sacheverell notes are highly interesting. In August 1710 the *Examiner* was started by St. John, King, Prior, Atterbury, and others, in reply to Steele's *Tatler*, and in defence of the Whig side of the discussion; whilst on the 14th of September the *Whig Examiner* was brought out in opposition to it by Addison, who wrote five numbers, after which the name was changed to the *Midleys*, and carried on by Maynwaring, Steele, Oldmixon, etc. After the publication of the fifth number, which contains a very terse and luminous account of the Resistance and non-Resistance views by Addison, and which was published on the 12th of October, Addison retired from the contest, and on the 2nd of November there appeared in the *Examiner* Swift's first article in defence of Harley's administration. In all these papers the Sacheverell part of the discussion fades into the background, and the action of the

ministers takes the prominent part; but still High-Church and Low-Church continued very important factors, and even when the name of Dr. Sacheverell was not mentioned, the cant words which his sermon gave rise to—such as "false brethren," "perils," "mistaken zeal," etc.—helped to keep his memory before the public.

Mr. Madan mentions that in Noble's *Biographical History* seventeen engraved portraits of Sacheverell are enumerated; but this probably by no means includes all, nor even those published in England alone. There is also another class of portraits—namely, caricatures; the portrait of the Doctor surrounded by kneeling female figures was of course not designed as a burlesque, though perhaps now it almost appears one. Of real caricatures there are probably a good many, of which the well-known one of Sacheverell between his two advisers, the Pope and the Devil, is a fair illustration. This was reproduced by Thomas Wright in his *Caricature History of the Georges*, and again in 1869 by Mr. Lee, in his *Life of Defoe* (i. 248). A list of these is certainly to be desired.



STOWE MANUSCRIPTS.



HE exhibition of these MSS. in the King's Library at the British Museum is admirably designed to display the wealth of the collection, and it would be unappreciative indeed to neglect an occasion for saying a word of thanks for the careful selection and disposal of the treasures, and for the admirable catalogue which has been prepared to accompany them, and which preserves in permanent form something of the worth of the exhibition. We cannot but regret that the magnificent collection formed by the Earl of Ashburnham should not, in its entirety, have become national property. The Stowe collection, however, is so far complete in itself, that it was formed by one person, the Marquess of Buckingham, whose princely country seat of Stowe gave its name to the collection. A sketch of the acquisition of the MSS. is given by Mr. Maunde Thompson in his

preface to the catalogue of the exhibition. The MSS. of Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, which form so large a part of the Stowe collection, were acquired in 1804. They comprise the Anglo-Saxon charters, early English historical MSS., chartularies, Hanover papers and other state-papers and correspondence, the collections of John Anstis, etc. Mr. Thompson writes: "The next important addition was the collection of early Irish MSS. which had belonged to Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, whose grandson, Dr. Charles O'Connor, became the librarian at Stowe, and drew up the catalogue which was privately printed in 1818-19. Soon afterwards were purchased the papers of Arthur Capel, first Earl of Essex, who served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles the Second. In this collection are included the Earl's correspondence and various papers connected with his office." The MSS. amount in all to 996 numbers. A catalogue of them is published in the parliamentary paper containing the correspondence between the British Museum and the Treasury with reference to the proposed purchase of the Ashburnham collection. The Irish MSS. have been transferred to the Library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, and the rest of the collection is now in the British Museum. Here we confine ourselves to a few notes on the MSS. selected for exhibition.

Among the charters is the record of the title of Queen Eadgifu, third wife of Eadward the Elder, to lands in Cooling, co. Kent, A.D. 961, which Kemble has in his *Codex*, No. 1237. The "Early MSS.," which form the second division of the exhibition, are extremely interesting. First, there is the Register of the Abbey of New Minster at Winchester, written in Latin and English in the first half of the eleventh century. The volume contains an account of the original foundation; lists of the brethren, kings, bishops, and benefactors of the house; a transcript of the will of King Alfred; church services; notices of the English saints, etc. At the beginning are two outline drawings, slightly tinted with colour, which occupy three pages—the work of an English artist, and executed in the best style. The first represents King Cnut, who was a benefactor

of the Abbey, placing on the altar the great golden and jewelled cross which he presented. His queen and attendant angels are also portrayed, and below, the brethren of the monastery are gazing from their cloisters at the scene above. The description continues—"The second drawing is divided into three divisions: in the upper one, St. Peter stands at the open gate of Heaven, which is drawn as a walled city wherein the Blessed are seen adoring the Saviour, and invites a group of saints and martyrs, drawn on the opposite page, to enter; in the central division the Apostle is struggling with the devil for possession of a soul in the form of a child; and below, the wicked are being thrust, or are falling, into the open jaws of hell, an angel on the left locking the door. Under the group of saints are drawn two single figures, apparently looking on at the three scenes just described, both robed in priests' vestments, and one of them holding a cross. One of these figures appears to represent Abbat Ælgar, whose name is written near them, in red." We will denote the different MSS. by the numerals given in the catalogue.

2. *Meditations on the different Virtues and Vices*; imperfect at the beginning; written in *English* about A.D. 1200; vellum, small quarto. 3. *Psalter*, according to the Vulgate version of St. Jerome, with a prayer at the end of each psalm; followed by the *Canticles*. *Latin*; with an interlinear *English* gloss. Written in the eleventh century; vellum, small folio. On the first and last pages is the autograph of Sir Henry Spelman, who refers to the volume in his *Concilia*, vol. i., 1639, p. 218. The psalter and prayers were published by Sir John Spelman under the title "*Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum Vetus*: Londini, 1640." 4. *Historia Ecclesiastica*, by Bede, in five books, the first bearing the rubric "*Incipit liber primus ecclesiastice hystorie gentis anglorum venerabilis Bede presbiteri ad regem Celwlfum*." Followed by Cuthbert's letter to Cuthwin "*de transitu venerabilis Bede*"; the life of Edward the Confessor, by Ailred, abbot of Rievaulx; and other pieces: written at the end of the twelfth century. 5. *Legends of Saints*, known as the *Legenda Aurea*, by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa,

[A.D. 1292-9]; written in the fourteenth century by a scribe named Alan, who has added the rhyming verses at the end :—

“ Qui non sum canus scripsi qui dicor Alanus,
Sed niger in toto per corpus, dente remoto.
Exoro Christum, librum qui cernit in istum,
Ne, quin invadat, fine repente cadat.”

The MS. formerly belonged to the Chapel of St. Stephen within the Palace of Westminster, to which (as recorded in an entry on the first page) it was given by Robert de Elmham, formerly canon of the same chapel, who died 8 Mar. 1365[6]. Vellum; small folio.

The following division of the exhibition consists of specimens of Bindings, Illuminated MSS., etc. Next come the Chartularies, among which there is *Britannica Historia*, the British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Archdeacon of Monmouth and Bishop of St. Asaph [A.D. 1152-4]; written at the end of the twelfth century; preceded by the History of the Crusade A.D. 1095-9, by Baldric, Archbishop of Dol; a History of the Danish invasion of France; the History of Apollonius of Tyre; the History of Alexander the Great, abridged from Julius Valerius; the letter of Alexander to Aristotle on the marvels of India, and his correspondence with Dinidimus, King of the Brahmins. *Latin*.

The following division is described as “MSS. in English.” 1. Lives of Saints, in *English* verse, written at the end of the fourteenth century; vellum, octavo. 2. *The Abbey of the Holy Ghost*: a treatise in *English*, with coloured drawings; followed by a poem in *English*, which has been attributed to Wycliffe, the anchorite, with coloured drawings. [See also Cotton MS., Faustina, B. vi.] Written in the fifteenth century; vellum, large octavo. 3. *The Poor Caitiff*: a treatise in *English*, wrongly ascribed to Wycliffe; contains chapters on the Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Counsel of Christ, Virtuous Patience, the Charter of Heaven, the Armour of Heaven, etc. Written in the latter part of the fifteenth century. 4. Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, written in the middle of the fifteenth century. 5. Poem, in *English*, on the pilgrimage of the world, attributed to John Lydgate, Monk of Bury,

being a translation of the first part of *Le Pèlerinage de la Vie Humaine* of Guillaume de Deguileville; written in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The end having been lost, it is supplied by the hand of John Stow, the historian [d. 1605]. [See an early copy in Cotton MS., Vitellius, c. xiii. Paper, quarto.

Among the “Historical MSS.,” forming the next division, there is (3) Masque acted at the Court of James I., by the Queen and ladies of her suite; early seventeenth century. (5) Original Diary of Henry Hyde, 2nd Earl of Clarendon, during the year 1688; published at Oxford in 1763.

Next follow the “Historical Letters and Autographs.” This portion of the catalogue is excellent reading, but we must pass over it here with a hasty note or two, and get on to matter still more interesting from the bibliographical point of view. There are the Declaration of right of the bishops of the Church of England recognising the jurisdiction of Christian Princes in ecclesiastical matters [A.D. 1538], and the Letter of Edward VI. and Council to the bishops in confirmation of the use of the Book of Common Prayer [1549]; both printed in Burnet's *History of the Reformation*. Another MS. is thus described,—“Dudley Carleton [b. 1573—d. 1631]. Letter of News to Sir Thomas Edmondes, Ambassador at Brussels, relating, among other matters, to the debate before the King of the question of prohibitions from the Common Law judges to the Ecclesiastical Courts, the King's zeal against abuses, his book in defence of his *Apologie for the Oath of Allegiance*, etc. (London, 1607); dated ‘London, 8 June, 1609.’ *Holograph*. Printed in *The Court and Times of James I.*, 1849, vol. i., p. 97.” The name of John Milton appears in this division. 25, Oliver Cromwell, warrant to pay a quarter's salary to various persons; dated “Whitehall, 1 Jan. 1654-5.” There are seven names, with amounts, and Milton stands fifth on the list, with “072 04 07½” against his name. On the opposite sheet are the receipts, with signatures.

The last division, “Letters of Literary Men and others,” is extremely interesting, as containing some illustrations of English literary history during nearly two hundred years.

We will note the principal letters, and shorten the descriptions as much as possible by leaving out matter not bibliographical.

47. Thomas Lodge, M.D., Poet, Letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes, Ambassador to France, informing him of the printing of *Corytes Crudities* (1611), and promising to send him his own translation of Seneca as soon as published (1614); dated 17 Jan. 1610[11]. *Holograph*.

49. Isaac Casaubon [b. 1559—d. 1614], Letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes, on his visit to Oxford, the printing of his *Exercitationes xvi. ad Baronii Annales* (Lond. 1614), and the slanders against his father in the *Responsio ad Epistolam I. Casauboni* (Col. Agrip., 1612) of André Eudæmon-Joannes; dated "London, 6 July, 1613." *French Holograph*.

50. Abraham Cowley, Poet, Letter to John Evelyn thanking him for a letter and presents, adding, "I hope to see shortly your work of horticulture finished and published;" dated "Barnes, 29 March, 1663." *Holograph*.

Evelyn's *Kalendarium Hortense*, which he dedicated to Cowley, was first published in 1664. Cowley in return addressed to Evelyn his poem *The Garden*.

54. John Dryden. Rough draft of dedication of Henry Purcell's musical drama *The Prophetess, or the History of Dioclesian*, published in 1691, written in Purcell's name. On the back, in the handwriting of Jacob Tonson, is a draft of the "Advertisement" which was also printed in this edition.

55. Sir Hans Sloane, Letter to Thomas Kirke, on scientific, antiquarian, and literary subjects; dated "London, 4 Oct. 1694."

56. Letter of Samuel Pepys.

57. John Evelyn, Letter to Rev. William Nicolson, Archdeacon of Carlisle, thanking him for his *English Historical Library* (1696-9, 3 vols.), referring to his own *Treatise on Medals* (1697), the condition of the State-Paper Office, and the fate of his own collection of original records; dated "Dover Street, 10 Nov. 1699."

58. Edward Lhwyd, author of the *Archeologia Britannica*, Letter to John Anstis, 21 Oct. 1700.

59. Matthew Prior, Letter to Rev. James Talbot, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge; dated "Whitehall, 19 Dec., 1700."

60. George Hickes, D.D., Letter to Thomas Parker [afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Macclesfield] on the publication of his

Antiqua Literatura Septentrionalis (Oxon, 1703-5); dated 1 June, 1704.

61. John Locke, Letter to Awnsam Churchill, bookseller; dated "Oates, 27 June, 1704."

62. Nahum Tate, Poet Laureate, *Song for his Majesty's Birthday*, 28 May, 1715. The first three stanzas, with the chorus, are printed in the catalogue.

63. Sir Richard Steele, Letter to Parker [afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Macclesfield], petitioning for the Mastership of the Charterhouse, in succession to Dr. Thomas Burnet; dated "St. James's Street, 3 Oct. 1715."

65. Letter of Dr. Bentley.

66. Thomas Hearne, Letter to Dr. Richard Mead, on his citation in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Oxford for having defamed the University in the preface to his edition of Camden's *Elizabetha* (1717), with a copy of his letter of submission to the Vice-Chancellor; dated "Edmund Hall, Oxford, 16 March 171 $\frac{7}{8}$."

67. John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, Letter to Edward Hyde, 3rd Earl of Clarendon, proposing that the Cotton and Royal Libraries be removed to "the noble room in St. Paul's opposite to the present library"; dated "Herald's Office, 5 March 171 $\frac{8}{9}$." With a note by Thomas Astle: "N.B.—This scheme would have been more convenient for the Heralds than for the public."

69. Humfrey Wanley, Antiquary, and Librarian to the Earl of Oxford, Letter to John Anstis, Garter, on literary matters; dated "20 March 17 $\frac{9}{10}$."

71. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, A playful letter to Martha Blount; dated "Dublin, 29 Feb. 172 $\frac{7}{8}$." *Holograph*, without signature. Printed in Scott's edition of Swift's works. This is the letter with the sentence "but we will leave Mr. Gay to his beggars and his operas, till he can pay his club."

72. Alexander Pope, Letter to John Knight. Printed in Roscoe's edition of Pope's works.

73. Alexander Pope, Receipt to the Hon. Mrs. Granville for two guineas, "being the first payment to the subscription for the translation of Homer's *Iliads*." Printed form; *signed*.

75. Voltaire, Letter to Sir Everard Falkener, secretary to the Duke of Cumberland. He asks for "the best printed memoirs upon the late insurrection in Scotland and the glorious exploits of your Duke, with the life of Lord Lovat;" dated "Paris, 8 Sept.

[1746]." 76. Samuel Johnson, LL.D., Letter to Rev. Henry Bright, Master of Abingdon School, proposing a pupil; dated "Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, 9 Jan. 1770." *Holograph*.



SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCKOCK.

PART VII.



OUR account of the Genevan version of the Bible and its notes is tolerably complete in a bibliographical point of view, but probably those who are interested in the subject of the literature of the English versions of the Old and New Testament would be glad to be informed as regards a point which has been very much neglected. To criticize the translation and to comment on the notes added to the text would not for the most part fall under the province of the bibliographer, and it so happens that historians have mostly left unnoticed the important contribution which the successive versions give to the ecclesiastical history of the period.

We have on more than one occasion noticed the Calvinistic tone of the notes to the Bishops' Bible, and the still more pronounced Calvinism of the Genevan Bibles. And it is to the wide-spread dissemination of these books, especially those in a small quarto form adapted for family reading, that we may trace much of the tone of religious thought which survived both in England and in the Netherlands, long after they had ceased to be reprinted. As we have said, they were suppressed after 1615 in England by the influence of Laud; but editions were still for many years published abroad, and what is more remarkable, several editions of the Authorized Version with the Genevan notes were issued at Amsterdam, during a period reaching beyond the end of the seventeenth century.

But all these editions substituted for the Genevan version and notes in the New Testament those which had been first published by Laurence Tomson in 1576. This edition of the New Testament, with the exception of

the Revelation, seems almost entirely to have superseded the Genevan, being annexed to the Old Testament of the Genevan Version till 1598, after which time a new translation of the Revelation with the notes of Francis Junius was introduced, and seems to have held its ground to the last, evidently because of the virulent abuse of the Papacy with which the notes to this book abound.

Few people probably will take the trouble to wade through the notes of this edition for the purpose of discovering the tone of their theology; we think it worth while, therefore, as a point of historical interest, to give some additional specimens of Tomson's notes, which are of a far more pronounced Calvinism than any that appear in the other set of editions of the Genevan Bible.

In the first place, then, Tomson's notes take every opportunity of disparaging the sacraments and the idea of sacramental grace. When the baptism of John is spoken of, though he in common with the other Reformers believed its efficacy to be precisely the same with the baptism instituted by our Saviour, we are told that—

"We may neither dwell upon the signes which God hath ordeined as meanes to leade us unto our salvation, neither upon them that minister them; but wee must climbe up to the matter itselfe, that is to say, to Christ who inwardly worketh that effectually, which is outwardly signified unto us.

"The outward signe putteth us in minde of this, that we must change our lives and become better, assuring us as by a seale that we are ingrafted into Christ, whereby our old man dieth and the new man riseth up."

To the same effect, on the first occasion of the word *altar* being used by St. Matthew, the note is:—

"He applyeth all this speech to the state of his time, when as there was an altar standing in Jerusalem: and therefore they are very foolish that gather hereupon that we must build altars and use sacrifices, but they are more fools which draw that to purgatory which is spoken of peace-making and atonement one with another."

Calvinists and Lutherans were not at issue on the subject of the merit of good works, though justification by faith alone is commonly spoken of as a Lutheran and not a

Calvinistic tenet. But Tomson's notes take every possible occasion for disparaging the idea of merit. Accordingly, upon the occurrence of the word *reward*, in the sixth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, we have it explained thus:—

"This word *reward* is always taken in the Scriptures for a free recompence, and therefore the schoolmen unsoundly set it to be answerable to a deserving which they call merit."

Thus again, on the text "Her sins which are many are forgiven, for she loved much," we have this commentary:—

"Christ's saying is so plain by the similitude that it is a wonder to see the enemies of the truth draw and rack this place so fondly to establish their meritorious works; for the greater sum a man hath forgiven him the more he loveth him that hath been so gracious to him. And this woman sheweth by duties of love how great the benefit was she had received; and therefore the charity that is here spoken of is not to be taken for the cause but as a signe, for Christ saith not as the Pharisees did, that she was a sinner, but beareth her witness that the sins of her life past are forgiven her."

The substitute for sacramental grace is of course the free election of God, which appears in such notes as the following:—

"That which the most part refuse the elect and chosen embrace," which is given as the explanation of "Wisdom is justified of her children."

Occasionally also we have the doctrine of reprobation added, as when he annotates the parable of the sower and the seed as follows:—

"The gift of understanding and of faith is proper to the elect, and all the rest are blinded through the just judgment of God."

The parable of the calling of the labourers into the vineyard is pressed into the same service in the following note:—

"God is bound to no man, and therefore he calleth whomsoever and whensoever he listeth. This onely every man ought to take heed of, and hereupon bestow his whole endeavour, that he go forward and come to the mark, without all stopping or staggering, and not curiously to examine other mens' doings or the judgments of God."

Similarly, in St. Luke's Gospel, we have as

explanation of "This child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel,"—

"Fall of the reprobates which perish through their own default, and for the rising of the elect, unto whom God shall give faith to believe."

And so the church is restricted to mean the elect, and not a congregation of good and bad mixed together. Thus the call of St. Matthew is illustrated by a note which tells us,—

"The church is a company of sinners, through the grace of Christ repentant, which banquet with him, to the great offence of the proud and envious worldlings."

Connected intimately with this point is the "indefectibility of grace," which is asserted in such passages as the following (St. Luke xxii. 32):—

"It is through the prayers of Christ that the elect do never utterly fall away from the faith; and that for this cause, that they should stir up one another."

And again in the same chapter (ver. 54):—

"We have to behold in Peter an example both of the fragility of man's nature and of the singular goodness of God towards his elect."

So also in John vi. 37 we have:

"The gift of faith proceedeth from the free election of the Father in Christ, after which followeth necessarily everlasting life; therefore faith in Christ Jesus is a sure witness of our election, and therefore of our glorification which is to come."

This doctrine, together with that other Calvinistic doctrine of the entire sinfulness of human nature, appears perpetually. On John x. 26 he says:—

"It is no marvel that there do but a few believe, seeing that all men are by nature untamed beasts; yet notwithstanding God hath his, which he turneth into his sheep, and committeth them unto his Son, and preserveth them against the cruelty of all wild beasts."

So afterwards, upon "Thine they were," the note is:

"He sheweth hereby that everlasting election and choice which was hidden in the good-will and pleasure of God, which is the ground-work of our salvation."

Towards the end of the Gospel of St.

Matthew, in the description of the Last Supper, the annotator on the word *Blessed* explains it to mean the same as the parallel expression in St. Mark of *giving thanks* :—

"Therefore blessing is not a consecrating with a conjuring kind of murmuring and force of words, and yet the bread and wine are changed, not in nature but in quality, for they become undoubted tokens of the body and blood of Christ, not of their own nature or force of words, but by Christ his institution, which must be recited and laid forth that faith may find what to lay hold on both in the word and in the elements." The further explanation is given in a note on the next verse immediately following, where the words *This is my body* are said to be "a figurative speech which is called *Metonymia*,—that is to say, the putting of one name for another, so calling the bread his body, which is the sign and sacrament of his body; and yet, notwithstanding, it is so a figurative and changed kind of speech, that the faithful do receive Christ indeed with all His gifts, though by a spiritual means, and become one with him."

In illustration of the point we are alluding to we have confined ourselves to the Gospels; but there is one note in St. Matthew's Gospel that we confess ourselves entirely unable to understand. It is at the verse in the twenty-sixth chapter where St. Peter is spoken of as *sitting without in the hall*, which the writer explains thus: "That is, without the place where the Bishop sate, but not without the house, for afterward hee went from thence into the porch." The word Bishop is no error of press, for it is repeated in every edition that we have seen, both English and Dutch—and we are unable to say whether it is meant as a covert satire on bishops sitting in their own courts or not.

As regards the value of the sacrament of Baptism, Tomson's notes of course represent the current opinion of the Reformers, as it appears in nearly all their works, and specimens of which may be seen in the notes to the Genevan version. The doctrine is that the children of believing parents are already in the covenant, and therefore may not be denied the sacrament, which seals, as it were, and countersigns their title to be the children of God.

There would be nothing to remark upon in the note to our Saviour's saying, "Suffer little children to come unto me," if it were not prompted by this view. It is :—

"God of his goodness comprehendeth in the covenant not only the fathers but the children also, and therefore he blesseth them."

The denial of an apostolical succession is hinted at in the note to the question "By what authority doest thou these things?" where the annotator says :—

"The gospel hath been assaulted long time since under the pretence of an ordinary succession."

And again at the passage of choosing the Apostles, where the note is :—

"In that Christ useth earnest and long prayer in choosing twelve of his own company to the office of the apostleship he sheweth how religiously we ought to behave ourselves in the choice of ecclesiastical persons."

Sometimes also he goes out of his way to sneer at bishops and priests, as when upon the passage of "Judas communing with the captains" he adds a note :—

"They that had the charge of keeping the temple, which were none of them priests and bishops, as appeareth by the 52 verse of this chapter."

So also the annotators explain the sign which the Jews asked for in John ii. 18 as being—

"Against them which so bind God to an ordinary calling, which they themselves most shamefully abuse, that they will not admit an extraordinary, which God confirmeth from heaven (and they, although in vain, would have it extinguished) unless it be sealed with outward and bodily miracles."

In another doctrine of the Reformers Tomson consistently follows them,—viz., as regards divorce for adultery, saying upon the text Luke xvi. 18 :—

"They that gather by this place that a man cannot be married again, after that he hath put away his wife for adultery, while she liveth, reason fondly; for Christ speaketh of those divorces which the Jews used, of which sort we cannot take the divorcement for adultery; for adulterers were put to death by the law."

The remainder of the books of the New Testament contain many more such passages, but those given above will probably be thought sufficient to establish the point which we have desired to illustrate—viz., the influence of Tomson's translation on the development of English Puritanism. We may perhaps take another opportunity of commenting on the Revelation with Junius' notes, which after 1598 was substituted for the older version, and which, as we have said above, is full of abuse of the Pope and the Church of Rome.



WYCLIF QUINCENTENARY.



ANY of those who were interested in the late proceedings in honour of Luther could not but call to mind that there was an Englishman of an earlier age who deserved a loving recognition from all Protestants,—a great Reformer before the Reformation. John Wyclif died on December 31, 1384, therefore in the present year the quincentenary of his death should be observed. Mr. Furnivall and the managers of the Wyclif Society ask "What better monument can you raise to this old English worthy than a complete edition of his works?" It is a strange thing that the treatises of so famous a man should have been allowed to remain in manuscript all these years. One would have thought that this should have been made a national question, and not have been left to be carried out by a poor society; but we must take things as we find them, and we hope that the Society will meet with no difficulty in raising their thousand-pound fund.* Every Englishman must know why the memory of Wyclif should be kept in honour; but it is always well to have definite reasons, and we believe that the claims upon which the call for national recognition will be based are as follows: first and foremost for his translation of the Bible; next as the founder of home missions and the encourager of the poor parish priests; and thirdly as a Reformer. In 1880 Mr.

* The Honorary Secretary is Mr. J. W. Standerwick, General Post Office, London, E.C.

F. D. Matthew edited for the Early English Text Society a handsome volume containing all the English works of Wyclif which had been left unprinted; and after its publication he was anxious to proceed with the Latin works, but there was no means for their publication, as a society founded for the purpose of printing Early English MSS. could scarcely undertake Latin ones. To overcome the difficulty Mr. Furnivall founded the Wyclif Society in 1882.

England has hitherto sadly neglected one of her greatest men. Not till 466 years after Wyclif's death was his English Bible printed; not till 485 years after did his select English works appear; and not till 1880 were the remainder of his English works printed. Out of the great mass of Wyclif's Latin writings only one treatise of importance—the *Dialogus*—has ever been printed. Published abroad in 1585, and again in 1753, it was edited for the Oxford University Press in 1869 by Dr. Lechler. A few tracts (not 100 pages in all) are contained in Shirley's *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*.

The following particulars of the work of the Wyclif Society are taken from the lately issued report.

"The following treatises have been copied, those starred (*), wholly; those daggered (†), partly; (the numbers are those of Shirley's Catalogue):—

*11. De Actibus Animæ (in Shirley: De Anima).

†12. De Incarnatione Verbi (all the Oriel MS.: part of the Vienna MS.).

*14. De Dominio Divino. (In three books.)

†15. Summa Theologiæ.

* Book I. De Mandatis Dei (in Shirley: De Mandatis Divinis).

* „ II. De Statu Innocentiæ.

* Books III.-V. De Civili Dominio. (In three books.)

* Book VI. De Veritate S. Scripturæ]

* „ VII. De Ecclesia.

* „ VIII. De Officio Regis.

† „ IX. De Potestate Papæ.

* „ XII. De Blasphemia.

*23. De Eucharistia et Pœnitentia.

*39. Sermo Pulcher.

*47. De Oratione Dominica.

*48. De Salutatione Angelica.

- *54. Contra Magistrum Outredum.
- *55. Contra Willelmum Vynham.
- *59. Responsiones ad xlv quæstiones.
- *60. Responsum ad decem quæstiones.
- *61. Epistolæ octo.
- *77. De Ordine Christiano.
- *92. De Prælatiis Contentionum.
- *94. De Graduationibus.
- *95. De Gradibus Cleri Ecclesiæ.

"Commissions have been given for the copying of the rest of the *Summa* (namely Books X. and XI., *De Simonia* and *De Apostasia*), and of all Wyclif's other Latin works except the Philosophical ones and the Sermons."

The edition of *Wyclif's Polemical Works* which Dr. Rudolf Buddensieg, of Dresden, had undertaken in Germany will be issued also here, with an English Introduction, Notes, etc., as the Society's first publication, vol. i. for 1882, and vol. ii. for 1883, each volume consisting of about 500 pages. "This work, the arrangement of which is, of course, after the German manner, is now ready, and contains—besides a very valuable appreciative account of Wyclif and his work, critical apparatus, a list of the Vienna MSS., and full Index—the following twenty-six Polemical Tracts (Shirley's numbers are added):—

"A.—Against the Sects.

- De Fundatione Sectarum. (91.)
- De Ordinatione Fratrum. Shirley's (84)
- De Concordatione Fratrum cum secta simplici Christi, sive De Sectis Monachorum. In four chapters.
- De Nova Prævaricantia Mandatorum. In eight chapters. ('A very interesting Tract against the Regulars, written after the great Schism of the West,' A.D. 1378.) (79.) Shirley's '31. De Purgatorio' is part of this Treatise.
- De Triplici Vinculo Amoris. In ten chapters. (49.)
- De Septem Donis Spiritus Sancti. In 9 chapters. (27.)
- De Quatuor Sectis Novellis. (1. The Priests endowed with lands and lordships; 2. The landed Monastic Orders; 3. The Canons; 4. The Begging Friars.) (85.)
- Purgatorium sectæ Christi, sive contra Religiones Privatas, Ashburnham MS. xxvii. c. ff. 49—54. This is not in Shirley's Cata-

logue. It is an exhortation to put down the sects of Friars.

De Novis Ordinibus. In three chapters. (87.)

De Oratione et Ecclesiæ purgatione. In five chapters. (25.)

De Diabolo et Membris ejus. In five chapters. (29.)

De Detectione Perfidiarum Antichristi. (86.)

De Solutione Satanæ. (30.)

De Mendaciis Fratrum. (88.)

Descriptio Fratris. (89.)

De Dæmonio Meridiano. (Written after 1376.) (73.)

De Duobus Generibus Hæreticorum. (96.)

De Religionibus vanis Monachorum, sive De Fundatore Religionis. (80.)

De Perfectione Statuum, sive De Minoribus Fratribus se extollentibus (against the boasting of the Franciscans). (78.)

D Religione Privata, I., II. (81, 82.)

"B.—Against the Pope.

De citationibus frivolis et aliis versutiis Antichristi. (72.)

De Dissensione Paparum, sive De Schismate (A.D. 1378). Also in English, Shirley, No. 59, p. 48. (Printed in Arnold, iii. 242.) (74.)

Cruciata. Shirley's 75. Contra Cruciatam Papæ. In nine chapters. (On the Crusade of the rival Popes against each other during the great Schism.) (75.)

De Christo et suo Adversario Antichristo. In fifteen chapters. (76.)

De Contrarietate duorum Dominorum suarum partium ac etiam regularum. In eight chapters. (A sharp attack on the Popes and Friars.) (83.)

Quatuor Imprecationes. (Four conclusions about the state of the English Clergy.) (93.)

The Committee of the Society originally made their "appeal to all who care for the Religion, the Freedom, the Language, and the History of England, for aid in the work they have undertaken. No party feeling whatever enters into the Society's plan. The only desire is, to do England's long-neglected duty to the memory of a great English Worthy."

These same words may be used as an appeal for help to carry out the Quincentenary with effect, and we trust that the appeal will be successful.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE bulk of the paper manufacture of the United Kingdom is evident in the following statistics:—The annual quantity made exceeds 350,000,000 lb. Of materials used, 26,773 tons of rags were imported in 1881, as against 10,284 tons in 1856; 192,493 tons of Esparto imported in 1881, against 891 tons in 1861, the year of its introduction; and, in 1881, 45,550 tons of wood pulp and other paper-making substances were also imported. Total importation of paper-making materials in 1881, 264,816 tons. In spite of this extensive manufacture, our imports of foreign-made paper during 1883 have nearly doubled that exported.

ALMOST every township in New South Wales, however small, has its own newspaper; and in some districts, where the population is not much larger than that of a good-sized English village, there are sometimes two if not three rival journals. The Sydney weekly papers are much larger than those with which readers of English newspapers are familiar—resembling in size the *Queen* or *Field*. As all newspapers printed in the Colony are carried free, if posted within seven days of the date of publication, the post office employes find the newspaper branch by no means one of the most lightly worked, and the scene at the General Post Office on Friday afternoons, or on the day of the departure of the English mail, instinctively reminds the Londoner of that formerly witnessed in St. Martin's-le-Grand before the establishment of district offices. The colony of Victoria labours under some disabilities in comparison with New South Wales in this matter of free postage. A deputation from the Melbourne Typographical Society recently interviewed the Postmaster General of Victoria on the subject. It was represented that the immunity enjoyed by New South Wales had led to printing work being transferred from Victoria to that colony, in consequence of the saving effected in the postage. Mr. R. L. Middleton stated that some time since *Words of Grace*, which was at one time printed in Melbourne, was removed to Sydney in consequence of the saving the proprietors would effect in postage; and that now the *Victorian Independent* was to be printed in Sydney, also for a similar reason. Mr. Hall said it was a well-known fact that large quantities of printed matter were taken across the border in order to evade the postage rates. He also referred to the injury inflicted upon the printers by this state of things. The Postmaster said he saw clearly that the Society had ground of complaint, and he would consult with the officers of the department, with a view to the postage duty being reimposed; and, if that was impracticable, they would have to consider the question of abolishing the postage on newspapers, which of course, was a matter that would affect the revenue.

THE English-speaking natives of India are an ever-increasing quantity. Mohammedanism is to have its English organ; and the novels of Mr. Wilkie Collins are being translated into Bengali.

AMONG the prizes distributed at the school of printers at Chaix shortly before last Christmas were two silver medals with the effigy of Gutenberg.

SOME statistics of printing and the newspaper press of the United States have lately been compiled. They are based upon the last census returns, and are of permanent value:—

STATE.	Population.	No. of Printers.	Total No. of Publications.	No. of Dailies.	No. of Weeklies.	Percentage of Illiteracy.
Alabama . .	1,262,505	327	125	6	109	43.5
Arkansas . .	802,525	328	117	6	104	28.3
California . .	864,694	2,232	361	58	250	7.1
Colorado . .	194,327	644	87	19	63	5.9
Connecticut . .	622,700	996	139	17	99	4.2
Delaware . .	146,608	156	26	5	20	15.3
Florida . .	269,493	148	45	3	40	38.0
Georgia . .	1,542,180	704	200	16	163	42.8
Illinois . .	3,077,871	5,174	1,017	74	758	4.3
Indiana . .	1,978,301	1,971	467	40	390	4.8
Iowa . .	1,624,615	1,988	569	30	500	2.4
Kansas . .	996,096	1,069	387	20	310	3.6
Kentucky . .	1,648,690	1,208	205	11	160	22.2
Louisiana . .	939,946	701	112	13	94	45.8
Maine . .	648,936	723	12	12	90	3.5
Maryland . .	934,943	1,328	143	15	111	16.0
Massachusetts . .	1,783,085	5,397	427	39	279	5.3
Michigan . .	1,636,937	1,919	464	33	307	3.3
Minnesota . .	780,773	863	223	10	205	3.7
Mississippi . .	1,131,597	275	123	5	109	41.9
Missouri . .	2,168,380	3,134	530	43	415	8.0
Nebraska . .	452,402	686	189	15	165	2.5
Nevada . .	62,266	151	37	14	22	7.3
New Hampshire . .	346,991	513	87	10	66	4.2
New Jersey . .	1,131,116	2,460	215	27	163	4.5
New York . .	5,082,871	16,928	1,411	115	892	4.2
North Carolina . .	1,399,750	379	142	13	113	38.3
Ohio . .	3,198,062	4,058	774	56	584	3.6
Oregon . .	174,768	301	74	7	59	4.1
Pennsylvania . .	4,282,891	7,787	973	98	674	4.6
Rhode Island . .	276,531	497	44	8	31	7.9
South Carolina . .	995,577	309	81	4	69	48.2
Tennessee . .	1,542,359	667	193	12	154	27.7
Texas . .	1,591,749	940	280	36	231	24.1
Vermont . .	332,286	298	82	5	72	4.9
Virginia . .	1,572,565	831	194	20	124	34.0
West Virginia . .	618,457	348	109	2	96	12.1
Wisconsin . .	1,315,497	1,612	340	21	283	4.0

THOSE who are able to share Mr. Carlyle's partiality for the character of Frederick the Great will be glad to hear of an interesting publication which is promised in Germany. The origin of the book is thus described. Among the King's dependents was a Swiss gentleman called Catte, who read to him every day for a few hours. At times the king, who was fond of reading aloud, relieved his dependant, and read himself, interspersing these readings with highly original remarks. These royal remarks were noted down by Catte, and his manuscript book has found its way into the Prussian state archives. Herr von Sybel intends shortly to give to the public these curious and interesting notes of the great Frederick's conversation.

THE Russian Government is showing a praise-worthy disposition to place the state records at the

disposal of historians. In 1880 the Plotsk and Petrikoff records were removed to Warsaw; and now it has been decided to transfer thither the archives at present at Siedlee, Radom, Kielee, Lublin, and some other towns. Here, in the capital of the province, the work is to be carried out of arranging and describing the documents. When they are thus made accessible they cannot fail to throw a flood of light on the history of Poland.

A LARGE folio edition in English and Hindustani of *The Kaisarnamah i Hind; or, the Lay of the Empress of India*, in nine cantos, has been prepared for presentation to Her Majesty. The work is by the late Mr. Edw. B. Eastwick, C.B., F.R.S., formerly M.P. for Penrhyn and Falmouth, who printed it for private circulation, the whole edition consisting of only 125 copies. The presentation copy is a splendid specimen both of typography and bookbinding. It is bound in blue morocco, with Oriental fan work elaborately tooled, with the monogram "I.V.R." in the centre, and the Star of India in the four corners. The decoration of the cover is beautiful, and some idea of the labour bestowed upon it may be gathered from the fact that the gilding is the result of over three thousand toolings. The binder is Mr. T. Morley, of Long Wall Street, Oxford.

In an interesting catalogue with some excellent specimen illustrations, issued by Firmin Didot et Cie, the only items to be noted for our readers are a collection of French chronicles, with a portrait of Commynes, and, among the translations, illustrated editions of Walter Scott and *Robinson Crusoe*. A "History of the Stars" contains a drawing of the monument to Kepler, in Weil die Stadt, his native town.

SPAIN is experiencing the same anxiety about a library which is felt to be of national importance that was created in this country with regard to the possible expatriation of the Ashburnham collection. All the political parties and leaders in Spain are joining together to urge the Government to purchase the library of the late Duke of Osuna, and thus prevent its leaving the country. (For notice of the library see *ante*, vol. iii., p. 147.)

A LITERARY journal has been established in Bohemia called the *Athenaeum*. Its character is scientific, in a broad sense, including theology, law, and politics as sciences. The editor-in-chief is Prof. T. G. Masuryk. The plan of the journal is formed pretty closely upon that of its English original. The first two numbers have been very favourably received.

THERE is another instance of the modern feature of bookselling and publishing. The extensive business of Mr. George Robertson, of Melbourne, has been turned into a limited liability company. It has branches at Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and London.

HERR C. B. LORCK has lately published the second volume of his *History of Printing*, which comprises the period 1751—1882. It contains an interesting chapter on "Light and Chemistry as furtherers of Typography," dealing with the introduction of machines and photography.

THERE is an article on "International Copyright" in a new Canadian journal, called *The Week*, to which Mr. Goldwin Smith is a contributor. The argument of the article is embodied in the sentence—"We have adopted a fiscal policy in Canada, notwithstanding that the manufacturers in England protested, and that they have suffered some loss by the operation of our law. In a question of this kind the author has no more to expect than the cutler or the cloth-weaver."

A CONTRIBUTION to bibliography has been made by Dr. E. Ebering, who has published the first part of his *Bibliographischer Anzeiger für Romanische Sprachen und Literaturen*.

THE honorary degree of Master of Arts has been conferred on Mr. J. H. Hessels, the author of the remarkable work on *Gutenberg and the Origin of Printing*, already reviewed in our columns, also the editor of the text of the Salic Law and of the forthcoming new edition of *Ducange's Glossary*. Mr. Hessels is a native of Haarlem; and the Public Orator embraced the occasion to speak of the services rendered by Holland in the cause of learning in the past. Cambridge was indebted to Holland for the beautiful fount of type which was obtained at the instance of Bentley and was long used at the University Press.

WE have received the *Fest-Catalog* of Paul Neff, and of Ebner and Seubert, of Stuttgart. It has various art works, and histories of the Renaissance in Germany and Italy, and a work on costume.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Limbird, the once eminent printer and publisher, of the Strand, the projector and proprietor of the *Mirror*, which was the first weekly magazine published at the then low charge of twopence. It consisted of sixteen pages octavo, neatly printed on good paper; and the first number appeared on January 1, 1823. The volumes of the *Mirror* are still appreciated by book lovers, who always find in them much interesting reading.

WE regret to have to chronicle that the last number of *Land*, a first-class sixpenny weekly newspaper, was issued on the 24th December. *Art and Letters*, a shilling monthly magazine, has also ceased to appear. Both were started in 1881.

THE *Journal Asiatique* lately published an article by Mons. Clément Huart on Ottoman bibliography. This has now been reprinted, and contains a notice of the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian books printed at Constantinople in 1880-81. From this we learn that in those years about thirty French works have been translated, that nine journals are printed there in Turkish, six in French, seven in Greek, six in Armenian, and two in Spanish and Hebrew. At Stamboul there are forty-five printing offices, and at Galata and Pera twenty-three.

MRS. H. T. FRANCIS, under-librarian of the Cambridge University Library, has printed a translation from the Pali of the *Vedabbha Jātaka*, with an introduction and notes, in which the story is compared with "The Pardoner's Tale." This is an interesting addition to our Chauceriana.

THE Luther Celebrations have been the means of adding to the libraries of the Continent. A Luther Library has been founded on the Wartburg, and another has been presented to the Paulus Museum at Worms by Captain Max Heydl. The latter contains many letters of Luther, the Worms Bible of 1529, the first Wittenberg hymnbook, 1544, the Penitential Psalms, 1517, the ninety-five Theses, and other interesting relics.

THE December number of the *Magazine of American History* contains several seasonable articles—such as “Christmas-tide in Old Virginia,” “Christmas-tide in Canada,” and “Christmas Season in Dutch New York.” We notice an amusing note on Morse’s *Physical and Geographical History*, 1789. This book was published at Elizabeth-town, New Jersey, in 1789; and it puzzled Mr. Wm. Nelson why a Massachusetts author should go so far from home for a publisher, and why a writer on geography should go out of his way to eulogize the “industrious, discreet, amiable, genteel and handsome women in New Jersey,” until he came upon the following passage in a New Jersey magazine issued by the publisher of Morse’s book in the same year,—“Married at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, the Rev. Jedidiah Morse, of Charlestown in Massachusetts, to Miss Breese.”

THE “Local Notes and Queries” in the *Nottinghamshire Daily Guardian* has now run into its fifth year. What other paper can claim as long series for its “Notes and Queries” column?

A NEW literary club has been established at Nottingham, with the Rev. Canon S. Reynolds Hole as president.

MR. W. T. JOHNSON, the old established bookseller of Corporation Street, Manchester, has commenced a new series of his catalogues. No. 1, for December, contains a curious account, with a portrait, of Mr. William Willis, the first of a set of sketches of “Bygone Manchester Booksellers,” and the next number is to contain a sketch of Samuel Johnson, bookseller. This is a new departure in catalogue literature, and one which will make booksellers’ catalogues even more interesting than they already are.

THE November number of Mr. Foster’s *Monthly Reference Lists* (New York) contains a bibliography of some recent works on Martin Luther.

WE are informed that Mr. J. Potter Briscoe is preparing a second volume of his *Old Nottinghamshire*, with a view to its publication early in the spring.

WE have received the Christmas number of the *Literary News* (New York), which is illustrated with great care and taste.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* has written to that paper an interesting description of the present condition of Mount Athos, the Monte Santo of the Italians, the Holy Mountain of the Greeks,—the most curious survival of the Middle Ages now remaining in Europe. In one respect, however, the monasteries have undergone a change—viz., in the character of the monks, who are now indolent and ignorant, although very hospitable. Their predecessors copied manu-

scripts of the Gospels and of other portions of the sacred writings, as well as those of the great writers of early Greece. Many a beautifully-illuminated manuscript now in the British Museum, or at Oxford, Paris, St. Petersburg, or elsewhere, is the work of long-forgotten monks whose bones are piled up with those of thousands of their brethren in the charnel-houses of Mount Athos. At times, the latest of which was the war for Greek independence, the Turks have plundered the monasteries, and have hanged the heads of the houses. Their libraries were ransacked, and soldiers cut up invaluable manuscripts in order to make water-bottles and cartouche-boxes; such treasures of silver and gold as could be found were stolen, and most of the monks were expelled. A century ago there was probably no spot in Europe so rich in manuscripts, and especially in those relating to theology. Many of the most valuable, however, have found their way to the great European museums, while many more have been ignorantly or wantonly destroyed. In spite of this, Mount Athos is still a rich mine of wealth. In the libraries of such monasteries as Iberon, Vatopedi, and Pantaleimon, there are dozens of MSS. which have never been seriously examined. It is said that on the peninsula there are still ten thousand MSS. Two or three *savants* sent to the mountain for the purpose of seeing what there is of value have found treasures, and have reported upon such volumes as they could examine; but many years would be necessary before anything like a thorough exploration of the libraries could be effected. The writer continues—“An attempt has indeed been made to classify the books and manuscripts in some of the libraries, but I soon satisfied myself that the work was far from complete. Meantime, if there are no scholars or students at Mount Athos—and I believe there are absolutely none—the monks yet know that their libraries are valuable, and take fair care of their treasures. Some few of them, like the geography of Ptolemy, have been reproduced, and are thus accessible to the West. The great majority are, however, rarely looked at, and, indeed, are probably unintelligible to nearly every one on the mountain. When the time comes for a more thorough examination of the last four centuries of the history of the New Rome, the historian will find material which he cannot neglect at Mount Athos.”

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS writes in the *Academy* as follows:—“Dr. W. Pleyte is preparing a paper on the famous geographical papyrus of Boolak, which, after being read by the author before the Dutch Academy of Sciences, will be published, with a valuable commentary. The history of this unique papyrus is lamentable. It was torn up by the Arabs when discovered, many years ago, at Deir-el-Medinet, in Western Thebes. The first page was bought for the Boolak Museum in 1863 by M. Vassali, stolen in the great robbery of 1877, and has never been heard of again. The middle part was bought by Mariette and remains one of the treasures of Boolak. This is the part upon which Dr. Pleyte is engaged. The end was bought by some English tourist, and is believed to be in this country, no one knows where. The document, if perfect, would be very valuable. It is the only geographical treatise which has come down to us from ancient Egypt; and it treats of that little

understood and highly interesting region, the Fayoom. Lake Mœris is conventionally represented, with its fishes and birds, its cultivated environs, its local gods, and the canal by which it was fed from the overflow of the Nile; and, although these details are fancifully and mythologically rendered, it is possible that the papyrus, when whole, may have contained an important kernel of topographical fact. Is it quite idle to hope that the holders of the missing portions may yet come forward, and, in the interests of science, permit the Boolak fragment to be completed by photographed facsimiles? Prof. Maspero does not demand restitution of relics acquired by purchase; he only begs for copies and photographs, especially of inscriptions and papyri."

A NEW weekly illustrated journal of forestry, ornamental planting and estate management, entitled *Woods and Forests*, was started in December under the editorship of Mr. W. Robinson. It is a hopeful sign that so much attention is now being paid to forestry, for the subject has hitherto been sadly neglected in England. We heartily wish success to the new venture.

THE Trustees of the British Museum will shortly issue Mr. R. Fisher's *Catalogue of Nielli and Italian Engravings of the Fifteenth Century in the British Museum*.

THE students of Aberdeen University have established a periodical, under the title *Alma Mater*; *The Aberdeen University Magazine*. The boys of the High School, Edinburgh, have done the same; and the first number of their magazine has just been published.

THE collection of about six hundred Arabic MSS. made by Mr. Brill has been catalogued by Dr. Carl Landberg. These MSS. have been bought by the Dutch Government, and deposited in the University Library at Leyden. A catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale is also being published. It contains the description of about sixteen hundred MSS., including Christian writings, 265 copies of the Koran, commentaries on the Koran, collections of traditions, treatises on jurisprudence, orthodox theology and heterodox works, and universal history.

THE fact that the Paris *Figaro* has come to England to be printed has been much commented on. Commercial considerations are a law unto themselves, but the Paris Chamber of Printers has written a letter of protest on the subject, which is printed in *Bibliographie de la France*.

THE right to sell the geographical publications of the War Depôt of France having ceased to be a monopoly, an official notice has been issued to the publishers and traders, setting forth the charges and conditions under which the charts, etc., may be bought and sold.

THERE has been much talk about what is called the "find" at the sale of Mr. Davidson's theological library in December. The lot is thus described in the catalogue: "17. Bible. The Five Books of Moses (*wanting the First Book*), curious woodcuts,

old calf, n.d.—Bible (Holy), Authorised Version, *spurious edition, but very correctly printed, old red morocco, g.e. J. Field, 1653*; and others." The first book mentioned is the English Pentateuch printed by Tyndale at Marburg in 1530, in its original binding. It is very rare and interesting, as it was printed five years before the first complete English Bible (Coverdale's of 1575). Mr. Quaritch became the purchaser of the lot for £200, and an outcry arose because Messrs. Sotheby omitted the customary explanatory notes which they give in the cases of rare books. But it is doubtful whether more would have been realised if attention had been specially drawn to the book. The competitors for such a rarity must almost inevitably be confined to the small circle of great book-buyers, for whom a very full bibliographical description is unnecessary. The publicity which has been given to what possibly was a slip on the part of the framer of the catalogue is the penalty which the celebrated auctioneers must pay for their high character for accuracy and care.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY, descriptive and anecdotal, of works written and published by Auguste Poulet-Malassis is announced for publication under the name *Bibliophile Ornaïs*.

A HISTORY of the Swedish newspaper press, (*Svenska Tidningspressens Historia*) has been published by Emil Key, the celebrated deputy to the Swedish Diet.

THE December number of *Le Livre* is very full and interesting. The articles dealing with the past are: *Les Amis de Balzac*; *La Caricature Allemande*; *Les Almanachs Illustrés* (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries); *Poésies Françaises de Marie Stuart*. The modern side includes an exhaustive review of contemporary literature. Of the articles mentioned above, that on German caricature reviews the caricatures during the eighteenth century, including the Revolution and the First Empire, down to and including the Second Empire, with reproductions of the satirical drawings. Among the works noticed during the eighteenth century, are those of Daniel Chodowiecki, who produced 2000 pieces; the *Hollandia-regenerata*, 1796, the frontispiece of which, subscribed "Caricatures de David Hess de Zurich (Londres, 1796)" is reproduced, (a sketch of figures dancing the Carmagnole); the *Revolutions-Almanach*, (1793—1804), of which an extract is given, with two plates, "A Treaty of Peace," and "Confraternity." The next period dealt with is the Revolution, 1830—1848. Among the works noticed are the well-known *Fliegende Blätter*, and more pungent *Leuchtkugeln*. The concluding period is that of the Second Empire, in which Napoleon III. is mercilessly treated: the principal works noticed are the *Punsch* of Munich, and the *Kladderradatsch* of Berlin. The article on the French poems of Mary Stuart is also very interesting. It is founded on an article by M. Pawlowski, publishing three pieces of verse by Mary Stuart, the chief of which is the poem called "Meditation." The author writes that, putting aside the reproduction by the Bannatyne Club, the precious little volume discovered by M. Pawlowski is not the only one that contains the "Meditation." It is found also in another volume

still smaller—that is, in 24mo—and nearly as precious, dated 1613, published at Bergerac, and entitled *Lettres de Traitez Chrestiens*, by David Home of Dunbar. In a letter of condolence addressed to Anne, queen of James I., on the death of her son Henry, the writer, having cited Madame de Nemours and Mary of Guise as examples of Christian resignation, proceeds to mention also Mary Stuart in the same light, and says, “j’ay fait reimprimer ses meditations sur la vanité du monde à la fin de mon premier Traitté de orgueil.” Home gives Mary’s poem the title “Meditation sur l’Inconstance et Vanité du Monde, composée par la feuë Serenissime Royné d’Escosse, sur le commencement de sa prison.” Besides the poems mentioned by M. Pawlowski there exist two versions, one French, the other Italian, of a sonnet addressed by the unhappy Princess to her cousin of England.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN AND CO. have commenced with the present year a new periodical entitled *The Contemporary Pulpit*. It is in a convenient form, and the type is pleasant to read.

REVIEWS.

Unclaimed Money, a Handy Book for Heirs-at-law, Next of Kin, and Persons in search of a clue to Unclaimed Money, or to the whereabouts of Missing Relatives and Friends. By EDWARD PRESTON. Sixth thousand. London: E. W. Allen; W. Reeves. 8vo, pp. iv, 183.

There is a singular fascination to many in such a title as the above, for when money is waiting to be claimed it often happens that those who least expect a windfall come in for one. The titles of some of the chapters are even more fascinating than the title of the book itself. Among these we find “Heirs-at-Law versus Charities,” “Misers,” “Lotteries,” “Lost Wills,” “Missing Relatives,” “Restitution,” and “Whimsical Wills.” No doubt the Government ought to see that greater facilities are given to the rightful owners by public notices and otherwise; and the author has drafted a bill for the establishment of a Government Department for the collection and distribution of all unclaimed funds. There are many interesting anecdotes in this book.

Old-Year Leaves; being Old Verses revived. By H. T. MACKENZIE BELL. London: Elliot Stock, 1883. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 308.

The author has prefixed to this volume of poetry an interesting preface on the claims of the minor poets to be heard, and he appeals to those who still care for “the simple loves and hopes and aims, the simple faith and creed that were enough for our fathers in that simple England which seems to have gone by for ever.” He has produced some pleasing verses, some of which are associated with places he has visited, and thus they possess a reality which makes them agreeable reading.

The Town, Fields, and Folk of Wrexham in the time of James the First. By ALFRED NEOVARD PALMER, F.C.S., Wrexham. Manchester: Henry Gray, 1883. 8vo, pp. 48.

This valuable pamphlet, which the author terms a “Contribution to the History of Ancient Common Tenures under the Manorial System,” is founded upon a survey made by John Norden, in 1620, of those possessions of Charles, Prince of Wales, which that prince enjoyed as Lord of Bromfield and Yale. The author does not tell us where this document is, and we should like to know more of it. Among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum is “an Abstract of Divers Manors, Landes, and Tenementes, latelie graunted unto Prince Charles by our Sovereigne Lord James his most loving father. Surveyde by vertue of a deputation of y^e honourable Sir James Fullerton knighte, Surveyor-general of the landes and land revenews of the sayde moste worthy Prince Charles, made and performed by John Norden the elder and John Norden the younger, as deputies to the sayd Sir James in the moneths of June, July, August, and parte of September, 1617.” The present survey is said to have been made three years later, and under the superintendence of Sir Richard Smith, who was then the Prince’s Surveyor-General. Mr. Palmer has analysed the names and produced a real addition to the literature of a very important subject. We trust that it will be appreciated by the public, because the author promises that in the event of the pamphlet obtaining a favourable reception he will publish from time to time similar accounts of other townships in the Hundred of Bromfield, and in certain parishes adjoining.

Poetry as a Fine Art: a University Lecture delivered in McGill College, Montreal. By CHARLES E. MOYSE. London: Elliot Stock, 1883. Sm. 8vo, pp. 79.

Professor Moyses writes with a faith in the theory he upholds, that carries his readers along with him. It is sad to say so, but unfortunately those competent to give any critical opinion upon poetry are very few; most of us are content to know what we like, and leave the discussion of principles to others. Let us hope that this little book may lead not a few to think the matter out, and we can promise those who do so that they will find it well worth their while. We are particularly pleased with Professor Moyses’s exceedingly just criticism on Wordsworth, albeit that of a devoted admirer.

We have received J. H. Hall’s *Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament*, as published in America (*Philadelphia*); Jeremy Taylor’s *Marriage Ring*, edited by F. Burdett Money Coutts (*Cambridge*); Heron Allen’s *Codex Chiromantie* (“Opuscula of the Odd Volumes,” No. 7); Clarendon Historical Society, No. 11 (*Life of Henry Hudson* continued), Aungervyle Society, Nos. 20–23 (*Hermut of Warkworth*, etc.); *Library Journal*, vol. viii., Nos. 9–12, with “Co-operative Index to Current Periodicals;” *Monthly Reference Lists*; *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, Part II., by W. Duncombe Pink; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*,

edited by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, Part XXI.; *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., Part 3; *Magazine of American History*, January 1884; *The Publishers' Trade List Annual*, 1883; New York (F. Leyboldt); and *Parodies collected by Walter Hamilton*, Part II. These will be reviewed in our next number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MODE OF TEACHING MUSIC.

A VERY curious work was published in 1825 and 1826 by Robins and Co., London, entitled *Captain Rock in London; or the Chieftain's Gazette*. In the volume for 1826, at p. 325, is the following:—"A Highland piper having a scholar to teach, disdained, with the stiffs of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers, to break his head. 'Here, Donald,' said he, 'take your pipes, my lad, and give us a blast. So,—very well blown indeed! But what is sound, Donald, without sense? You may blow on to all eternity without making a tune of it, if I do not tell you how the queer things on that paper must help: you see that fellow with the white round open face (pointing to a *semibreve* between the two lines of a bar); he moves slowly from that line to this, while you beat one with your foot, and take a long blast; if now, you put a leg to him, you make two of him, and he'll move twice as fast. If you blacken his face, thus, he'll run four times faster than the first fellow with the white face. But if, after blackening his face, you bend his knee, or tie his legs, he will hop you still eight times faster than the white-faced fellow I showed you first. Now, when'er you blow your pipes remember this—the tighter those fellows' legs are tied, the faster they will run, and the quicker they are sure to dance.'" S. SALT.

Gateside, Whicham, Cumberland.

LEYDEN AND AMSTERDAM ELZEVIRS.

It is commonly supposed that the later Elzevir classics, published at Amsterdam between 1647 and 1678, are inferior to the earlier ones which appeared at Leyden from 1629 to 1646. But there are some exceptions. And in some cases the Amsterdam reprint is hardly distinguishable from the Leyden copy from which it was taken. A remarkable instance occurs in the *Sulpicius Severus*. I have two copies, which so exactly resemble each other that, if two corresponding leaves of both were compared, no eye would at first sight be able to detect the difference. They agree line by line and page by page; and the type used might have been the same, though an experienced eye would, by a minute comparison, detect variations in the setting up of every page.

The Leyden edition, which I possess, is of date 1643; the Amsterdam of 1656. The vignettes at the head of the pages differ throughout, and the dedication of

the one is signed "B. and A. Elsevirū," of the other "L. and D. Elzevirū." And this leaf is perhaps almost the only one in which the lines do not exactly correspond. Probably the size of the books was originally the same, but my copy of the Amsterdam edition is about one-eighth of an inch taller, and a little wider than the others. Two of the vignettes on the Leyden edition have the buffalo's head, which does not at all appear in the other: and at p. 212 it has the Medusa's head, which differs from the corresponding ornament in the others. I have not compared the texts minutely, but have observed one or two errors of press in the earlier, corrected in the later edition, and *vice versa*.

NICHOLAS POCKOCK.

THE LUCKY IDIOT.

I POSSESS a book the title of which is as follows:—*The Lucky Idiot, or Fools have Fortune.* | Verified in the Life of | D. Pedro de Cenudo, | whose Follies had generally a | prosperous Event. But when he | pretended to be Wise was usually | Unfortunate. | Improv'd with Variety of Moral | Remarks & Diverging Amusements. | Written in *Spanish* | by Don Quevedo de Alcala. | Now Rendred into Modern English | by a Person of Quality. | Illustrated with Pictures. | Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci: | Ridentem dicere verum, Quis vertat. | London | Printed for Nath. Crouch, at the Bell, | against Grocers-Alley, in the Poultry, | near Cheapside, 1710. |

This book contains several very quaint but rude woodcuts. I should be much obliged to any reader of the BIBLIOGRAPHER who would answer the following:—

- (1) Who is this "Person of Quality"?
- (2) Is the book a rare one?
- (3) What is the title of the original?

Clapham, S. W.

H. W. P.

THE PRACTICE OF PIETY.

I HAVE in my possession two editions of the *Practice of Piety* which are unnoticed in Canon Cooke's list. The earlier one contains Ep. Ded. and Contents + 512 pp. It has a woodcut title, and was printed at Delf (or, as it is here called, Delft), by Michael Stael in 1648. The later one contains Ep. Ded. and Contents + 500 pp., woodcut title, and was printed at London for Philip Chetwinde in 1672. On the title it is called the last edition. In the account of Lewis Bayly which appeared in the BIBLIOGRAPHER, Vol. III., pp. 63-7, it might have been mentioned that the Bishop was the direct male ancestor of the Marquesses of Anglesey. Sir Edward Bayly, great-grandson of the author of the *Practice of Piety*, married, in 1730, Caroline Paget, heiress of the Pagets, Barons Paget. The offspring of this marriage, Henry Bayly, assumed the name of Paget, and was summoned to the Upper House as the 9th Baron Paget; and his son, Henry William, was, in 1815, created 1st Marquess of Anglesey.

39, Baker Street.

FRANCIS SANDERS.

LIBRARIES.

Aberdeen.—A public meeting has been held in Aberdeen under the auspices of the Trades' Council of that city, for the purpose of discussing the advantages of free public libraries, with a view to the adoption of the Free Libraries Acts. Lord Provost Matthews, who presided, expressed his pleasure that this question had been taken up by the Trades' Council. He considered the free library was necessary to enable the youth of the city to continue, by reading, the education received at the schools, and so keep abreast with the constant advancement of science and industrial pursuits. Mr. Kyd, of Dundee, addressed the meeting as to the great success and popularity of the Free Library in that town, and gave statistics of the number of readers and of books consulted. Mr. G. F. Duthie gave an account of the free library presented by Sir John Anderson to the suburban town of Woodside, where out of a population of 6000 they had more than 1000 readers (mostly of the working class). Ex-Lord Provost Esslemont intimated that the directors of the Mechanics' Institution were prepared to give to the city their library and the institution buildings should the Act be adopted. He moved—"That this meeting is of opinion that the generous offer of the directors of the Mechanics' Institution to hand over to the city the library and building of the institution free deserves the favourable consideration of the community, and that steps should now be taken to lay the whole question before the ratepayers." Mr. A. D. Milne moved—"That the prosecution of the question of getting the Free Public Libraries Acts adopted in Aberdeen be left in the hands of the Trades' Council and the directors of the Mechanics' Institution, and this meeting trusts it may be carried to a successful issue." Both resolutions were carried unanimously.

Battersea.—An attempt has been made to obtain a rate for the formation of a free library, but a majority of the ratepayers have voted against the proposal.

Boston, U.S. : Public Library.—The thirty-first annual report has been published, from which it appears that the number of books taken by readers for the year ending April 30, 1883, was 1,045,902—an increase of 5,349 over the previous year. Of these one volume in 13,074 was lost. The number of periodicals given to readers during the same period was 518,226, as against 492,090 of the preceding year. The net increase of the Library for the year was 17,895 volumes and 14,369 pamphlets.

Douglas.—The Isle of Man Savings Bank trustees have voted £1000 as the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a free library in Douglas.

Ealing: Free Library.—This library was opened to the public on December 11th, 1883. In all the library contains nearly 2000 volumes of books, embracing various kinds of literature, the fiction class being the most largely represented, including the works of the principal authors. In addition to the lending library there are also about 200 works of

reference. The newsroom in connection with the institution has been in existence for several months, and has been largely patronised.

Newcastle: Public Libraries.—The following statistics for a week in November last show the extent and proportion of the use of books in these libraries. Number of volumes issued in the undermentioned classes: viz.—Theology, mental and moral philosophy, 106; History, biography, geography, voyages, and travels, 549; Science and natural history, 199; Fine arts, topography, and antiquities, 84; Jurisprudence, commerce, politics, and statistics, 48; Philology and education, 46; Poetry and the drama, 112; Prose fiction, 2957; Miscellaneous literature, 473; Juvenile literature, 908; Total number of volumes issued during the week, 5482; Daily average, 913; Corresponding week of last year, 1090; Number of citizen-tickets now in use, 5296; Number of non-citizen tickets now in use, 13,223; Total readers' tickets in use, 18,519; Number of visits made to newsroom, 9502.

Paris: Municipal Libraries.—These libraries, established by the Municipal Council in the communal schools, continue to increase in number, there being twenty-three during the last quarter of the year, while three new ones have been opened within the last month or two. Twelve others are to be established during 1884. The number of books at present is not very large, being but 132,153, of which 22,984 have to be read on the premises, while 109,169 are allowed for home perusal. The volumes for the previous quarter only numbered 127,963, showing an increase of 4190 in the three months, and an increase over the corresponding quarter of the last year of 32,298. Of the subjects most in demand, novels and romances, as in this country, held the first place, with 75,026 volumes, and are succeeded in their respective order by literature, poetry, and the drama, 16,982; science, 12,881; geography and travels, 11,679; history, 10,864; music, 4,139; and foreign publications, 583.

Paris.—A library devoted exclusively to technical arts has been opened in the Rue Titon. It is founded and endowed with funds left for the purpose by Mons. Forney. £1360 has already been spent on books, maps, drawings and copies.

Richmond: Free Library. The Earl of Kilmorey has presented this library with about 500 volumes of books, which include many valuable works. This is the largest gift yet received by the committee. The library now comprises close upon 11,000 volumes, more than one-half of which have been donations. About 2,300 volumes have been presented through Mr. E. King, editor of the *Richmond and Twickenham Times*, to whom the success of the free library movement in the neighbourhood has been chiefly due. The total issue of books in the lending and reference departments during the last year was 85,904. The library was established in June, 1881, and has met with extraordinary success.

Salford.—The Museum, Libraries, and Parks Committee have presented their annual report to the Council of the Borough.

The gross issues of books from the reference and

the four lending libraries amount to 338,964 volumes, as against 365,365 volumes issued in the previous year—showing a decrease of 26,401 volumes. This falling off is thought to be attributable to the want of a larger supply of new literature for each of the Lending Libraries, since it has taken place chiefly in respect to the works of fiction, whose issue in 1881-2 was 210,820 volumes, but in 1882-3 only 196,055 volumes year, in other words, a decrease of 14,765 for the—or. In the reading-rooms, on the contrary, (the frequenters of which are estimated at 549,161) there has been an increase of 4,108 issues of volumes,—which fact is somewhat surprising, as the periodicals and newspapers laid freely upon the tables and stands, and not included in the returns of issues, have been more abundant, and therefore a greater counter-attraction, during the past twelve months than at any previous period.

The aggregate issues of books since the opening of the reference library has been 6,377,246 volumes, and the issues of magazines and serials may be estimated at about 5,000,000 besides. The entire issues, therefore, from all the Libraries may be stated at 11,377,246.

The Committee speak of the insufficiency of the penny rate to maintain these institutions, and express a hope that the Free Libraries Act, now before Parliament, may be carried during the ensuing session.

The Peel Park Museum and Picture Galleries come next to the British and South Kensington Museums in popularity. During the year the daily average number of visitors has been over 2000 persons. In the summer months there were not unfrequently as many as 12,000 visitors per day. During Whitsun-week the number rose to 82,000, while the total for the four bank holidays amounted to 37,300. The total visitors for the year have been 540,506, and the grand total for thirty-four years 16,655,916.

York Minster.—During the last thirteen years upwards of 2000 volumes have been added to the library; and a catalogue of them has now been issued, in which the writer remarks: "Whenever the Chancellors or masters of the schools of York resume their statutory duties of lecturing and reading, especially with theological students, a number of the books on this list may be transferred at once to form a technical library, for the use of the lecturer and his scholars. But the brethren of the Church of York hope to benefit a still larger class of students than this. They trust before long to be able not only to extend very largely the space allotted for books, but to enlarge their collection very considerably. Their library, they rejoice to say, has been consulted of late years by numerous visitors and students; but when it is improved in accordance with their wish and aim, it will be thrown open to a still greater extent than before, and many of the books will be allowed to circulate. Works of reference and value must, of course, never leave their repository. This list will show to a great extent what class of books the brethren wish to see in their library. The old historical and liturgical works which they possess are so remarkably fine that they feel bound to continue and add to them. In modern

commentaries on the Scriptures they are deficient. They wish also to gather together the chief works relating to the history of the County of York, and what has been written by past and present members of their own body. The list, as will be at once seen, is a skeleton one, of a very feeble and scanty size. It is earnestly hoped that some of the very numerous deficiencies in it may be supplied before long. As soon as this is done, a catalogue of the entire library will be printed, in which this list will be incorporated."

Sunday Opening of Libraries.—The committee of the Sunday Society have decided to take a vote of their supporters on the following proposals: viz.,—"That the question of opening museums, art galleries, and libraries on Sundays be made a test question at future elections, and that the opening of museums, art galleries, and libraries on Sundays be made the subject of an annual motion in the House of Commons."

South Shields.—A poll of ratepayers has been taken on the subject of the opening of the free library in that town on Sundays, with the result that 539 voted for the opening, and 1022 against. There are over 12,000 electors on the register, and the poll remained open for a week.



Booksellers' Catalogues have been received from—Avery (Edward), 18, Carlisle Street, Soho Square; Bickley (W. B.), 77, Charlotte Street, Birmingham; Bourne (W. R.), Hanley; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Hooper (Thomas), 191, Great Portland Street; Jarvis (J. W.) & Son, 28, King William Street, Strand; Lowe (Charles), Birmingham; Maggs (U.) 159, Church Street, Paddington Green; Mayhew (F.), Walthamstow; Miles (J.), Leeds; Noble (John), Inverness; Osborne (A. B.), 11, Red Lion Passage; Paterson (William), 67, Princes Street, Edinburgh; Quaritch (Bernard), 15, Piccadilly; Roche (James), 1, Southampton Row, Holborn; Rooney (M. W.), Dublin; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Sampson (John), York; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square; Smith (W. H.), 186, Strand; Sutton (R. H.), Manchester; Taylor & Son, Northampton; Thorpe (Thomas), Reading; Wilson (James), Birmingham; Young (Henry), Liverpool.

Sale Catalogues of the Libraries of George Borrow, Professor Dowson, the Rev. Dr. Neligan, and Dr. Burnell, from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge; of John Gordon, M.D., from Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh; of Mrs. Morrison, etc., and List of Books from an old Library in Wales, to be sold on the 5th inst. (containing many works of special interest), from Messrs. Chapman and Son, Edinburgh; and Notice de Livres Rares et Curieux, from Mons. F. J. Olivier.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



MARCH, 1884.



NEWS, AND NEWSPAPERS.

BY EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.

THOSE who read newspapers in 1884, and have placed before them condensed accounts of what was passing yesterday in all parts of the globe, have very little idea of the kind of newspapers which their grandfathers read. It is little more than a century ago when it used to be the fashion in remote country places to put up notices at inns, "Fresh News from London, twice a week;" and now we have almost arrived at the state of the clever Yankee who is reported to have said, "Wall, I am posted up in everything from the creation down to a quarter of an hour ago, —what has happened since?" As the news of to-day is no longer news to-morrow, and in a short time takes its place on the shelf of history, so the history of the transmission of news, or even a mere comparison of what it was before the days of electric telegraphy and what it is now, is amusing as well as instructive.

On Monday, the 21st of October, 1805, the battle of Trafalgar was fought. At 11.40 a.m. those grand words were signalled to all the British fleet, "England expects that every man will do his duty." It is needless to say that they did it. At about 1.30 p.m. Nelson received his death-wound; and he died at 4.30. The battle was then practically over, and the victory was won. How many thousands were there then in England longing for news? No one can answer that question; but we may readily have a reply to another question,—

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when did they get it? It is probable that no one in England, in October 1805, was more anxious for news than poor Lady Hamilton. She had unlimited faith in Nelson, and boundless belief in what he could do; nevertheless it was a terrible state of suspense: perhaps the idea of his death hardly crossed her mind, or if it did, it was eclipsed by the larger visions of hope and victory. There is a sad, but interesting evidence of her knowledge in a letter which she wrote to the Right Hon. George Rose on the 4th of November (*Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose*, 1860, i., p. 240). She writes to solicit the place of Welbore Ellis Agar, who died on the 30th of October, Commissioner of Customs and deputy Commissary-general, for Mr. Bolton, the brother-in-law of Nelson; and she writes: "I know your power and inclination, and your wish to oblige Lord Nelson; and really it would be only justice in Mr. Pitt to do something for the family of a man who is doing all he can for his country."

This was thirteen days after Nelson's death! —but Lady Hamilton knew then nothing of the great victory, and that the corpse of the man she so deeply idolized was on its way back to the country he had died for. The letter is only dated "Clarges Street, Nov. 4th," and the editor of the *Rose Correspondence*, the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt, remarks that he cannot fix the year,—it must have been prior to 1805, because on the 4th of November, 1805, Nelson was dead, and she could not so have written about him then. Mr. Harcourt forgot the fact on which the main interest of the letter depends, and which at once fixes the date: it is quite true that Nelson was then dead, but no one in England knew it, for the *news* had not arrived!

It was not till Monday, the 6th of November, 1805, at one o'clock a.m., according to the *London Gazette*, that despatches were received in London at the Admiralty describing the battle of Trafalgar, and announcing the "ever to be lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson." Mr. Harcourt has printed another letter from Lady Hamilton to Mr. Rose, dated the 29th November, 1805, in which she says, "I write from my bed, where I have been ever since the fatal sixth of this month." It is plain, therefore, that the *news* of the battle of

Trafalgar, fought on the 21st of October, did not reach England till the 6th of November; it took fifteen days in transit.

It may be observed, that this was a sea-fight, that the weather was stormy, and that therefore the news must necessarily have been delayed. Let us therefore take another instance, one of the great land battles of the early part of the present century—that of Leipzig. In October 1813 the hopes, the fears, and the interests of all Europe were concentrated on the plains round Leipzig. There the Emperor Napoleon, with the remains of a magnificent army, was confronted with the united forces of the Allies, and a series of battles took place which culminated in the final “battle of Leipzig” on the 19th of October. The fight over,—a crushing blow given to the power of Napoleon, and Germany practically delivered,—the English general Sir Charles Stewart (afterwards third Marquess of Londonderry), seated on the field of battle, wrote hurriedly on a stone that memorable despatch which, as Sir Archibald Alison well says, “soon thrilled every heart in Great Britain, and, translated into every civilised tongue, made the world ring from side to side.” As a matter of history this is perfectly true, but as a matter of dates we may fairly ask, When did the *news* arrive in England? When Sir Charles Stewart had written the despatch, the next question was how to send it; and after careful consideration he determined to entrust it to his cousin and aide-de-camp Mr. James, who was to travel northwards and work round to England from the Baltic. At this time my father, Mr. Edward Solly, a British merchant, whose house of business was at Dantzic, being at Leipzig and well acquainted with Sir Charles Stewart, suggested to him that the despatch should be sent straight, as the crow is said to fly, through Holland. Sir Charles replied that this was impossible,—no one could attempt to make such a journey in the face of hostile forces and the disturbed state of the country with any chance of success. My father replied that he fully realised the danger, and admitted the difficulties; but that the thing might be done, and that if no one else were willing to undertake it, he was. Sir Charles with pleasure accepted his offer, a copy of the despatch was at once made, and

the volunteer messenger set off. Blessed with good health and untiring energy, and provided with the Englishman’s key—a well stored purse—he set out on his perilous journey, for which his intimate knowledge of roads, and the power of making himself at home anywhere, well fitted him. The thing to be done was to press forward with the utmost possible rapidity towards the coast, without ever appearing to be in a hurry, or doing anything which might excite attention. Liable to be stopped at any time by soldiery, and with pistol to the head to be asked,

“Under which King? Bezonian, speak or die!”

well knowing that those who asked the question would have little hesitation in shooting “a suspicious person,” the task undertaken was no light one: often, when burning to get on, the messenger was forced to delay, and more than once had to travel back a stage or two, and seek another and a safer road. After thirteen days he reached the coast, and at once sought and found a fisherman who agreed to take him over to the English coast for a money payment considerably more than the whole value of his boat and its paraphernalia. The wind was favourable, and though at that time of the year a voyage across the channel in a small open fishing boat was far from pleasant, there was no choice. Once on English land, there was an end of danger: it was a mere question of horses; the hours passed rapidly, and Lord Castlereagh’s residence was gained early in the morning, before the minister was up. Shown up into a waiting-room, all weary, travel-stained and unshaven, the messenger found he was not the first: there was a hungry-looking man, who, approaching him, hissed out in a loud whisper, “Have you heard the news?” This was perhaps the most anxious moment of the whole journey. Was he too late? had all this trouble been taken, only at the last moment to find out that he was superseded and his news stale? With a beating heart, but with a very placid countenance, he replied, “News! what news? I have not seen a paper.” The inquirer answered “Oh, I know nothing; we ought to have news soon; I thought you might bring some intelligence from the seat of war.” He was one to whom news meant only the rise or fall of stocks.

A few minutes later the despatch was in Lord Castlereagh's hands, torn open, and read with breathless haste; the news spread like wild fire, there was an extraordinary *Gazette* published, cannon were fired, flags run up, bells rung merrily, illuminations, with much popular rejoicing, and above all a host of newspaper men invading all the quiet streets and shouting out with wonderfully hoarse voices, "Great News—Great Victory—Destruction of Bonaparte's army—Great Massachree!" The *London Gazette* of the 3rd of November, 1813, commenced: "Mr. Solly arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh from Leipzig, with duplicates of dispatches from Lieutenant-general the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, K.B.—The originals, by his Aide-camp Mr. James, are not yet received." As the battle was fought on Tuesday, the 19th of October, and the news was only received in London on Wednesday, the 3rd of November, it is plain that, as in the case of the battle of Trafalgar, the news took fifteen days on the road. The Marquess of Londonderry, in his *Narrative of the War in 1813-14* (1830, p. 174), in describing the affair, observes that the despatch was carried through the midst of the French armies in "an incredibly short time."

These two are fair illustrations of the transit of news in our fathers' time, and before the introduction of the electric telegraph. Let us now take a more recent event, and see how the news was spread. The murder of Lord F. Cavendish is a good example. It was on Saturday, the 6th of May, 1882, that Lord Frederick Cavendish, a son of the Duke of Devonshire, the newly appointed Chief Secretary, arrived at Dublin: he had more than a good reception,—he was received with enthusiasm, and welcomed with heartfelt applause. The day's festivities over, walking in the Phoenix Park together with the permanent under-secretary Mr. Burke, and in sight of the Vice-regal Lodge, Lord Frederick was suddenly surrounded by four ruffians, and brutally murdered, at half-past seven o'clock. Within two hours afterwards the news was telegraphed to all the chief centres of intelligence in the British Isles; but of course as a rule it was too late for the evening papers. And here comes into play a very remarkable circumstance: the news

was telegraphed all over Great Britain in a couple of hours, and it was also telegraphed in the same time to the United States; and because of the difference of longitude and the consequent difference of time, the news was known in the States three hours [according to the clocks] before the murder took place, and consequently in good time for insertion in the leading evening papers. It therefore came to pass that many of us in England,—those who did not read Sunday papers,—saw no newspaper account of the murder till Monday, the 8th of May, and then read, in the same paragraph almost, the fact of the murder of the popular new Secretary and what the leading American papers said on the subject. Hence, within less than forty-eight hours the news had not only reached the other side of the world, but had as it were come back again to us with a commentary! We can hardly desire that news should be conveyed more rapidly. The telegraph leaves poor Puck panting in the background, for he only promised to "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," and we now seem to have got, as regards news, to that happy state of things shadowed forth by Martinus Scriblerus,

"Ye Gods, annihilate both space and time,"—

not however, as he has it, to make two lovers happy, but merely to satisfy the greedy thirst of newspaper readers. That these wonderfully increased modes of spreading information all over the world are a great boon to humanity in general, there can be no doubt; but at the same time it is evident that there are circumstances under which such a rapid spread of intelligence may lead to very evil consequences. This is especially the case in times of international warfare, and particularly where one of the two belligerents does not hold European views. In these cases the newspaper is a very serious evil, for the news is one-sided. Everything that the one side does or is about to do is communicated to the foe with the celerity of thought; yet what he is doing—nay, even what he has done, is wrapped up in a prudent obscurity. We have all seen this in the last few years; and in the future, if such cases should arise, it will perhaps be necessary to devise means for preventing such results. It is impossible

to prevent newspaper editors from printing all the news they can collect; they are above all prudent reticence for state or strategical reasons; but generals may be led to issue orders that "all correspondents and reporters will be treated as spies, and dealt with according to martial law."

In the days of Marlborough the secret intelligence department, and the means of getting private and reliable information, was a thing of the first importance, and many a victory has depended mainly on such early information about the position and movements of the hostile forces. There is now an end of all this: indeed, the whole thing is inverted, for in place of concealing our intended actions, they are fully explained, and made often so clear to the foe, that his powers in frustrating them are enormously increased.

There is another matter in which the newspaper of the present day is very different from the newspaper of half a century or more ago, and that is in the art of interviewing. This means seeing, or pretending to see, any one in a prominent station, and then reporting fully what he said, or might have said. It is a new process of manufacturing news or ventilating a subject, and is getting to be quite a nuisance. In old times—the days of Pitt, for example—those in position to know had generally a wholesome contempt for newspaper reports; there was amongst them a general feeling, "I read it in the newspaper, therefore it is probably a lie!" whilst, on the other hand, readers of the humbler classes used to say, "Oh, I know it must be true, for I have read it in print." This feeling of faith in printed news is pretty well extinct now, though a certain effect is still produced by the repeated assertion of any given idea or statement; it has all the influence of an advertisement. Formerly newspaper writers were content to use the more guarded form of "It is said," or "We hear it reported"; now it takes the personal form of "Interview with the President of the Republic." These statements are always written for a purpose; they are very rarely libellous, and are generally not thought worth denying, though very often false. As a custom the thing is to be regretted, and it is to be hoped it may soon die out. When

respectable papers descended to printing "interviews with the new hangman," the thing became ridiculous, and this may lead to its extinction. It is, however, a curious phase of the history of journalism. Dialogues of the dead, and imaginary conversations, as fictions, may be all very well in their way; but conversations with the living, whether manufactured for a purpose, or wholly invented to "make news," are equally objectionable.

Another thing which is more evident in the newspapers of the present day than it was in times past, is the constant and systematic introduction of new words. There seems to be a feeling amongst many newspaper writers that it is evidence of erudition and intellect to substitute new words in place of old ones, without for a moment considering whether the new word is needed, or will be so well understood as the old one. Of course, as new things are discovered, invented, or introduced, new words must be made to indicate them, and the more of these the better; but that does not apply at all to old and well-known things which are perpetually brought before us under a new aspect. Sometimes an old word is adopted with a new signification, at other times a wholly new word is coined. A generation ago a correspondent would write, "You printed my letter in your paper of the 3rd inst.;" now this would be old-fashioned, and the same fact would be expressed by something like "You column'd my letter in your issue of the 3rd inst." There is an old-fashioned or obsolete verb "to table" [*i.e.* to feed], which was superseded by the more modish term "to board"; so *table* has lately been revived and introduced for a different purpose, and in place of the old expression, "Sir Robert *introduced a bill*," we may read, "the minister last night *tabled a measure*." There are two objections to this practice: first, it is confusing,—you have to read a paragraph twice or thrice over to get at its meaning; and secondly, it is a waste of time, for as these new words are constantly changing at the caprice of the ready writers, no sooner has the reader got accustomed to the new word than it is set aside, to be replaced by some other word, which has the charm of novelty. Now-a-days more than ever, fine writing of this sort



COBWEBS OF CRITICISM

*A REVIEW OF THE FIRST REVIEWERS OF THE 'LAKE,'
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BY

T. HALL CAINE,

Author of "Recollections of Rossetti."

IN this work will be found the story re-told of the reception which the Poets of the so-called "Lake," "Satanic," and "Cockney" Schools of Poetry met with at the hands of their critics, in the earlier part of the present century. The heartless and ungenerous character of the attacks which these writers were subject to is generally known ; but few, except those who are intimately acquainted with the literary history of the period, are aware of the depth of malignity to which the personal onsets were carried, and the unbridled abuse with which the names we now honor and venerate were then covered. In COBWEBS OF CRITICISM the history of these times is given with much fulness, illustrated by copious extracts from contemporary reviews. Among these will be found very many quotations from the literature of the day, which have been overlooked or have dropped out of

mind, in which the best work of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Byron, Leigh Hunt, Keats, and Shelley is subject to the most ungenerous assault, with a perversity of literary judgment, which, in the light of the present esteem for these writers, is almost inexplicable. It is, perhaps, the history of the most remarkable reversal of literary opinion which this country has ever seen. Throughout the work much interesting and out-of-the-way information is introduced concerning these times and the persons that figured in the episodes treated of, in many cases putting the characters and surroundings of the authors and their critics in an entirely new light. The work also furnishes an exposition of the critical and creative literary activity of the period dealt with, which will, it is believed, prove interesting apart from the characters referred to.

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in newspapers is to be avoided. News should be told in terse and simple language, so that, in truth, he who runs may read; and that is clearly impossible if the reader has constantly to pause over some fine new word or expression, and ask himself, What can that mean? As formerly there were many who believed anything that they saw in print, so now there are many who say, "Oh yes, certainly there is such a word, for I saw it lately in a newspaper." Such good people quite forget that as the combination of letters is almost endless, so there is hardly any limit to the possible creation or adaptation of new words and meanings; their utility is quite another matter. As newspapers are ever introducing them, and reviewers and novelists constantly employing them, of course they creep into our dictionaries. Looking this morning at a specimen page of the splendid new Philological Dictionary, which all readers are expecting with such deep interest, the first word which struck my attention was,—

"*Advertisee*.—One advertised for, one to whom an advertisement is addressed, or, who is expected to respond to it.—*Saturday Review*, 1861."

Surely, admitting this to be a word, it is neither useful nor desirable, but only pedantic and vague. It may apply to John Brown, who has disappeared and is advertised for; or to a class of persons, as those about to marry; or it may be general, and mean the whole human race. We laugh at the pedantic words which Johnson permitted to find place in his dictionary; yet surely *Advertisee*, though very "correct," is no more desirable than reviewee, paintee, or teachee, etc.

Though it is not only in newspapers that these new words are to be found, they are certainly the most fertile source of them; and if it is to be admitted that whatever is printed is at once entitled to a place in our dictionaries, it seems just in the first instance to charge this growing evil upon them. If, however, they coin new words, it is the dictionary makers that give them current value; and surely they should pause before sanctioning new words, which are unnecessary, vague, and ugly. A little time since we were told of an intelligent young maiden

in America, who at the age of six invented a new word: wishing to know whether the rector single-handed had conducted the entire service, she asked, "But did he *sacramentise* alone?" As this word is now in print, according to the rule it is entitled to a place in any new dictionary; but if this is so, are not several other words admissible as a necessary consequence? For example, must we not also have *sacramentiser*, one who administers, and *sacramentisee*, one to whom the sacrament is administered?

It may be practically impossible to restrain newspaper writers from introducing useless new words,—and indeed it may not always be clear whether such words are useless or not; but they need not be introduced into dictionaries until the sense of the public has adopted or rejected them. In 1634 Henry Cockeram deemed "to hang" an old-fashioned and objectionable verb, and proposed to substitute "to excarnificate"; but I think no one cared to use the new word. On the other hand, when George the Third came to the throne there were amongst the new words of the period two, "Continental" and "sentimental," which were much objected to. Thus the *Monthly Review* for November 1769, p. 399, mentions them as "barbarisms which have lately disgraced our language"; and it is certain that both were kept out of dictionaries as long as it was possible to do so. Both words, however, were wanted, and both have long since been admitted and recognised, whether barbarous or not. Dean Swift, in his letter to Harley on *Correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue*, 1712, says with great truth, young men read "the daily Trash, sent down to them from London," and when they come to town "borrow the newest sett of Phrases; and if they take a pen into their hands, all the odd words they have picked up in a Coffee-house, or a gaming ordinary, are produced as flowers of Style; and the Orthography refined to the utmost."

It would indeed be well if those who now write in newspapers would keep a little more to intelligible, simple, and well-ascertained language, rather than, as they now too often do, plague and mislead us with unnecessary technicalities, pedantic new coined words, or foolish slang.

EARLY MANUSCRIPTS.

By C. H. WALL.

PART II.



ANOTHER magnificent MS. was that presented by Alcuin, a Yorkshireman, and the favourite tutor of Charlemagne, to his pupil on the 1st Dec. 801. This was a magnificent folio Bible, of vellum bound in velvet. The writing was in double columns, and prefixed to the book was a most highly ornamented frontispiece, in gold and colours, whilst the body of the book was enriched with thirty-four large initial letters, also in gold and different colours, containing seals and emblematical devices. In addition, there were four large paintings illustrative of the art at that period. When Charlemagne died, in 814, he was buried with a copy of the Four Gospels in gold characters on purple vellum in his hand; this book was taken out when the tomb was broken open by Pope Otho III., and is at the present time in the library at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The taste for purple vellum manuscripts seems to have been general abroad, but does not seem to have reached England till the close of the sixth century, as Bede, in describing a copy of the Four Gospels written in gold characters on purple vellum, speaks of it as a marvellous piece of handiwork, never before seen. The favourite colours used in the illuminations seem to have been crimson and azure blue, though other colours were at times employed. Although so much labour and care were spent in embellishing the contents of these early MSS., equal care was taken in binding them; and it frequently happened that the covers, owing to the immense number of precious stones with which they were profusely studded, represented a fortune in themselves. The lavish manner in which precious stones were used, and the skill displayed in arranging them and fixing them to the bindings, was indeed remarkable, and has frequently evoked the admiration of the enlightened handicraftsmen of the present day. When the emperor Leo III. ordered the library at Constantinople to be destroyed, in the year 741, there perished in

the flames the only authentic copy of the proceedings of the Council of Nice, together with a copy of the Four Gospels bound with plates of gold weighing about 15 lb., and adorned with precious stones. Louis the Meek, son of Charlemagne, and, like his father, a friend of Biblical scholars, on his deathbed bequeathed his son a copy of the Gospels ornamented with gold and precious stones.

One of the most celebrated specimens of illuminated MSS. is that known as the Bedford Missal, executed at the beginning of the fifteenth century for John Duke of Bedford, regent of France under Henry VI., to whom he presented the book in the year 1430. It afterwards passed into the hands of Henry II. of France, and afterwards into those of Lady Worsley, from whom it was purchased by the Earl of Oxford, who bequeathed it to his daughter the Duchess of Portland. When the Portland collection was disposed of, in 1786, it became the property of a Mr. Edwards, and from him it was purchased by the Duke of Marlborough in 1815. This curious missal, eleven inches long, seven and a half wide, and two and a half thick, contains fifty-nine large miniatures, which occupy the best part of each page, and about a thousand smaller ones, about an inch and a half in diameter, surrounded by brilliant borders of golden foliage and many-coloured flowers. The miniatures are explained by two lines in blue and gold letters painted at the foot of each page, and seem to be emblematical of the twelve months, historical allusions from the Scriptures, portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, together with many paintings complimentary to the noble owners. The miniatures are in a good state of preservation, and appear to have been the work of French or Flemish artists. Other celebrated MSS. deserving mention are the Doomsday Book, and the copy of the Bible preserved at Cîteaux, executed by St. Robert, the founder of the Cistercian order.

When we remember the scarcity of books, the demand for which always exceeded the supply, and the labour and expense bestowed by private individuals in copying with their own hands books they wished to possess, we need not be surprised

to find that the associations connected with each volume tended to raise its value, already intrinsically great, to prices representing goodly fortunes. Certain it is that books were far more valuable than landed property, or than gold itself; and we know that in the days of Rome the greatest honour that could be paid to a citizen for his public services was to present him with a library, so highly esteemed were books in those days. The family of Regulus, after the capture of Carthage, were rewarded with the books found in the city. The possession of a library, as the possession of a title nowadays, conferred upon its owner a certain fame and standing; and every person of wealth or influence strove to outdo his competitors in the extent and magnificence of his collection. The prices given by collectors were frequently very large: Plato, for instance, gave 100 minæ, or nearly £400, for three small treatises by Philolaus the Pythagorean, whilst Ptolemy Philadelphus is said to have given the Athenians fifteen talents and a large convoy of provisions for the original tragedies and autographs of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. The scarcity and value of books in the seventh century in England is proved by the fact that Aelfrid, king of Northumbria, agreed to give eight hides of land (about 800 acres) for a single book entitled *Cosmography, or History of the World*; and in 1225, when Roger de Insula, dean of York, presented several Latin Bibles to Oxford University, he made it a condition of his gift that every student who perused them should be made to deposit a cautionary pledge. So valuable, indeed, were the books in their owners' eyes that they would not lend them except against a bond for their due return, as we find was the case when John de Pontisera, bishop of Winchester, borrowed a Bible with annotations from the convent of St. Swithin in that city. When books were sold it was with all the formalities attaching to the transfer of landed property; the title of ownership being made clear by deeds stating the conditions and terms on which the sale was made. One such deed, executed in the presence of two notaries, is, I believe, still preserved in the library of the college of Laon in France. It states that "Jeffry of St Liger, one of the

clergymen booksellers, and so qualified, acknowledges and confesses to have sold, ceded, quitted, and transported upon mortgage of all and sundry his goods and the custody of his own body, a book entitled *Speculum Historiale in Consuetudines Parisienses*, divided and bound up in four volumes covered with red leather, to a nobleman Messire Girard of Montague, advocate to the king in the Parliament, for the sum of forty livres of Paris, whereof the said bookseller holds himself well content and paid." In 1208 the Abbot of Reading, on returning to King John some books that had been left in his custody, received from his majesty an acknowledgment discharging him from all further responsibility.

Dibdin mentions another case in which a Latin Bible printed by Fust and Schoeffer was sold with equal formality. A memorandum was found inside the book, with the following statement written upon it in Latin, "I Herman, a German, workman of the honest and discreet John Guymier, sworn bookseller of the university of Paris, acknowledge to have sold to the illustrious and learned William, of Tourneville, archbishop and canon of Angiers, my most respectable lord and master, a Bible printed at Mentz upon vellum in two volumes, for the price and sum of forty crowns, which I have absolutely received, which also I ratify by these presents, promising to abide by the same, and guaranteeing my lord, purchaser of the said Bible, against any one who would dispossess him. In ratification of which I have hereunto affixed my seal this fifth day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord MCCCCLXX. HERMAN."

Books of such value must have been frequently stolen; and we find the priests making use of the terrors of the Church to procure greater safety for their treasures. The ban of excommunication was used to keep away any person intent on purloining the property of the Church, and in some books the anathema has been found written in the covers. In the Alexandrian Codex deposited in the British Museum the following passage occurs: "This book is dedicated to the patriarchal chamber of the fortified city of Alexandria. Whoso takes it hence, be he excommunicated, and torn forcibly from

the Church and communion.—Athanasius the Humble." A similar anathema was written in a *Sacramentary* given by Robert, bishop of London, to the abbey of Jumièges; it ran as follows: "If any one take away this book from this place by force or fraud or any other way, let him suffer the loss of his soul for what he has done; let him be blotted out of the book of life, and not be written among the just; and let him be condemned to the severest excommunication who shall take away any of the vestments which I have given to this place, or the other ornaments, the silver candlesticks, or the gold from the table."

The vicissitudes through which these early manuscripts often passed, and the strange manner in which they have been preserved to us, are most interesting. They were buried among rubbish, hidden away in obscure corners, or left negligently to the tender mercies of the ignorant; so that it is a matter of surprise that they ever survived to be read and studied by those living in after centuries. However, in the revival of learning, during the fifteenth century, an enthusiastic crusade for the unearthing and discovery of lost manuscripts was inaugurated. When their searches were rewarded with success a shower of congratulations, of the most rapturous and immoderate description, greeted the happy discoverer. The adventures through which those who ransacked the libraries passed were frequently most amusing, though it at times happened that their shout of triumph was premature, as the supposed long lost manuscript proved to be nothing but a skilful forgery. This of course happened most to those who associated themselves in the mania for manuscript hunting who were not qualified by their education to detect the genuine article from the spurious. Poggio had the good fortune to discover beneath a heap of rubbish in a coffer the works of Quintilian, on hearing which his friend Aretino wrote to him, "Oh, great gains! oh, unexpected felicity! I entreat you, my Poggio, send me the manuscript as soon as possible, that I may see it before I die." No man devoted himself more earnestly and thoroughly to literature than Poggio; he spared neither expense nor labour in his endeavours to promote learning

and procure copies of the manuscripts of the Latin classic writers. In a letter addressed by Antonius Boronia to Adolphus, king of Naples and Sicily, the following passage occurred: "You lately wrote to me from Florence that the works of Titus Livius are there to be sold, that the price of each book is one hundred and twenty crowns of gold; therefore I entreat your majesty that you purchase them, and cause them to be sent to me. One thing I wish to know of your prudence,—whether I or Poggio have done best: he, to buy a country house near Florence, sold Livy, which he had writ in a very fair hand; and I, to purchase Livy, have exposed a piece of land for sale." This proves conclusively the great market value attached to genuine manuscripts. The Countess of Anjou paid for a copy of the homilies of Bishop Haiman two hundred sheep, five quarters each of wheat, barley and millet. Piccolomini states that eighty gold crowns were demanded for a small portion of the works of Plutarch, and sixteen for a few tracts of Seneca. The conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, the burning of Constantinople, with its magnificent library, and the devastation and looting of the Goths, were all more or less fatal to the manuscripts of the early Greek and Latin classics. It is indeed in many instances by the merest chance that we are able to read their works in the original at all. Notwithstanding that the emperor Tacitus had ten copies made every year of the works of his illustrious ancestor, they all perished save one, and that was accidentally found in a monastery in Westphalia. The original manuscript of Justinian's Code was by a similar chance brought to light by the Pisans when they took Calabria. When Pisa was in its turn taken by the Florentines, this valuable MS. was carried to Florence, where it is still preserved. Papirius Masson rescued from destruction the works of Agobart, the manuscript of which a bookbinder was preparing to use as a lining to his covers. When amusing himself at battledore one day, a gentleman noticed that the battledore was covered with vellum bearing written characters upon it, which he recognised as being from Livy. Anxious to save such a precious relic from destruction, he hastened to the

maker of the battledore, only to learn that the last page had met with the same fate a week before. Vellum was of some considerable value, and ignorant persons were in the habit of economising it to the fullest extent by erasing the character on old vellum manuscripts and then using it again for their own purposes. In this way many valuable works have been lost to posterity. Part of a book of Livy was discovered at Rome half effaced on a parchment on which a book of the Bible had been afterwards written; and Cicero's *De Republica* was found hidden beneath some monkish writing. The writers of the *Codices palimpsesti* resorted to several expedients to remove the original writing from the parchment or vellum they used. Sometimes they would erase the characters, at other times they would remove them by the aid of chemicals or quicklime; and if the writing was already faded and faint, either boil the vellum, or pass a damp sponge over it. This pernicious practice became so general that severe measures were adopted in Germany to prevent its continuance. The emperor would grant no one a patent of nobility except on his undertaking never to employ "old and erased parchment, but virgin and quite new." This mutilation was due to the scarcity and dearness of the material. How scarce it was in the early part of the twelfth century is shown by the fact that when Martin Hugh, a monk, was ordered by the convent of St. Edmund's Bury in 1120 to write and illuminate a grand copy of the Bible for their library, he was unable to proceed with his task owing to his inability to procure the requisite parchment. When writing to his friend Trebatius, Cicero expressed a doubt whether he had not, in order to save himself the expense of buying fresh parchment, employed that sent by Cicero himself by erasing the writing.

Such are the facts which I have thought worth reproducing from my scanty notes. Doubtless much more may be written on so interesting a subject, and other readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER will perhaps be found willing to supplement my remarks.



A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CAREER.

BY the death of Mr. Benjamin Robert Wheatley, on the 9th of January last, Bibliography has lost one of her most devoted followers. Although he had only just completed his sixty-fourth year, he could look back upon nearly fifty years of uninterrupted bibliographical work. When scarcely seventeen years old, on his leaving King's College school, he catalogued, for his father Mr. Benjamin Wheatley, the auctioneer of Piccadilly, the last part of the great Heber Library; and since that time scarcely a year has passed without some substantive piece of work having been produced by him. An attempt will be made in this article to set down a brief account of the work Mr. Wheatley did; and it may be said here that this work is remarkable not merely for its amount, but for its high quality and—if such a word can be used in relation to cataloguing and indexing—for its originality. He had no master, and he planned out for himself the rules upon which he worked.

In 1841 he first went to catalogue at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the institution which appointed him its resident librarian in 1855, and in whose service he died. In 1843 he catalogued a portion of the library of the Athenæum Club,—the general work of the catalogue being, we believe, performed under the superintendence of the late Mr. C. J. Stewart, the eminent bookseller.

In 1844 he went to Heckfield to catalogue the library of the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons (now Lord Viscount Eversley); and as this was one of the first of the many private libraries for which he produced those handsome catalogues, which if brought together would almost form a library by themselves, it may be found interesting if we set down in this place some notes of the plan upon which the catalogues were formed. The first thing to be done, on arriving at the scene of operations, was to arrange the library upon some rational plan. Mr. Wheatley had altered and adapted for his purpose the so-called French system of

classification, and this he always found to work satisfactorily. He made a point, however, of modifying his system to suit the peculiar character of the library he was dealing with; and those who wish to see how he worked will find some of his views set forth in a paper published in the *Library Journal* in 1878 (vol. iii., pp. 211-16), entitled "Desultory Thoughts on the Arrangement of a Private Library." The libraries referred to are supposed to consist of from 3,000 to 6,000 volumes; some may contain as many as 11,000 volumes, but these are few. Mr. Wheatley always arranged the books on the shelves so that they were sightly, and he was somewhat proud of the order which he was able to leave in place of the chaos he often found, so that he took as a motto the sentence Ἐκ τοῦ χάους εἰς κόσμον. To save the untidy appearance of empty spaces left for additions, he used to place long sets of journals on the upper shelves, which could be turned out as room was required. The arrangement of a library usually occupied about a quarter of the time spent in cataloguing it.

The following rules drawn up by Mr. Wheatley are taken from one of these catalogues made in 1849, and we believe they are substantially the same as those he used from the first.

"The catalogue is arranged in one general alphabet, as being the most useful and the readiest form for reference; the library itself being arranged in classes on the shelves.

"To render it as nearly as possible a correct mirror of the contents of the library, each work has but one principal descriptive entry.

"* * * The shelf mark is confined to this main entry duplicate references, when the position of books is likely to be often altered from the accession of additions to the library, etc., leading to frequent and unavoidable errors.

"This entry is under the author's name, when given on the title-page or otherwise known, being the only arrangement which allows one general rule to be followed throughout the catalogue. Anonymous works whose authors are unknown are placed under the subjects to which they relate.

"The cross-references or secondary entries are made—

"from the 'subjects' of Biographies to the 'authors';

"from the principal anonymous and pseudonymous works to the writers' real names;

"and from works included in or noticed in the title-pages of other publications to those publications.

"To obviate the imperfections necessarily attendant on an alphabetical arrangement of authors only, and for the greater facility of reference, short classifications are introduced of the subjects on which the books in the library treat, referring to the names of the authors in the same general alphabet; thereby uniting the advantages of the Alphabetical and Classified systems, and acting in some measure as a key to the prevailing character of the library by showing its riches or defects in particular classes.

Any articles placed under a writer's name of which he is not the author, but which are anonymous answers to or criticisms on his works; anonymous memoirs placed under their subjects, and any entries whatever in which the heading name is not that of the author, are distinguished by a line following the name.

Where no place of publication is given in English works, London is to be understood.

All authors' names are followed by fullstops. The headings of the classifications are distinguished by being doubly underlined. The names to be referred to (or cross-references) are singly underlined with red ink, and when the reference is only collateral to another 'heading' and not to an author, that is doubly underlined with the same."

When the catalogue was made on slips, the remainder of the work—such as the cross-references and writing out of the fair copy—was done at home. The catalogue was written on Whatman's best drawing paper, in a beautifully clear and neat hand which had almost the appearance of copper-plate. When finished it formed a handsome folio volume strongly bound in morocco.

In 1845 he went to the famous seat of Hafod, once the property of Colonel Johnes, the translator of Froissart and Monstrelet, and a bibliomaniac celebrated by Dr. Dibdin.

Johnes's original library was destroyed by fire early in the present century, but some of the books were saved, and others were soon collected. One of Colonel Johnes's purchases was an entire Italian library; but this was of little interest, and consisted chiefly of modern Italian poetry. Johnes died in 1816, and the property and house were in Chancery for about sixteen years after. The Duke of Newcastle then became the possessor of the place; and it was on the occasion of the Duke disposing of the property to a wealthy Lancashire manufacturer that Mr. Wheatley went to Hafod to make the catalogue. He was then a young man of six-and-twenty, full of enthusiasm, and he delighted in the wild scenery of Wales among which he was thus thrown. In his spare hours he kept a diary, and made rapid sketches of the neighbourhood; and from his memoranda we find that the library consisted principally of early and fine editions of the classics, early printed books, and French and Spanish historical literature. In the "circular library" was a valuable collection of English topography and antiquities which had been saved from the fire. Johnes had a daughter, to whose memory there is a very beautiful monument by Chantrey in the church.

In this same year (1845) Mr. Wheatley catalogued the library of the Geological Society; and in 1846 he arranged and catalogued the library of the late General (then Colonel) Charles Richard Fox, at Addison Road, adjoining Holland Park. Colonel Fox was delighted with the work, and was wishful to have Mr. Wheatley constantly about him. He told every friend who possessed a library that he must have Wheatley to catalogue it, and through Colonel Fox's recommendation many libraries were subsequently catalogued. In this same year Mr. Wheatley went to Kersall Cell, Manchester, as the representative of Mr. Rodd, to catalogue the library of the celebrated John Byrom, then in the possession of Miss Atherton, his lineal descendant. The library was of great interest, and remained much in the same state as its original owner left it; and the catalogue was privately printed, uniform with the set of the Chetham Society's publications. At the time of his death Mr. Wheatley was in the act of preparing an article on the Byrom library

for this journal. He was brought in contact at this time with Mr. Crossley and other literary men of Manchester. In this same year 1846 he assisted his friend Mr. Spilsbury in cataloguing at the Lincoln's Inn Library, and also catalogued the library at the Ordnance Office, Colonel Fox being then Surveyor-General of Ordnance.

It is necessary now to pass rather rapidly over the work of several years. He catalogued the following libraries between 1847 and 1851: John Archer Houblon, Hallingbury Place, co. Essex, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and the Alfred Club in 1847; the Marquis of Lansdowne (Bowood and Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square), and College of Surgeons in 1848; Dr. Augustus Gostling, at Whitton, and Lord Bolton, Hackwood Park, in 1849; the Army and Navy Club, and Mr. Abel Smith at Woodhall in 1850.

In 1850 and 1851 Mr. Wheatley was employed in the compilation of a useful and original work—viz., an Index of Subjects to the Catalogue of Authors at the Athenæum Library. This has served as a model for several subsequent indexes. In 1852 he catalogued the libraries of the Travellers' and the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs, and in 1853 those of the United Service Club and the Dugald Stewart collection. The latter is a valuable library formed of philosophical works collected by Dugald Stewart, and of standard historical works by the philosopher's son Colonel Matthew Stewart. The latter bequeathed the library to the United Service Club, where it may be said to be buried.

In subsequent years he catalogued the libraries of Lady Charlotte Guest (now Schreiber) at Canford Manor, of the Privy Council Office, of Lord Lilford, of the Rev. Edward Moore, of the Junior United Service Club, and of the Earl of Romney. He also catalogued, jointly with his friend Mr. Thomas Boone, the library of Lord Vernon.

In 1855 he was appointed Resident Librarian of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; and he then ceased to make catalogues, with the exception of that of the library of the College of Physicians, for which he subsequently prepared one full of bibliographical notes. At this time he could look up the whole length of Pall Mall and

say that there was scarcely a club-house whose library he had not catalogued or which he did not keep in order.

To go back a year, we may mention that in 1854 he made an index to the first fifteen volumes of the Statistical Society's Journal, which was highly appreciated. This work was quite original, and much care was taken in the arrangement and the use of distinctive type. He continued to make the indexes of the annual volumes, and within a few hours of his death he corrected the proof of the index for 1883.

Another very important work was the index to Tooke's *History of Prices*, which was completed in 1857. It gave great satisfaction to the two authors—Messrs. Tooke and Newmarch—who, in a letter of thanks, expressed their opinion that "the task was a difficult one, as the index was required to be not merely an index of names, but an abstract of the general doctrines."

He was a model librarian, and brought all his arrangements into a complete and harmonious system. He made two printed catalogues of the Medical and Chirurgical Library, and two indexes of subjects; the last edition being generally acknowledged to be a most valuable guide to medical literature. He also found time to make a catalogue of the collection of engraved portraits of medical men in the possession of the Society, which he completed in 1870. This still remains in MS., and contains 1250 separate names, and in it 2600 portraits are described. To about 900 of the names short biographies are added.

Mr. Wheatley was one of the organizing committee of the Conference of Librarians, and served on the first Council. It gave him great pleasure to find that the principles for which he had fought during many years of his life were now almost universally accepted, and that the position of a librarian was fully recognised. He was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Library Association, and he took the chair as vice-president so lately as November 2, 1883. He took considerable interest in the subject of Size Notation of books, and had prepared at some pains a two-foot rule marked with the sizes, as he suggested. He was rather disappointed that no notice was taken

of the report at the meeting at Liverpool, as he was of opinion that considerable advantage would have followed the adoption of an easily understood scheme.

This is not the place to speak of the man; and the writer of this article could scarcely attempt to draw the character of Mr. Wheatley without appearing to exaggerate. Suffice it to say that all with whom he came in contact respected him, and all who knew him loved him.

The following is a list of such of Mr. Wheatley's works as were printed. Those which remained in manuscript are described above.

Bibliotheca Heberiana. Catalogue of the Library of the late Richard Heber, Esq. Part the twelfth, removed from Pimlico, which will be sold by auction by Mr. Wheatley, at his great room, No. 191, Piccadilly, on Friday, July 1st, and seven following days (Sunday excepted), 1836. 8vo, pp. 83.

Buds of Poesy.—"Adolescentem verecundum esse decet."—PLAUTUS. London, Printed by G. Norman, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, 1838. 12mo (in sixes), pp. 80.

A privately printed volume, containing—Guido and Leonora, A Fragment, On Solitude, Sonnets on Fame, Sir Amadan and Fair Guilliadine, Song of the Forsaken One, Evening, a sketch, Serenade, Horace, Ode 22, Book i., Isaiah, chap. xxxv., The Hermit, The Hunter's Request, Regret, and Farewell. At various times he printed a few other of his poems privately.

A Catalogue of the Library of the late John Byrom, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, preserved at Kersall Cell, Lancashire. Printed for private circulation only, 1848. Sm. 4to, frontispiece, title, pp. 249.

The preface is short, and is here given in full. "The following is a Catalogue of the Library of the late John Byrom, whose Poems and System of Shorthand have given a well-earned celebrity to his name. The collection is still preserved at Kersall Cell, his property and residence during his later years, and now in the possession of his lineal

descendant. It has been thought so curious and valuable, as a transcript of his mind and studies, and many of the books contained in it are now so seldom to be found, even in the most extensive libraries, that a catalogue of them has been prepared under the care and superintendence of Mr. Rodd, of which a few copies are now printed for private distribution. Perhaps a more appropriate tribute could not be paid to the memory of one so learned, gifted and benevolent, than by exhibiting to the world the varied stores from whence he drew the cultivation of his mind, the formation of his character and the inspirations of his genius."

Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library of the Athenæum, printed in 1845, with a Classified Index of Subjects, London, 1851. 8vo, 4 preliminary leaves, pp. 332.

Journal of the Statistical Society of London. General Index to the first fifteen volumes. London, John William Parker and Son, 1854. 8vo, pp. vii, 198.

Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. London, Printed for the Society, 1856. 8vo, pp. viii, 762.

Index to the Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; containing an Alphabetical List of Subjects with the names of Authors. August 1860. London: Printed by J. E. Adlard, Bartholomew Close, 1860. 8vo, pp. vii, 293.

General Index to the first fifty-three volumes of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. London, Longmans, Green, Reader and Dyer, 1871. 8vo, title, preface 1 leaf, note 1 leaf, pp. 355.

General Index to the Transactions of the Pathological Society of London for Vols. XVI. to XXV., 1865-74. Presented to the Society by Thomas Beville Peacock, M.D., F.R.C.P., one of its former Presidents. London, 1875. 8vo, pp. iv, table 1 leaf, pp. 134.

On an "Evitandum" in Index-making, principally met with in French and German Periodical Literature.—*Transactions and Proceedings of the Conference of Libra-*

rians 1877 (published 1878), pp. 88—92; *Library Journal*, vol. ii., pp. 178-82.

This refers to the use of the names of authors and persons in indexes without details of the reason or cause of the reference. The evil is rampant in the "Namen Register" of the Germans and the "Table des Auteurs" of the French.

Hints on Library Management so far as relates to the Circulation of Books.—*Transactions and Proceedings of the Conference of Librarians* 1877 (published 1878), pp. 127-33; Appendix of Forms, pp. 195-8; *Library Journal*, vol. ii., pp. 210-16.

Desultory Thoughts on the Arrangement of a Private Library. (A Paper read at a Monthly Meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.)—*Library Journal*, August 1878, vol. iii., pp. 211-16.

Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. London, Printed for the Society, 1879, 3 vols. 8vo.—Vol. I., Catalogue of Authors, A to L. Vol. II., M to Z, Transactions of Societies, Journals, Magazines, Reviews, Reports. Vol. III., Index of Subjects.

General Index to the first twelve volumes of the Transactions of the Clinical Society of London, 1868-79. London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1880. 8vo, title, table of reference 1 leaf, pp. 115.

Thoughts on Title-taking: Trite, Trivial, and Tentative. No. 1.—*Monthly Notes of the Library Association of the United Kingdom*, 1880, vol. i., pp. 25—32; *Library Journal*, vol. v., pp. 133-8.

On "Sham" or "Dummy" Library Doors.—*Bibliographer*, 1882, vol. i., pp. 161-3, vol. ii., pp. 44-6.


On the Question of Authorship in "Academical Dissertations." A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, Sept. 15, 1881. London, Printed at the Chiswick Press, 1883.



SOME MAGICAL WORKS.

By F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.

PART III.

HE *Nauticum Astrologicum* of Gadbury, produced in 1691, is written for sailors; but it contains nothing practical on the subject of navigation, for it confines itself chiefly to demonstrating the necessity of launching ships under favourable aspects. The idea of the work may be best illustrated by quoting one of the paragraph headings of Chapter III., "Of the Divisions of a Ship, and how the parts thereof are astrologically referred to the Signs of the Zodiac." On such grounds as this whole theories are built. A short work, *Britain's Royal Star*, was the natural accompaniment of the Restoration, and of course shows how that event was astrologically inevitable. *The Horn'd Beast*—which perhaps we should have mentioned before—appeared in 1654, and is a primer of astrology. Plain directions are given in this little work of curious title for learning the signs, erecting a figure of heaven, etc. In various parts Lilly is quoted, but at the end there is a kind of pamphlet called "Envy Dissected," which is especially directed against him. In addition to the works we have mentioned—by which it will be seen that Gadbury was by no means idle with his pen—he wrote a large number of ephemerides, such as nativities of eminent men, a work on the plague, a collection of nativities, a list of astrologers from the creation to his own times, and a glossary of astrological terms. In many of his works he styles himself student in astrology, *Φιλομαθηματικός*, "student in astrology and physick," and it was thus he styled himself when in 1675 he wrote against "that grand but fortunate impostor Mr. William Lilly." Thus it was in the magical arts: contemporary professors, with few exceptions, vituperated each other.

2. *Miscellaneous*.—Of the early writers of minor importance we may mention Gauric, a Neapolitan, who lived 1476—1558, and who is chiefly remarkable for having, though very roughly; mingled some astrology with his astronomy in his *Tractatus Astrologicus* and

other writings, always produced with ecclesiastical sanction.

Auger Ferrier, a physician to Catherine of France, lived 1513-88, and wrote a book with few features of difference from most works of magic, which appeared in English in 1593 under the title of *A Learned Astronomical Discourse*.

Jaques Gaffarel, a French writer who lived 1601-81, published several works on cabalism and magic. In studying oriental languages he had been led to the study of magic. He was librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, and was also employed by him as a foreign collector of books for his library. In four years he published two volumes—*Addita Divinæ Cabalæ Mysteria contra Sophistarum Logomachiam Defensa* (Paris, 1628), and *Curiositez inouyes sur la Sculpture Talismanique des Persans, Horoscope des Patriarches, et Lecture des Estoiles* (Paris, 1629). On looking through the volumes it is difficult to discover much that was heretical, yet they drew down upon their author the condemnation of the Sorbonne, to escape the effects of which Gaffarel was forced to absent himself from France and to seek a shelter at Rome, where he had many friends. He afterwards returned to Paris, where, in 1656, he published a curious work called *Histoire Universelle du Monde Souterrain*, in which he gravely stated that the Last Judgment could not take place in the valley of Jehoshaphat, on account of the scantiness of the ground. But he was possessed of much learning, and wrote on many other subjects; though he was scarcely a magician.

Gabriel Naudé, the famous bibliographer, took up the subject in a way peculiar to himself, when in 1625 he published his *Apologie pour tous les Grands Personnages qui ont esté fausement soupçonnez de Magie*. He had already written upon the pretensions of the Rosy Cross brotherhood, which had made its appearance in France two years previously; and now it occurred to him to write a book in which he would endeavour to prove that all the most celebrated magical writers were learned men who never attempted to do aught but by natural and enlightened means, and that their condemnations had always been the result of ignorance. But the book is pedantic and very tedious.

In 1608 a book was published by a divine—William Perkins—which puts forth very clearly the view which was entertained as to the reality of the power of the devil to league with men. No doubt is entertained on the subject, and the Scriptures are abundantly called to witness. Sixty years later we find an anonymous work entitled *A Philosophical Endeavour in the Defence of the Being of Witches and Apparitions*, which was addressed to one who was in the habit of examining witches, and who would seem to have been a sceptic in their power. The main argument is, that the more extravagant the crude ideas were concerning witchcraft, the more likely they were to be true; because the human intellect cannot be expected to understand all things. There were also works published all over the world, under the authority of the Church, which classed demonology very carefully, and quite recognized it as a power. These works usually bore some such title as *De Natura Dæmonorum*.

Campanella, a Calabrian, and friend of Naudé, although a Dominican, does not seem to have secured ecclesiastical protection, for his manuscripts were seized upon by the Inquisition at an early period of his career, and he was imprisoned. He afterwards wrote *De Sensu Rerum et Magia* (Frankfort 1620). This is a somewhat remarkable book, endeavouring, as it does, to show that insensible objects such as corpses have some kind of feeling, that the number of worlds is infinite, that the planets are habitable, and that the sun is gradually approaching the earth to burn it at the Day of Judgment. The book produced much censure, as might be supposed; and a priest of Constantinople wrote a complete refutation of it, which appeared at Paris in 1655.

In the eighteenth century, books of magic are few and unimportant, and we have probably said enough to give an idea of their contents in the preceding period, which changed little, and to be able to pass on to a very notable contribution to the literature of the subject, which appeared in the first year of the nineteenth century. This was *The Magus or Celestial Intelligencer*, by Francis Barret (London, 1801). Written in the true spirit and style of the magician, it is a resumé of all that has preceded it in the occult sciences.

It is curious to see, in comparatively modern type, all the old familiar signs and phrases, for none are wanting. It gives the system of alchemy, with its array of chemical and metallurgical terms, of astrology and cabalistic magic, and even of magnetism, which was then in its infancy, and still partook of the miraculous. The work is illustrated with plates giving various formulæ, and with coloured portraits of fallen angels, such as Apollyon and Belial, evil spirits such as Ophis, Antichrist, Ashtaroth, Abaddon, and Mammon—all of whom were conjured by witches. It is a monument to the ingenuity of mankind in building up a science to suit the desire after foresight which is inherent in it. If any one were seized with a wish to make himself acquainted with the whole study (for the occult sciences are not acquired without much labour), no better work could be recommended to him. The book ranges over a wide field: it shows that natural magic is divine in character, it teaches the power of talismans, and the way and the times in which they are to be used, showing that the spirit of a human being is the real agent in imparting virtue to an inanimate object. It describes all the instruments used by the old magicians, and sets forth the power of numbers when arranged mathematically. It elucidates the mysteries of the Cabala, by which a man may be a recipient of divine light and knowledge, and be able to heal diseases.

At the end there is a "Magical Biography," which gives, in an exaggerated form, the lives of a few celebrated philosophers. This, we believe, is the last work of its kind.

In 1828, the author of the well-known *Prophetic Messengers*—Raphael—published his *Manual of Astrology*. Its chief theme is the doctrine of nativities, and it bewails the wrong way of thinking which had already separated astrology from astronomy, and maintains that the two sciences should not be so divided.

As these two authors—Barret and Raphael—had the benefit of centuries of thought on the subject they wrote upon, and as that subject but barely survives them, it must be assumed that their works may be taken as very advanced treatises. The *Manual of*

Astrology contains some wonderful pictures, of which the most striking is a representation of the portents of the signs of heaven at the eclipse of the moon on November 3rd, 1827. It is difficult to say where the scene is laid, (possibly at Navarino,) but in the background ships are sailing on a sea lit up by four great fires proceeding from it, and a charioteer drives along the shore darting lightning around. In the middle distance a soldier is confessing to a figure which seems intended for St. Peter, while in the front are representative figures of Minerva and Taurus. A skeleton hurling a dart from a high ground dominates the scene, which we have not seen surpassed for effectiveness in any frontispiece to any magical work,—and that is saying much.

3. *Refutations*.—We now come to the last of our divisions of the subject—a division which, indeed, claims a whole literature to itself. The great authority on the malpractices of witches was the *Malleus Maleficarum* of the inquisitor Sprenger. It was long used by magistrates in trials for witchcraft; and it is a complete and exhaustive treatise on the judicial aspect of the subject, containing almost every practice of sorcery collected in it. The book was first published in 1480, and for at least a hundred years, acquiring additions with age, it continued to be printed. As a work it is utterly intolerant, as the following quotation from Leviticus, which appears on the title-page, will show: “Vir sive mulier, in quibus Pythonicus, vel divinationis fuerit spiritus, morte moriatur.” The result of a deep study of the *mallei* or anti-witch writings, so many of which existed at the time of its first production, the book came as a boon to the Inquisitors, for it gave them chapter and verse for their sentences.

It would be impossible in our limits to give an adequate idea of the contents of these four large volumes; but it may be said that they embrace all the superstitious grounds on which the trials were based, as “De modo quo homines in bestiales formas transformant,” “Remedia quædam contra quasdam occultas Dæmonum infestationes,” which, with similar inquiries, take up the first and second volumes, while the remaining two are chiefly occupied by exorcisms, some of

which are very curious, and were largely copied for private use at the time.*

Of the same nature, only of later production (1536), is the *Tractatus de Hereticis* of Paulus Grillandus. This is a small volume printed in black-letter, which lays down the pains to be inflicted on heretics of all kinds, and especially on sorcerers, states the questions they are to be asked, and details the manner of their treatment in prison. This is a very ominous little work, discussing and classifying tortures in a very cold-blooded way, and speaking thus: “*Tormentorum species multe sunt et diversæ . . . et nota hoc quod tortura est remedium sive via extraordinaria probationis.*” Eleven rules are given for the regulation of tortures, and not the least remarkable among them is that which forbids heretics to be their own torturers. This torture-manual is altogether curious, and calls to mind the reality of the iniquitous persecutions for heresy very forcibly.

The next work is *Pneumalogie ou Discours des Esprits*, par le Rev. Père Sebastien Michaelis (Paris, 1587). This was written because, its author remarks, sorcery had always troubled his mind, and he was therefore desirous that the public should thoroughly understand the system on which the practice was built, and the evil of it. At the commencement there are such inquiries as “S’il y a des Esprits ou non” (which is answered in the affirmative with much theological argument), and “Si les Esprits ont Corps,” a question, the author declares, which is the most difficult in philosophy and theology; though after many words he gives it as his opinion that it is repugnant to the rules of nature and of holy writ that they should. Having thus settled that spirits have being and not body, he starts off with these axioms, and proceeds to write about the goodness and the wickedness of angels, endeavouring to show that the

* The Lansdowne MSS., No. 795, gives a volume of conjurations thus copied, of which the following is a good example: “Conjuro vos demones Astaroth, Belial et Crogloys, et omnes vobis subjugantos per spoliationem Jesu Christi, patrem et filium, et suis spiritum sanctum, per gloriosam virginem Mariam, per prophetiam Sti. Johannis Baptistæ, per tabulas Moses, per virtute Micha qui vos cælo pulsit, per gloriosum Cyprianum Martirem qui vos natu suo subjugavit, per Salomonem etiam prudentissimum,” etc.

object of the devil is to become adored as God, and that male sorcerers are as detestable as witches, although women are naturally more addicted to the practice than men. He answers those who inquire whether there be much danger in calling in the help of a devil on occasions, by telling them that without doubt such a course must be fatal. The book is ecclesiastical in tone, and was addressed to the Bishop of Marseilles, but it is only another example of what we have alluded to—of the folly of writing in a way which often leaves doubts on the mind of a reader as to whether he is reading a book *for* or *against* the subject.*

Another French work, from the pen of the distinguished political writer J. Bodin, appeared at Paris in 1578, entitled *De la Demonomaine des Sorciers*. It is a tedious dissertation, admitting as usual the reality of sorcery, or we might say more—expressing a strong belief in it—and is an unimportant addition to the depreciatory literature of magic.

At Cologne, in 1657, a large volume was published by a presbyter of the Society of Jesus—Martino Del-Rio—entitled *Disquisitionum Magicarum*. It deals with natural magic, demoniacal magic, witchcraft, prophecy and divination, the method of judging magical offences, and the manner of hearing confessions of them. The book strongly resembles the *Malleus* of Sprenger.

But a step in the right direction was made by a certain private gentleman, Reginald Scott, who, in the leisure afforded by a country life, had engaged in the study of the magical writers, the result of which study was his *Discovery of Witchcraft*, published at London in 1665. This work is a stage in the history of magic. Its nature called down upon Scott a vast amount of censure, for he had undertaken to prove in it that all the theories of the magical philosophers, which had exercised the minds of the wise and the

pious for so many centuries, were mere fallacies; and such an opinion seemed, even in the time of Charles II., quite as absurd as the theories themselves appear to us in the present day. Torrents of ink had been shed in condemning the unlawfulness of magic, but no one had yet seriously proclaimed it without any real existence. He was called trifling, childish, absurd, so futile was it, at one blow, to attempt to shake the institution of ages. And yet no man ever wrote with a more laudable object—that of preventing those trials for witchcraft which in two senses added fuel to the fire, and increased rather than diminished the evil. But although he confutes, one by one, the suppositions of witchcraft, and shows them impossible in the light of reason, it is disappointing to find, at the end of the book, “a Discourse concerning Devils and Spirits,” which, though it mainly treats of the particular species mentioned in the Bible, somewhat contradicts the commencement of the work.

Besides those we have mentioned, there was another form of what, for want of a better name, we have called refutation. This was the dialogue form. We have two examples of this before us—“a Treatise against Witchcraft by Henry Holland, Cambridge, 1590,” and “*Les Sorciers*,—Dialogue très utile et nécessaire pour ce temps, par L. Danean, 1574.” The former is the report of a conversation between Theophilus and Mysodæmon,—not two opposed parties, as might be imagined, but simply two men of the same mind, who moralize on the wickedness of magic, and attribute the usual powers to Satan. Perhaps it may be worth mentioning that Mysodæmon is made to say, “Our witches are properly those whom the poets call Sagæ, Thessalæ, Magæ, Lamiaæ,” though this is a common definition in all books on magic. The latter little work is a dialogue between Antoine and Théophile, who are not less philosophical nor less unanimous than the former couple. They inquire of each other the signification of the word Sorcerer; whether there be any in the world, over what things they have power, by what means they act, what Scriptural passages and other authorities condemn them, whether it is lawful to seek their aid in sickness, and lastly, how to guard against them. Satires did not

* The same writer also wrote *Histoire Admirable de la Possession et Conversion d'une Penitente seduite par un Magicien*. This book is one of a class which was rather large, and which had as object to show that magicians were greatly wanting in morality. In this case the story, though no doubt much exaggerated, was founded on fact; and after its publication a vicious priest named Gaufridi, who had studied magical works and made their principles subservient to his own ends, perished in the flames.

make their appearance, as we have remarked, before the times of the astronomical professors. They are for the most part very grotesque and clumsy, though Lilly was the object of some sufficiently humorous ones—as “Lilly’s Banquet, or the Star-gazer’s Feast,” in verse, 1653.

We have now reached the end of our list, the contents of which we have endeavoured to describe as concisely as possible, consistently with illustrating the various phases of the subject. It is difficult to form so much as an idea of the pile of literature which the occult sciences have drawn from the press. Books of magic are to be found in every library with any pretensions to size or antiquity—from the small pamphlet to the thick quarto. Sometimes the illustrations which adorn them are interesting for their clumsiness of invention and badness of drawing, and sometimes the length and discursiveness of their contents is sufficient to cause astonishment that such hollow theories can have caused so many words. Then, it must be remembered, Biblical literature as well as classical furnished them with bases to work upon, from which unlimited quotation was the rule.

In the history of magic, long before the printing of books, the forms of practising it changed, as each system was tried and found wanting. In divination alone every age had its special form—from the flight of birds of antiquity and the runes of the Norse races, to the *Sortes Sanctorum* of the middle ages. So the printed literature changes from alchemy, through many gradations, to astrology—for it must not be said that the one was not a survival of the other. It affected all countries: even the New World in the seventeenth century knew it. In Germany the largest number of magical books were produced; and the other countries stand in order of productiveness somewhat thus: Italy, England, Spain, and last of all (though perhaps equal to the rest in condemnatory works) France. And magic is not dead. It survives, as the idea which it represents always will. We have still spiritualistic publications, and we have still Old Moore and Zadkiel.



BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES.

THE article on this subject in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, attributed to Mr. Chancellor Christie, is so rich in bibliography that it demands from us more prominence than can be given in our short paragraphs under “Notes and News”; we will therefore transfer as much of the matter to our columns as can be given in a brief abstract, apologizing to the author for this freedom with his article. Mr. Christie traces the development of the biographical dictionary up to those of the eighteenth century, which led the way to the *Biographie Universelle* and the *Biographie Générale*, to which he devotes a careful criticism of several pages (pp. 204-26), after reviewing the biographical dictionaries of England (pp. 201-4).

The idea of a universal biographical dictionary was conceived early in the present century by two men of letters, the brothers Michaud, who were able to obtain the co-operation of the foremost men of letters and science then living in France. The lives of naturalists and geographers were entrusted to Cuvier and Malte Brun. Delambre and Biot undertook the mathematicians, Sylvestre de Sacy the Orientalists. The statesmen of Italy were entrusted to Sismondi, and her poets and artists to Ginguené. Guizot and Benjamin Constant wrote the lives of the public men of Germany, and Lally Tollendal and Suard those of England. Round these chiefs of the undertaking were Madame de Staël, Raoul-Rochette, Boissonade, Charles de Rémusat, De Barante, Nodier, Quatremère de Quincy, and at a later period Chateaubriand, Villemain, Humboldt, Cousin, and others.

The first volume of the *Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne* appeared in 1811. The elder Michaud soon withdrew from the direction of the work, and confined himself to writing historical biographies for the dictionary; and M. Michaud *jeune* completed the work in fifty-two volumes in 1828. But the seventeen years during which the work had been in progress had brought a fresh harvest of eminent lives to be chronicled; various omissions became apparent when the end of

the alphabet was reached; and a supplement was immediately commenced. Three volumes were devoted to mythology, and twenty-nine to humanity, bringing up the work in 1857 to eighty-four volumes and to the article 'Vandamme.' Three hundred writers had co-operated with M. Michaud, and had received from him little less than half a million of francs for their articles. Numerous errors required correcting, numerous lacunæ filling up; and a new edition was commenced in 1843. To this, as to the first edition, the most distinguished men of the time contributed. It was completed in 1865, in forty-five large octavo volumes, each containing as much as four or five volumes of the original edition.

But the progress of the book was neither as smooth nor as rapid as its proprietors and editors had expected. It had to fight for its very existence in one of the longest, most important, and most interesting actions-at-law that have dealt with literary rights.

There had been various legal proceedings from the appearance of the first volume of the original edition; but in 1852 a *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne* was commenced by MM. Didot, the eminent publishers, designed to supersede the *Biographie Universelle*, the articles in which it freely appropriated and used. The price was 3 fr. 50 c. a volume, consisting of ten weekly parts, whereas the price of the *Biographie Universelle* was 12 fr. 50 c. In the first two volumes, which appeared in 1852 and 1853, no less than 336 articles from the *Biographie Universelle* were inserted. An action was brought before the tribunal of the Seine, and the further publication of the *Biographie Universelle* in the meantime ceased. The defendants admitted the appropriation, but alleged that the *Biographie Universelle* was not a single work, but a collection of isolated lives by different authors, without unity, without connection, and without plan; and they claimed that on the death of any author his article became public property. Judgment was for the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed to the Imperial Court of Paris, but were again unsuccessful; they then appealed to the Supreme Court, the Court of Cassation. This Court confirmed the judgment of the court below so far as

related to the title of the book—holding that the words *Biographie Universelle* were public property; but it decided that the work was a single work, and that MM. Michaud were entitled to the position and rights of authors. The decree of the Court of Paris was quashed, and the action sent to the Imperial Court of Amiens, to be heard on the principles laid down in the Imperial Court of Cassation. It was now necessary for MM. Didot to change their line of defence. They now alleged that the extent of the appropriation did not amount to a *contrefaçon*. The Court took this view, and gave judgment for the defendants. Again the plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Cassation: the decree of the Court of Amiens had the same fate as that of Paris—it was quashed, and the action sent for trial to the Imperial Court of Orleans. Here the defendants adopted a third line of defence: they alleged, in their lengthy *mémoire* in answer to the plaintiffs' "statement of claim," that the MM. Michaud had put themselves out of court by acts of the same nature as were complained of in the defendants; that a large number of articles in the *Biographie Universelle* had appeared also in the *Dictionnaire* of Chaudon and Delandine; and that, as this book was anterior in point of date to the *Biographie Universelle*, these articles must have been appropriated by MM. Michaud. The answer of the plaintiffs was complete and crushing. The whole of the articles referred to in the *mémoire* of MM. Didot appeared for the first time in the edition of Chaudon and Delandine of 1821, and were borrowed from the *Biographie Universelle*! The Court of Orleans held that an attempt to deceive it had been made by the defendants, and judgment on all points was given for the plaintiffs. MM. Didot were, by decree, declared guilty of piracy (*contrefaçon*); they were forbidden to use the title *Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne*, were ordered to pay the costs of the action, and 45,200 francs damages.

MM. Didot continued their work under the title *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle depuis les Temps les plus Reculés*, the words *ancienne et moderne* being omitted. This was regarded as an infringement, and an action was brought against them, which after various

appeals was successful. Thus ended the litigation, which had lasted upwards of three years. The name of MM. Didot's publication was again changed, and definitively, to that of the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*.

The greater part of the remainder of Mr. Christie's article is devoted to a comparison of these two great dictionaries.

Lives of men of letters form the chief and most satisfactory part of the *Biographie Universelle*. The bibliography of the work is deserving of great praise, and is due to a large extent to M. Weiss, who supervised this department of the first edition. But this bibliographical information is disfigured by many errors, some of which Mr. Christie has noted. An edition of the works of Pomponatius is given as 1625 instead of 1525. That two editions of the journey of Ambrose de Camaldolese, to which he gave the title *Hodæporicon*, are cited as printed at Florence in 1431 and 1432, might be supposed to indicate a mere misprint, were it not for the fact that the book itself was not printed until 1678 or 1680, and that 1431 and 1432 are the dates of the journeys which Ambrose took. Another careless statement is that Nicolas Bourdin, who died in 1676, was a son of Jacques Bourdin, who (six times before) is accurately stated to have died in 1567. In the article on Rabbi Joseph Albo, one of his works is said to have been edited by *Soncino*. The author, M. Durdent, has mistaken the name of the town so celebrated for its Hebrew press, for that of an editor; and this mistake, although noticed in the Preface to Rose's *Biographical Dictionary*, in 1840, was continued in the second edition of the *Biographie Universelle*, printed three years later. The same book notes an error in the article 'Alberto (Cherubino),' who, though born in 1552, is called a contemporary of the artist Marc Antonio, who died before 1550. Nor is this mistake corrected in the second edition. In the sixth volume there is a short article on an imaginary Gilbert Cagnati, whom the writer (M. L. M. A. Dupetit-Thouars) describes as an Italian author born at Nocera, in the kingdom of Naples, who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was the author of the treatise *De Hortorum Laudibus* (Basle, 1546), afterwards printed and inserted by Joachim

Camerarius II., in his collection of treatises *De Re Rustica*. In fact, however, the treatise *De Hortorum Laudibus* is one of the works of Gilbert Cousin, called in Latin *Cognatus*. At the end of the book of Camerarius, *Opuscula de Re Rustica* (Norimbergiæ, 1596), is a list of authors and treatises *de re rustica*, among which is *Gilberti Cognati Nozerani de Hortorum Laudibus*, Basileæ apud Oporinum, 1546. The work itself, however, is not inserted in the *Opuscula* of Camerarius. M. Dupetit-Thouars clearly knew nothing of the book or its author, but having copied the title from the book of Camerarius, and never having heard either of Gilbert Cognatus or of Nozeray in Burgundy, and knowing there was a town of the name of Nocera in Naples, he made an unsuccessful guess, and then amplified an imaginary fact into a detailed biography.

The author concludes with some remarks on the forthcoming English Biographical Dictionary, and draws an admirable distinction between biography and bibliography. The line of demarcation is illustrated by examples intended to show the class of facts which belong to the biographer and those which should be left to the bibliographer.



COLLIER'S SHAKESPEARE DOCUMENTS.

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.



HAVE left the consideration of the disputed documents published by John Payne Collier for a separate article, because I wished to give due honour to the veteran bibliographer for his lifelong work in the illustration of our early literature; and if the various points of authenticity which naturally arise had been discussed in the previous articles, it would have been difficult to make the merit of the pioneer visible on account of the untrustworthy character of much of the matter presented to the reader by him for the first time. There can be no doubt that all Collier's work must be gone over again by others before it can be used with any

satisfaction. Fortunately, Mr. Arber has reproduced the Stationers' Registers, and Mr. Warner has told us in his valuable *Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Muniments of Dulwich College* what we can trust among these important documents. We still require a searching revision of the *History of Dramatic Literature* and all the other works mentioned in former articles. Mr. Furnivall suggested this in his preface to Awdeley's *Fraternitie of Vacabondes* (E. E. T. S. Extra Series) in 1869. He writes: "If some one only would follow Mr. Collier through all his work . . . such some one would render a great service to all literary antiquarians, and enable them to do justice to the wonderful diligence, knowledge and acumen of the veteran pioneer in their path. Certainly, in most of the small finds which we workers at this Text thought we had made, we afterwards found we had been anticipated by Mr. Collier's *Registers of the Stationers' Company*, or *Bibliographical Catalogue*, and that the facts were there rightly stated. That there is pure metal in Mr. Collier's work, and a good deal of it, few will doubt, but the dross needs refining out."

There can be no doubt that, quite apart from wilful perversion, Collier was very careless in his transcription, and blundered grossly; thus, in printing the words of the song or ballad "By a bancke as I lay," he reads

"So fayre be seld on few
Hath floryshe ylke adew,"

and adds this note: "In two of the later lines there is some corruption, for it seems clear that 'few' and 'adew' must be wrong, although we know not what words to substitute for those of the MS." (*Stationers' Registers*, vol. i., p. 194). In the manuscript, however, the reading is—

"So fayre be feld on fen
Hath floryshe ylke a den,"*

as pointed out by Mr. Furnivall in his preface to Borde's *Introduction of Knowledge*, E. E. T. S. Extra Series, 1869, p. 72, note.

Collier also introduced words that were not in his original, which may possibly be correct, but should not have been interpolated without proper explanation.

* The final n in each case has a flourish, as usual in old manuscripts.

Although doubts had been expressed as to some of Collier's work before the publication of the *Notes and Emendations*, and after that, Singer in 1853, and the author of *Literary Cookery* in 1855, practically charged Collier with forgery, the controversy respecting the authenticity of the Perkins folio and other Shakespearian documents did not really commence until 1859. In the controversy this Perkins folio has naturally taken the most prominent place, but from the point of view of the present article it is of comparatively small moment, and I shall therefore dismiss it with short notice. Mr. Grant White wrote "that the publication of that volume was a crime against the republic of letters," but whether a forgery or really the work of an original commentator, each of the emendations must be taken on its own merits for what it is worth; and if they are so treated, the harm can easily be averted. It is quite different in the case of the forgery of a document; for this, as long as it exists in a book unmarked, causes the facts to be doubted and faith in everything that appears in the same book to be shaken.

Mr. Hamilton's *Inquiry* was published in 1860, and in the same year Mr. T. J. Arnold, the police magistrate, wrote some articles in *Fraser's Magazine* (vol. lxi.). The authority of the Perkins folio was completely demolished in these publications; and as Mr. Parry's evidence has been previously mentioned in these pages, it may be well to notice here that it was of no value as an evidence of the authenticity of the emendations. It appears that he was never shown the book itself, but only a facsimile, and when he did see it at the British Museum, he did not recognize it. He was strongly of opinion that his copy was of the 1623 edition, and he was therefore surprised when he found, on the publication of Collier's "Supplemental Volume" (1853), that the Perkins volume was the edition of 1632.* Dr. Wellesley's evidence, also previously alluded to, is not so easily shaken, although Mr. Arnold attempts to shake it. Dr. Wellesley refused to submit to a cross-exami-

* See Mr. Parry's letter in Hamilton's *Inquiry into the Genuineness of the Manuscript Corrections in Mr. J. Payne Collier's Annotated Shakespeare Folio 1632*. 1860, p. 155.

nation.* Dr. Ingleby thoroughly examined the whole question of the genuineness of the various documents in his *Complete View* (1861), and from this book I have chiefly obtained the information given in the following pages. Since the publication of this book has appeared Mr. George F. Warner's valuable *Catalogue of the Dulwich MSS.*, from which I have obtained note of several forgeries not hitherto described. Mr. Warner writes in the introduction to his book: "All the forgeries above enumerated have already been openly denounced or marked as strongly suspicious, but the responsibility of condemning the remainder rests with myself. If, however, they have hitherto escaped notice, it is not so much because they are more skilfully executed, as because they have probably never before been subjected to a rigorous scrutiny. All of them, in fact, belong to the same most insidious class, and no doubt owe their immunity in a great measure to the genuine character of their surroundings, — a mere interpolation, it may be of a single word, being easily passed over, when a document wholly spurious would at once challenge attention." By the publication of Mr. Warner's catalogue we have become for the first time aware of what is genuine and what is not among the Dulwich documents; and by its means Collier's volumes of *Alley's Papers* and *Henslowe's Diary* can be satisfactorily checked. I have endeavoured to give a list of the different forgeries, to which I have for convenience added a sort of chronological index. Collier's work is too valuable to be left in its present unsatisfactory state; and I hope this list will be found of use to those who are prepared to verify the statements in the library of books already described in the previous articles. If any readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER will communicate any particulars that have been overlooked, I shall be grateful to them.

Bridgewater House.

I.—Six manuscript documents in a folio volume.

1. Statement of the value of the shares of Shakespeare and others in the Black-

* Ingleby's *Complete View of the Shakespeare Controversy*, 1861, p. 51.

friars property upon avoiding the playhouse. ("W. Shakspeare asketh for the wardrobe and properties of the same playhouse 500 *li.*, and for his 4 shares the same as his fellowes Burbidge and Fletcher 933 *li.* 6s. 8d.: 1433 *li.* 6s. 8d.") n. d. [The paper is of a later date than the time to which the document professes to belong.]

2. Letter addressed to Sir Thomas Egerton signed S. Danyell. n. d. [manifest forgery.]
3. Memorial of the Blackfriars Players to the Privy Council (Nov. 1589) [in the same hand as the notes to the Perkins folio].
4. Report by two Chief Justices on the right of Citizens within the precinct of the White and Black Friars to exemption from certain charges, Jan. 27, 1579. Signed Christopher Wraye and James Dyer. [Prof. Brewer considered this to be a forgery, but Sir F. Madden and Mr. Hamilton held it to be genuine.]
5. Warrant appointing Robert Daborne, William Shakespeare, Nathaniel Field and Edward Kirkham instructors of the Children of the Revels, Jan. 4, 1609. [Written on paper with a gilt edge, apparently a leaf cut from a book. Mr. Hamilton styles it a "manifest forgery," and says that it is written in the same hand as the MS. emendations in the Perkins folio.]
6. Letter to Sir T. Egerton, signed H. S. (Refers to Richard Burbidge, 'our English Roscius,' and to William Shakespeare.) [Mr. Rodd is said to have suspected the genuineness of this document, but several Shakespearian critics accepted it as genuine. Mr. Hamilton and Sir Frederick Madden pronounced it a forgery.]

II.—Statement of Accounts of rewards and payments for entertaining Queen Elizabeth at Harefield, signed 'Arth. Maynwaringe.' [A sheet foisted into a volume of the accounts of Sir Thomas Egerton's household expenses. This forged document was first communicated by Collier in his *New Particulars* to prove that *Othello* was acted at Harefield in 1602.]

III.—Copy of the first folio 1623 formerly belonging to Lord Chancellor Egerton. [This copy was known to bibliographers before Collier had access to the Bridgewater Library, but no one had noticed the manuscript corrections in the margin. Collier wrote, in his *Reasons for a New Edition of Shakespeare's Works* (1841): "Certain corrections, in the margin of the printed portion of the folio, are probably as old as the reign of Charles I. Whether they were merely conjectural, or were made from original manuscripts of the play, to which the individual might have had access, it is not perhaps possible to ascertain." The corrections number thirty-two, with pencil suggestions for two others. In 1859 Lord Ellesmere submitted the volume to Sir Frederick Madden, who with Mr. Hamilton found on inspection pencil-marks under the ink in four instances. They came to the conclusion that the writing was of a simulated character, and belonged not to the time of the Commonwealth, but to the nineteenth century.—Ingleby's *Complete View*, pp. 13—26.]

Dulwich Manuscripts.

1. Seventeen lines of verse beginning 'Sweete Nedde, nowe wyne an other wager,' in which reference is made to 'Willes newe playe.' ["Forgery from beginning to end"—Hamilton.]—Warner's *Catalogue of Dulwich MSS.*, p. 4.
2. Richard Veale to Philip Henslowe, May 3, 1596. [Refers to Blackfriars Theatre. Mr. Staunton (*Life of Shakespeare*, 1860, p. 31) wrote, "The third of these papers has been sought for in vain, and I fear, like nine-tenths of the so-called 'New Facts' relative to the life of Shakespeare, is not entitled to the smallest credence." Mr. Warner discovered the letter when cataloguing the manuscripts, and he condemns it as an obvious forgery.—Warner, p. 13.]
3. Inhabitants of Southerk as haue complained this July 1596. [Includes the name of Mr. Shaksper. Mr. Hamilton, Prof. Brewer, and Sir T. Duffus Hardy, pronounced this an abominable forgery.—Warner, p. 13.]
4. Answer of Philip Henslowe to Petition to Lord Hunsdon from Richard Toppin, 1598. [There are two copies of this, one a draft with corrections, and the other a fair copy. In the draft 'Thos.' is interpolated before Lodge, as also are the words 'of him as a player,' but the fair copy does not contain either of these interpolations. Collier does not appear to have seen the fair copy. This is not a Shakespearean document.—Warner, p. 14.]
5. Inventory of theatrical costumes, apparently in the handwriting of Edw. Alleyn (circ. 1590—1600). [The words 'for Leir,' 'Romeos,' 'in Dido,' and 'for Pericles' have been introduced by another hand in imitation of the original. Another entry has been tampered with, to make the reading 'the more in venus,' i.e. the Moor in Venice.—Warner, p. 21.]
6. Joane Alleyne to Edw. Alleyn her husband, 21 Oct. 1603. [The postscript to this letter was quoted by Collier as containing the words—"Mr. Shakespeare of the globe." "This passage . . . is not to be found in the original, and could not possibly have formed part of it even in its perfect state, as is evident from the words and letters still legible."—Warner, p. 26.]
7. List of Players appended to a letter from the Council to the Lord Mayor, 9 April, 1604. [Includes the name 'Shakspe^{re}'—a modern forgery.—Warner, p. 27.]
8. A Brief Noat taken out of the poores booke containyng the names of all then-habitanes of this Liberty (of the Clink) which are rated and assesed to a weekly paiment towards the relief of the poore, as it standes now encreased this 6 day of Aprill 1609. Two copies [one is a genuine document with the forged interpolation. 'Mr. Shakespeare—vi^d' and some other alterations; and the second copy, written on a fly leaf apparently torn from a book having red edges, is an entire forgery.—Warner, p. 30.]
9. John Marston to Mr. Hensloe, at the rose on the Bankside. [The whole letter a forgery, with pencil marks beneath the ink. Dr. Ingleby considers the signature unlike Marston's.—Warner, p. 49.]
10. Draft of letter from Edward Alleyn to

Dr. John Donne. [Printed in Collier's *Memoirs of Alleyn*, p. 173, with the remark "Here also we find it distinctly stated by Alleyn that a portion of his property was the playhouse in the Blackfriars." The passage referred to is as follows—"and diver tenementes in y^e black fryars, as the *plaiehouse theare* worth 120*l.* y^e year." The words in italics have been interpolated by a forger.—Warner, p. 115.]

11. Diary and Account Book of Philip Henslowe, 1592—1609.

[I. f. 11 b. "18 of May, 1595. R at Galfrido & Bernardo xxxis." [forgery.]

II. f. 19 b. "Adycyons to ffostus" & "prolog to Marloes tambelan." [forgery.]

III. f. 29 b, f. 33, f. 33 b. Three entries written by the same hand as No. II. with doctored ink.

IV. f. 94. The name *Webster* is added to the entry in a modern hand, and upon this Collier grounds certain conjectures.

V. f. 116. *Robin hoodfellowe* and *Robin goodfellowe* added to the entries.

Warner, pp. 158-162.]

12. 'As you like itt' and 'saw Romeo' added in two places in *Alleyn's Diary and Account Book*—Warner, pp. 170, 175. 'of the Playhouse' and 'theatre,' referring to Blackfriars theatre added in two places in the same Diary.—Warner, pp. 172, 174.

The name 'B. Jonson' is added to an entry in the same.—Warner, p. 179.

The entry 'I went to see poore Tom Dekker' is a modern forgery.

[These forgeries in *Alleyn's Diary* have not been printed or used by Collier.—Warner, p. 183.]

State Paper Office.

Petition of the owners and players of the Blackfriars Theatre to the Privy Council. [The names are given in the following order: Thomas Pope, Richard Burbage, John Hemmings, Augustine Phillips, William Shakespeare, William Kempe, William Slye, Nicholas Tooley. The document was first referred to by Collier in his *History of English Dramatic Poetry*, but its spuriousness was not suspected until the winter of 1858-59. On the 30th Jan. 1860 Sir Francis Palgrave, Sir

Frederic Madden, Professor J. S. Brewer, Mr. (afterwards Sir) T. Duffus Hardy and Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton signed a written opinion that the document is spurious.

Suspected Documents.

The following seven documents have been cited or quoted by Collier, but cannot be found in the depositories indicated by him.

1. Certificate of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex about the Blackfriars (assigned date Nov. 30, 1633) [not at Bridgewater House].
2. Letter from Samuel Daniel, the poet [not at Bridgewater House].
3. Letter signed 'W. Raleigh' [not at Bridgewater House].
4. A manuscript description of an impersonation in a masque [not at Devonshire House].
5. Petition from the Inhabitants of the Liberty of the Blackfriars to the Privy Council (assigned date 1576) [not at the State Paper Office].
6. Petition from the Inhabitants of the Liberty of the Blackfriars to the Privy Council (assigned date 1596) [not at the State Paper Office].
7. Letter from Lord Pembroke (assigned date August 27th, 1624) [not at the State Paper Office].—Ingleby's *Complete View*, pp. 303-14.

Dr. Ingleby, in the same chapter of his book, asks if "a unique copy of Marlow's *Hero and Leander*, 1629, containing some peculiarities of Marlow in the handwriting of Gabriel Harvey" (Collier's *Catalogue of Early English Literature*, p. 190) really exists.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

- 1576.—Petition from the Inhabitants of the Liberty of the Blackfriars [*Suspected* 5.]
- 1579.—Report by two Chief Justices (White and Blackfriars). [Bridgewater House, I. 4.]
- 1589.—Memorial of the Blackfriars Players. [Bridgewater House, I. 3.]
- 1590—1600.—Inventory. [Dulwich MSS. 5.]
- 1592—1609.—Henslowe's Diary. [Dulwich MSS. 11.]
- 1596.—Petition of the Inhabitants of Blackfriars. [*Suspected* 6.]

- 1596.—Petition of the Owners and Players of the Blackfriars Theatre. [State Paper Office.]
- „ May.—Richard Veale to Henslowe, (Blackfriars Theatre). [State Paper Office.]
- „ July.—Complaint of the Inhabitants of Southwark. [Dulwich MSS. 3.]
- 1598.—Answer of Henslowe to Petition (refers to Lodge). [Dulwich MSS. 4.]
- 1602, August.—*Othello* at Harefield. [Bridge-water House II.]
- 1603.—Interpolation in Letter from Alleyn's Wife. [Dulwich MSS. 6.]
- 1604.—List of Players. [Dulwich MSS. 7.]
- 1609, Jan.—Warrant appointing William Shakespeare one of the Instructors of the Children of the Revels. [Bridge-water House I. 5.]
- „ April.—Assessment for the Poor of Southwark. [Dulwich MSS. 8.]
- 1618-19.—Alleyn's Diary. [Dulwich MSS. 12.]
- 1624.—Letter from Lord Pembroke. [*Suspected* 7.]
- 1625.—Letter from Alleyn to Dr. Donne. [Dulwich MSS. 10.]
- 1633, Nov.—Certificate of the Justices of the Peace about Blackfriars. [*Suspected* 1.]

The following are the titles of a few of the books on the Shakespearian controversy, extracted from the bibliography in Dr. Ingleby's *Complete View*.

- 1853.—The Text of Shakespeare vindicated from the Interpolations and Corruptions advocated by John Payne Collier, Esq., in his *Notes and Emendations*. By Samuel Weller Singer.
- 1853.—Observations on the Shakespearian Forgeries at Bridgewater House, illustrative of a facsimile of the spurious Letter of H. S. By James O. Halliwell, Esq. (for private circulation), pp. 8.
- 1854.—Shakespeare's Scholar, being Historical and Critical Studies of his Text, Characters and Commentators, with an Examination of Mr. Collier's Folio of 1632. By Richard Grant White, A.M.
- 1855.—Literary Cookery, with reference to Matter attributed to Coleridge and Shakespeare. A letter addressed to

the *Athenæum*. With a postscript containing some remarks upon the refusal of that journal to print it.

- 1859.—Strictures on Mr. Collier's new edition of Shakespeare, 1858. By the Rev. Alexander Dyce.
- 1859.—The Shakespeare Fabrications, or the MS. Notes of the Perkins shown to be of Recent Origin, with an Appendix on the Authorship of the Ireland Forgeries. By C. Mansfield Ingleby, Esq., LL.D.
- 1860.—An Inquiry into the Genuineness of the Manuscript Corrections in Mr. J. Payne Collier's Annotated Shakspeare Folio 1632, and of certain Shaksperian Documents likewise published by Mr. Collier. By N. E. S. A. Hamilton.
- 1860.—The Preface to Mr. Staunton's edition of Shakespeare's Works (1857-60).
- 1860.—The Life of Shakspeare, by H. Staunton.
- 1860.—A Review of the Present State of the Shakespearian Controversy. By Thomas Duffus Hardy, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.
- 1860.—Collier, Coleridge and Shakespeare. A Review. By the author of *Literary Cookery*.
- 1861.—A Complete View of the Shakspeare Controversy, concerning the Authenticity and Genuineness of Manuscript Matter affecting the Works and Biography of Shakspeare, published by Mr. J. Payne Collier as the fruits of his researches. By C. M. Ingleby, LL.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

REVIEWS.

The Marriage Ring. By the RIGHT REVEREND JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor, and of Dromore. A Reprint from the fourth edition of his *Ἐναυγός* published in 1673. Edited, with a Preface, Appendix and Notes, by Francis Burdett Money Coutts, M.A., LL.M. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co., 1883. 4to, pp. vii.

Jeremy Taylor's Sermon on the Wedding Ring is well known to the many admirers of the famous bishop; but it was a happy thought of Mr. Money Coutts to reprint it in the present handsome form, with illustrative notes, so that it might be brought

under the notice of those whom it most concerns. This elegant volume will make a most suitable marriage present, and we strongly recommend it for that purpose. In the appendix there is an article on the Song of Solomon which will be read with interest by those who must always feel shocked that the Book of Canticles has been allowed to stand in the canon of Scripture.

Codex Chiromantie: Being a Compleate Manuelle of y^e Science and Arte of Expoundynge y^e past, y^e presente, y^e future and y^e Caractere by y^e Scrutinie of y^e hande, y^e gestures thereof, and y^e Chirographie. By BROTHER ED. HERON-ALLEN, Necromancer unto y^e Sette of Odd Volumes, author of *A Lyttel Boke of Chyromancie* and joint author of *Chiromancy, or the Science of Palmistry*. Codicillus I., Chirognomy. Imprinted by Brother C. W. H. Wyman, 1883. Sm. 8vo, pp. 119.

Mr. Heron-Allen is, as may be gathered from the above title, an authority upon palmistry; and in this pretty little book he chats with us about chirognomy, which deals with the superficial observation of the exterior forms and appearances of the hands, and leads on to the higher branch, which is chiromancy. When one looks at the marks and lines on one's own hands and compares them with those of others, one cannot be surprised that hidden meanings have been found in these lines. We are not prepared to commit ourselves to an expression of belief or disbelief in the art, but we gladly express our pleasure in turning over the pages of Mr. Heron-Allen's manual. And moreover we are grateful for favours to come, for we find a list of interesting sections still to appear—such as "Classical and Gipsy Chiromancy," and, of especial interest to us, a "Bibliotheca Chiromantie." Of the print, paper and production we have said enough when we have said that it is uniform with the other opuscula of the Sette of Odd Volumes.

American Greek Testaments. A Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament as published in America. By ISAAC H. HALL. Philadelphia: Pickwick and Co., 1883. 8vo.

About the year 1718 Thomas Hollis presented to Harvard College a fount of Greek type, which was used in 1761 in a College publication (*Pietas et Gratulatio* . . .), and in 1764 the type was destroyed by fire. The earliest complete Greek book printed in America is the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus, with a Latin translation, published at Philadelphia by Matthew Carey, in 1792 (some copies are dated 1793); and the first Greek Testament printed in the United States was published at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1800, by the famous printer Isaac Thomas. This description of the various editions of the Greek Testament issued in the United States is an excellent example of readable bibliography. It represents a great amount of work, the results of which are put together with scholarly precision. The groundwork of the book was a paper printed in the Transactions of the American Philological Association, in 1882. The subject is here divided into Mill editions, Leusden (Elzevir) editions, Griesbach editions, Stephanic

editions, Knapp editions, Bloomfield editions, and Hahn editions; and a chronological list is added. This comprises 257 items, of which 150 are issues of the entire Greek Testament, and 107 are issues of a part only. The issues which have escaped the author's search he sets at about thirty. This is a most interesting book, and a valuable contribution to bibliographical literature.

History and Description of Corfe Castle in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset. By THOMAS BOND, B.A. London (Edward Stanford), 1883. 8vo, pp. v, 144.

Corfe Castle is one of our most highly prized relics of a past age, and a satisfactory account of it was much needed. The description in Hutchins's *History of Dorset* is far from satisfactory, and therefore when Mr. Bond contributed to the new edition of that famous county history a fresh account, he did good work. He subsequently published a paper in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*. These two accounts have been revised, corrected and re-written, the result being the interesting volume before us. We cannot here give even a brief sketch of the history of Corfe, which is chiefly remarkable as the scene of the murder of King Edward the Martyr, and also for the noble defence of the castle by Lady Banks during the Civil Wars. The value of the description of the castle is much enhanced by reason of the illustrations which accompany it. There are facsimiles of the bird's-eye view, and the plan by Ralph Treswell in 1586.

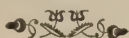
Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society Vol. ii., Part 3. Glasgow: J. Maclehoose and Sons, 1883. 8vo.

This part of a very valuable series contains three articles of special bibliographical interest. The first is on "Early Glasgow Directories," by J. Wyllie Guild, which commences with a description of John Tait's list of names and addresses, printed in 1783. The compilers of directories in the last century had some difficulty in obtaining their information, as people objected to having their names and addresses made public. Prof. John Ferguson contributes a second part of his learned "Notes on some Books of Receipts, or so-called Secrets," but this we propose to notice specially in connection with the first part, in our next number. An early "Catalogue of Books sold by auction in the Coffee-house of Glasgow, in June 1712," is here reprinted, and the original is a curiosity well worthy of reproduction in this manner. The catalogue contains 90 lots in folio, 173 lots in quarto, and 402 lots in octavo. The appendix contains, in addition, 15 folios, 20 quartos, and 21 octavos.

A Bibliography of Electricity and Magnetism, 1860 to 1883. With special reference to Electro-Technics. Compiled by G. MAY, with an index by O. SALLE, Ph.D. London: Trübner and Co., 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii, 203.

This useful little book, which was announced in our December number as in preparation, has now reached us. It is carefully compiled throughout in an alphabet of authors, with a classified index of subdivisions at

the end. The author promises, in his preface, that he will continue collecting conscientiously any further matter that may come under his notice, and that he will insert it in a second edition. To this purpose he requests his readers to inform him of any omissions they may notice. A supplement of periodicals is added, which is very valuable, as giving an almost complete list of all periodicals treating on electricity and magnetism. We have however missed the following two—both American, and neither altogether unimportant: viz., *The Electrician and Electrical Engineer*, edited by Pope, which has just commenced its third volume, and *The Electrical Review*, published by Delano and Co., New York. We wish both compiler and publisher the best success, and hope a second edition will soon assure us that they have been rewarded for their trouble. At the same time, we will express a hope that an index in one alphabet (and that English) may be prepared. The present one is drawn up on the vicious plan of dividing the books according to the language in which they are written.



NOTES AND NEWS.

A BILL has been introduced to the United States legislature by Mr. Dorsheimer, "granting copyrights to citizens of foreign countries." The bill is based upon the obligation of reciprocity; and it is proposed to retain all provisions of the existing law not inconsistent with this plan of international copyright. The text of the bill is printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* for January 19.

THE "Bibliographia Websteriana: Publications occasioned by the death of Daniel Webster," from the *Bulletin* of the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, July 1883, has been reprinted.

A "Bibliography of Beauty Theories" chronologically arranged, by Fred. W. Foster, has lately appeared in *Notes and Queries*. Mr. Foster is known to our readers as the author of the *Bibliography of Skating*.

THE catalogue of the library of Finspong, compiled by Dr. Bernard Lundstedt (P. A. Norstedt and Son, 1883, 8vo, pp. xxviii, 736) is noticed in the December number of *Le Livre*. It was commenced in 1876, and forms a valuable and handsome volume. The compiler has placed at the commencement an excellent account of the domain, the château, and the library of Finspong. The château rises on an islet bathed by a river of the same name, in the parish of Risinge, government of Ostrogothia, Sweden. The domain of Finspong is one of the largest in the country. In the seventeenth century it became the property of a rich Dutch merchant, Louis de Geer, the founder of the library. In 1856, the property was purchased by the present proprietor, M. Carl Edwar Ekman, one of the most distinguished men of contemporary Sweden. M. Ekman has excelled his predecessors in augmenting the artistic and literary wealth of Finspong; and the library has been the object of his special care.

He has followed the example of the founder by disposing of the collection for the benefit of workers. It numbers now 12,600 works, representing about 40,000 volumes. A frontispiece of the catalogue furnishes portraits of Louis de Geer and C. E. Ekman.

WITH regard to the International Copyright Convention, the English committee of the International Literary Association have received from the Swiss Government an intimation that the Federal authorities despatched on December 14th a copy of the Draft Convention (voted at the conference held at Berne last September) "to all civilized countries" inviting them to send representatives to a conference at Berne next year.

THE editor of the *Boston Musical Record* a few weeks ago wrote to Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) asking his opinion on an international copyright law, and this was the reply:—"I am forty-seven years old, and therefore shall not live long enough to see international copyright established, neither will my children live long enough; yet, for the sake of my (possible) remote descendants, I feel a languid interest in the subject. Yes—to answer your question squarely, —I am in favour of an international copyright law. So was my great-grandfather,—it was in 1847 that he made his struggle in his great work—and it is my hope and prayer that as long as my stock shall last the transmitted voice of that old man will still go ringing down the centuries, stirring the international heart in the interest of the eternal cause for which he struggled and died. I favour the treaty which was proposed four or five years ago, and is still being considered by our State department. I also favour engraving it on brass. It is on paper now. There is no lasting quality about paper."

THE "Bazaar Question" in America begets much anxious discussion among booksellers and publishers. The *Publishers' Weekly* for January 12th prints an article from the *American Bookseller*, which has the following passage:—"Among the articles included by these great city bazaars are books, and more than one of them might be mentioned where a large assortment of literature is for sale, sufficient to set up an ordinary book-shop. Here books are sold at considerably less than their ordinary retail price. The sale of books is not valued for its own sake as a line of business, apparently, but as a bait for the attraction of customers. Naturally, regular booksellers feel somewhat bitter over a rivalry which tends to break down their profits and reduce their custom; but, of course, there is no recourse against it, as the dry-goods dealer or the clothing merchant has as much right to sell books, if he so elects, as any other dealer. There is the same tendency in business in England as well as in America, and abroad the regular book-dealers have formed a species of "trades-union" to fight against what they consider an illegitimate competition. The mixture of the book business with other kinds of trade has found its climax in Philadelphia, where a wealthy and important firm engaged in the clothing business not only sells books, but actually issues a literary paper, which contains not only book reviews, etc., but lists of recently published works and the other features of a literary trade-paper. *This stroke of enterprise bears*

witness to the vaulting ambition of American business, and shows, among other straws, how we aim to revolutionize the world's way of doing things as well as the world's principles and social habits."

MR. GEORGE WILLIS COOKE has added to his critical study of the "Life and Works of George Eliot" a complete and exact bibliography, which makes an excellent index of reference upon everything pertaining to the novelist.

THE first part of a bibliographical hand-list of the Jewish Question, 1875-83, has appeared in *Trübner's Literary Record*, vol. iv., pp. 69-72.

THE last issue (No. 1592) of the *Paisley Herald* was published on the 29th December last. Started in June 1853, by the late Mr. Richard Watson, the *Herald* has survived him not quite four years. The name of the newspaper has, however, not wholly disappeared, the copyright and plant having been acquired by the proprietors of the *Paisley Gazette*, which is now published as the *Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette and Paisley Herald*.

THE "Sette of Odd Volumes" have had another meeting, at which Mr. Quaritch gave an account of China, illustrated by a collection of books and art treasures, including a copy of Marco Polo's Travels, Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, the Chinese sacred books, and some pictorial records of Chinese dynasties.

THE *Literary News* (New York) has commenced a new feature with its January issue, in the form of a supplement, under the title "Literature for the Young—a Guide for Librarians, Book Committees, Sunday-School Superintendents, Clergymen, Teachers, and Parents."

M. VIEWEG writes to the *Athenæum* from Paris, under the date of January 26th:—"Hier a été signé dans les bureaux de F. Vieweg, libraire-éditeur, à Paris, le contrat définitif concernant les mémoires de feu Henry Heine." The price is 16,000 francs. The genuineness of the memoirs has been fiercely disputed; but opinion, both in France and Germany, seems now to be favourable to them. (See *ante*, iii. 182.)

MESSRS. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge have in preparation the catalogue of an important portion of the library formed by the late Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart., at Syston Park, Lincolnshire, which will be sold by auction in December next. The collection is rich in first editions of the classics, and in specimens of binding by Nicholas and Clovis Eve, Le Gascon, Monnier, Desseuil, Boyet, Padeloup, Derome, Roger Payne, Baumgarten, Kalthöber, Lewis, etc.

THE sale of the library of the late Dr. Arthur Coke Burnell, C.I.E., by Messrs. Sotheby on January 14th and three following days, produced £1566 2s. 6d. The following are some of the highest prices paid:—*Cartas dos Padres da Companhia de Jesus de Japon e China* fetched £25 10s.; Barros y Couto, *Decadas da Asia*, £18; De Bry, *Peregrinationes in Indiam Orientalem*, parts i. to x. only, £11 10s.; Hulsius's Collection of Voyages, in German, parts i.

to ix., xi., xiv., and xviii. only, £80; India Museum Publications, £21; *Indian Antiquary*, vols. i. to ix., £15 5s.; Hakluyt's *Voyages*, £21 10s.; Purchas's *Pilgrimes*, with the rare engraved title, £86; Varthema, *Itinerario en Romance*, por C. de Arcos, £36 10s.; *Vesputii Itinerarium*, £37.

MR. BOUTON's new catalogue, No. 70, contains the titles of a remarkable collection of Byroniana, embracing books and pamphlets by, or relating to, Lord Byron, comprising collected editions of his works, early editions of his separate poems, biographical memoirs, critical and historical notices of Byron and his contemporaries, translations in other languages, "including many relating to the Pope-Bowles controversy, the Stowe scandal, etc., with many items that have been privately printed, or suppressed."

THE quantity of printed books shipped to foreign parts during 1883 was 123,038 cwt., as compared with 121,607 cwt. in the preceding twelvemonth. The value, too, has proportionately advanced from £1,169,592 in 1882, to £1,175,642 in 1883. It is true that the progress made, as denoted by these figures, is slight; it gains, however, additional importance from the fact that the aggregate exports of British manufacturers have, during the past year, declined in value by over a million and a half sterling. The December shipments of books included in the before-given totals amounted to 11,096 cwt., valued at £104,610, against 10,796 cwt., valued at £108,419, in the corresponding month of 1882.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, a man who may be said to have lived two or three useful lives. As a bookseller and publisher he obtained fame for his public spirit; as a guide in architectural history, and in his later life as an original pioneer in investigating the topographical history of old Rome, he greatly added to this fame. Of his antiquarian work we must leave others to speak more fully, but here we would wish, while expressing our sense of the loss the literary world has sustained, to point out how liberally Mr. Parker illustrated the beautiful architectural works which he either produced or published.

LADY SIEMENS has presented to the Society of Telegraph Engineers, for their library, 230 volumes, which formed part of the library of her late husband, Sir W. Siemens. Many of the works are of considerable value, and the Society at its monthly meeting recorded a cordial vote of thanks to the generous donor.

ACCORDING to the last census returns, which are now completed, 3,434 persons described themselves as editors, authors or journalists; while, 2,283 more persons who are connected with scientific pursuits, etc., are also presumed to be in some way connected with literature. In addition there are 2,677 short-hand-writers and reporters. Beyond these there are 159,094 persons who live by the industry created by the reading and book world, consisting of paper-makers, pen-makers, stationers, printers (61,290 persons), lithographers, engravers, copper and steel plate printers, map-makers, type-founders, publishers

and booksellers (9,910 persons). The following table, taken from the *Printing Times*, shows the increase since the previous census :

	1871.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
Bookbinders	7,917	7,557	9,505	10,592
Copper and steel plate printers	293	1	403	12
Editors and journalists	2,148	255	2,982	452
Envelope-makers	146	1,477	175	1,933
Lithographers	3,785	24	5,546	135
Paper makers	10,180	6,784	10,352	8,277
Parchment makers	365	12	407	24
Printers	44,073	741	59,088	2,201
Publishers and booksellers	7,301	1,077	8,472	1,438
Reporters, etc.	1,412	2	2,662	15
Stationers	7,885	3,004	9,980	5,261
Steel pen makers	200	1,577	220	2,503
Type foundries	754	16	1,137	32

London alone employs 62,000 persons in the various capacities mentioned.

THE three hundredth anniversary of the first Russian printer, Ivan Fedorof, has been recently celebrated. He died at Ivof on the 17th December, 1583. His laborious life was embittered by opposition and persecution; but he succeeded in printing the whole of the Scriptures and various liturgical works. His chief production was the great Bible printed under the patronage of Prince Ostrozhsky. It has been claimed for Fedorof that he largely helped to preserve the purity of the Russian language, by steadily refusing to print in local dialects,

WITH reference to Mr. Carmichael's doubts as to the existence of any printed books in the Vatican Library, Mr. Brian H. Hodgson, has written to the *Athenæum* (No. 2932, Jan. 5, 1884), communicating a list of books presented by him to Pope Pius IX. previous to the year 1847, through the medium of the Catholic Bishop of Patna, and presumably these books are now in the Vatican Library. They came into the possession of Mr. Hodgson in the following way. When he was British Minister at the Court of Nepaul he cultivated friendly relations with the Grand Lama of Tibet, who presented him with the books as relics of the Catholic missions in High Asia. (See *ante*, iv. 149, v. 51.)

ADAM BELCIKOWSKI writes, in his review of Polish literature in 1883, to the *Athenæum*:—"In these beautiful letters of one of the greatest men Poland has produced in the nineteenth century (the poet S. Krasinski), the historian of literature will find much material. Finally, let me remark that K. Estreicher has carried his *Polish Bibliography* into the eighth volume; and J. Tretyak, in the work *Mickiewicz at Wilna and Kowno*, has made a new attempt to supply what we still lack—a biography of our noblest poet."

RECENT obituary announcements include the names of Julius Doelle of Halberstadt, proprietor and editor of the *Halberstädter Zeitung und Intelligenzblatt*; Thomas Leake, of Wellington, printer and publisher, and founder of the *Wellington Journal*; and John Henry Stacy, late printer of the University of Oxford.

ACCORDING to some recent statistics, the four great Bible Societies of Great Britain and America issued during 1882, 4,989,284 copies of the Scriptures.

HITHERTO the books used in the state schools of Victoria have been supplied by a Glasgow firm; but the following motion on the subject has been agreed to in the Legislative Assembly: "That in the opinion of this House arrangements should be made that the books used in the state schools should be printed in the Colony."

IN the list of the *Librarie Techener* we note the description of the French MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale, by Paulin, Paris; Rabelais' catalogue of the library of Saint Victor, noticed by the bibliophile Jacob, and followed by an essay on imaginary libraries (1862); a bibliography of works written in the dialect of the middle of France, and of works upon the Romano-provençal language (Paris, 1877); a catalogue of books, chiefly on the drama, from the library of Baron Taylor; a work on Typography in Touraine (1467—1830) by the Comte Clément de Ris (Paris, 1878); Notice of the ancient bindings of the imperial library of St. Petersburg, by M. R. Minzloff, the librarian, (Paris, 1859); a bibliography of the editions of the Provincial letters of Pascal (Paris, 1878); there is also an announcement of the *Histoire de la Bibliophilie*.—Among the "Analecta-Biblion" in the *Bulletin de Bibliophilie* (Sept.—Oct.) which we have also received from M. Techener, there is a collection of little works in prose and verse for the library of Versailles: MS. 4to, with original drawings by Ch. Le Brun and Séb. Le Clerc. The MS. was made for Louis XIV., and the letter of advice to Bontemps (dated 8 March, 1673), first valet de chambre of the King and governor of the château of Versailles, bears the autograph signature of Ch. Perrault.

THE Bulletin of the Boston Public Library (Vol. v., Nos. 6 and 7) contains the commencement of an "Index of Articles upon American Local History in Historical Collections," by Mr. Appleton P. C. Griffin. The seventh number also contains a Catalogue of Books printed by Franklin, and an Index to Notes about Books and Reading.

THE January number of *Le Livre*, under the title of "Les Étrennes Littéraires—Essai Bibliographique," gives an interesting account of literary new-year's gifts; there is also a biographical article on "Lamenais, Critique et Bibliophile," with a portrait (1848) after Ary Scheffer. The department of Current Literature has a notice of the *Anuario bibliografico de la Republica Argentina*, Año IV, 1882, Director Alberto Navarro Viola (Buenos Ayres); an account is given of the foundation of the Bibliothèque d'Art Industriel, and there is also a note on the enlargement of the Bibliothèque Nationale. It seems that after demolishing the houses which were at the back of the buildings of the Library on the side of the Rue Vivienne and bordering the Rue Colbert, the proposed new building for the enlargement has not been proceeded with.

THE grants made by the French Government for public libraries during the present year have been published in the general budget of the Minister of

Public Instruction. The expenses of the *personnel* of the Bibliothèque Nationale are 397,050 francs; and the credits for purchases of books include 86,200 fr. for printed books, charts and geographical collections; 28,500 fr. for MSS.; 43,300 fr. for bindings; and 50,000 fr. for catalogues. The Bibliothèque Mazarin, containing about 170,000 volumes, expends 27,700 fr. for *personnel*, and 9,500 for books and binding. The Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, with 200,000 vols. and 9,000 MSS., expends 39,900 fr. for *personnel*, and 15,000 fr. for books. The Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, with 180,000 vols., has 20,000 fr. for *personnel*, and 16,000 for books. The statistics, from which the above selected items are taken, are printed in *Le Livre*, and the new *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. The French newspapers complain that the total sum is less than that granted in London to the British Museum alone.

WE are glad to welcome a new quarterly journal entitled *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, the first number of which has just been issued. The name of the editor—the Rev. W. D. Sweeting—is a guarantee of the excellence of the contents.

FEW of the Civil List pensions appropriated of late are more thoroughly well deserved than the one which has just been allotted to Mr. F. J. Furnivall. For many years he has given his time and expended his substance in efforts for the advancement of the knowledge of our early literature. Not only has he done much work himself, but his enormous energy and enthusiasm have drawn workers to his standard, and the work has been pressed on with the greatest spirit.



LIBRARIES.



Birmingham; Old Library.—The annual general meeting of the proprietors and subscribers was held on January 30, the Rev. Canon Bowlby in the chair. The committee report a prosperous condition of the affairs of the Library, but they also record the loss by death of three colleagues—viz., Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. W. S. Allen, and Mr. J. H. Chamberlain—all well-known names. The resignation of Mr. J. H. Shorthouse and the death of Mr. W. S. Allen caused two vacancies in the committee, which have been filled by Messrs. Geo. Zair and Edward Arber.

The committee record their sense of the value of the services of the librarian, Mr. C. E. Scarse, who has completed a new catalogue of the library, of which 700 copies have been sold. The number of volumes added to the Library by purchase and gift is 1662, exclusive of a large number of books on hire, and the bound volumes of magazines and reviews. For the convenience of members who may wish to have their books delivered, the librarian has made arrangements with Messrs. Pickford and Co. for the daily collection and delivery of parcels. Members wishing to avail themselves of the arrangement are supplied with parcels-delivery tickets at 2s. 6d. a dozen, and for every parcel called for or

delivered one of these tickets must be used. The chairman at the meeting referred to the want of space in the library. He said it was a matter which required careful consideration; but it might happen that the problem would be solved by some benevolent person who might think he could benefit his fellow-creatures by building them another library.

Brentford.—An effort has been made at Brentford to extend to that town the advantages of the Public Libraries' Acts. A large public meeting was held in the town hall, on January 10th, when resolutions in favour of the movement were carried almost unanimously. Voting papers were issued on January 26th, but in accordance with an opinion given by Mr. Glen, they were not supplied to the occupiers of cottage property, for which the rates were compounded. The papers were collected on January 31st, and on the votes being counted next day, it was found that there were 242 in favour of the establishment of a library, and 295 against, the Acts being thus rejected by a majority of 53.

Leeds (Free) Public Library.—The total number of books issued during the year 1882-3 amounted to 642,175 volumes. The library has twenty-one branches, which together possess 120,629 volumes. Since the foundation of the library in 1868 the expenditure has reached £16,673, including £5871 for the branches. The total number of volumes in the Central Library and its branches is now 120,629. The committee have decided to extend the usefulness of the institution under their control by supplying 2,000 vols. of juvenile literature to the Carlton Hill and Green Lane Board Schools. In the spring of the present year the Library will be removed to the Municipal Offices. The committee have decided to adopt the "Cotgreave indicator" for the Lending Library in the new premises, where much space will be saved, and the books required by the public may be readily found. Amongst the presentations made to the Library during the year are 169 vols. of catalogues, etc., from the British Museum, and a collection of 81 vols. and 38 pamphlets on the game of chess from John Rhodes, Esq., of Leeds. The issue of separate catalogues of technical and scientific works in the Library has met with due appreciation. A notice of one of these (Section K, Works on Science, Art, and Technology) is quoted in the report. It forms a neat pamphlet of 32 pp., and is sold for threepence. Such hand-lists are doubtless very useful, and the price brings them within the reach of all readers.

Manchester.—The reading-rooms for boys at the branches of the Free Library have been very successful; and now a reading-room large enough to accommodate 200 boys has been opened in the Cheetham Branch Library.

Preston.—The report of the committee of the Free Public Library for 1883 shows an addition to the Library of 1038 vols., making the total 11,566. There was a large increase in the number of books issued, the total for the year being 102,566. The total number of readers' tickets to the end of 1883 was 8,914,—an addition of 1120 during the year. There is a good list of donations, which include many valuable works received from the Trustees of

the British Museum. Among these are several useful catalogues, such as catalogues of Printed Books, Hebrew Books, of the Sanskrit and Pali Books, Chinese Books; and List of Catalogues, Bibliographies, and Indexes in the British Museum Reading Room.

Sheffield.—The need of space in the Central Library is very inconveniently felt. There have been issued from the musical department 120 vols. a week. The donations include 77 vols. in sheets, of the value of £50, presented to the Central Library by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and a presentation by the Duke of Northumberland of *A Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities, chiefly British, at Alnwick Castle*, by Dr. Bruce, and *A Catalogue of the Collection of Egyptian Antiquities at Alnwick Castle*, by Dr. Birch, of the British Museum; both these volumes are beautifully printed, and enriched with autotype facsimiles and engravings. The total issues in the lending department of the Central and three branch libraries were 387,219 vols. during the year ending August 31st, 1883, or 1393 vols. daily; the figures in the previous year were respectively 354,050 vols., or 1273 vols. daily. The present stock of books amounts to 27,515 in the lending department and 9,620 in the reference department. The number of tickets issued was 4728, against 4260 of the previous year.

Sunday Opening of Libraries.—The chairman of the Library and Art Gallery at Birmingham, Mr. Jesse Collings, has recently written on this subject as follows:—"We have always been in the habit of employing Jewish young men in our libraries on Sunday, and as they are well up in the work and glad to have employment on that day, we have always considered it a very convenient arrangement both for them and for us. We have thought it rather a good example to be followed in towns where there are young men of the Jewish persuasion who are accustomed to the work. The number employed varies according to circumstances, and in no instance is the efficiency of the work sacrificed. The superintendent on Sundays is always one of the seniors of the week-day staff, their turn coming every three or four Sundays, and they receive a day's holiday during the week in return."—The Public Library and Museums Committee at South Shields has just taken a vote on the question of opening the library, newsroom, and museum, on Sundays. Twelve voted against and six in favour of Sunday opening. This vote harmonizes with a recent vote of the ratepayers, who by 1022 votes against 539 decided against Sunday opening.

Wigan.—Mr. Folkard, the librarian, is communicating an account of the Public Library to the *Wigan Observer*, under the title of "A Journey round the Wigan Reference Library." In Part XXI., which appears in the issue of that journal for Feb. 6, he describes the acquisition of a rare Luther volume. This was a perfect copy of the *Divine Discourses*, which was very appositely but accidentally obtained during the recent Luther celebration. Mr. Folkard gives the full title of the book, and a description which he has abridged from the *Retrospective Review*. The title is:—"Dnis Martini Lutheri Colloquia Mensalia, or Dr. Martin Luther's Divine Discourses,

at his table, etc., which in his life-time he held with divers learned men (such as were Philip Melancthon, Casparus Cruciger, Justus Jonas, Paulus Eberus, Vitus Dietericus, Joannes Bugenhagen, Joannes Forsterus, and others), containing questions and answers touching religion, and other main points of doctrine; as also many notable histories, and all sorts of learning, comforts, advises, prophecies, admonitions, directions, and instructions. Collected first together by Dr. Antonius Lauterbach, and afterwards disposed into certain common places by John Aurifaber, Dr. in Divinity. Translated out of the High German into the English tongue, by Captain Henrie Bell, London, 1652." And the description:—"The history of this remarkable book is almost as extraordinary as its contents. It seems, from the preface of the translator, that nearly all the copies of the original work were destroyed by order of Pope Gregory the Thirteenth; and that a gentleman in 1652, on digging the foundation of a house, on a site occupied by his ancestors, turned up a book carefully wrapped in coarse linen cloth and covered with beeswax, which proved to be the *Divine Discourses* of Luther, as buried by his grandfather, in order to evade the edict of the Pope. As at that time Ferdinand the Second filled the imperial throne—a bitter enemy to the Protestants, the gentleman, Caspar von Sparr by name, only thought of getting the book safely out of his hands without destroying it. He happened to have an intimate friend in England, one Captain Henry Bell, well versed in the German language: to him, therefore, he despatched the sacred deposit, and accompanied it with strict charges to translate the work for the benefit of the Protestant Church. These injunctions appear to have made a serious impression on the mind of the captain; for, neglecting to obey them for a time, he was visited by a phantom, who repeated the commands of his friend Sparr, and added a threat which was but too shortly after carried into execution." Mr. Folkard gives a running account of interesting items, with comments. Local associations of the books are duly noted, and some useful references occur. The following is an example of the sort of notice some of the books receive:—"Sebastian Brandt's *Ship of Fools*, translated by Alexander Barclay, 2 vols. sm. 4to, *Edinb.*, 1874,—an *edition de luxe* in facsimile, printed on hand-made paper, of this famous book. The work was one of the most popular and successful of early printed books: the first edition, published soon after the invention of printing, in 1494, was rapidly succeeded by many others, while at the same time translations appeared in all the leading European languages. An excellent criticism of the book, which is a good-humoured satire on contemporary men and manners, is given by Max Müller in his *Chips from a German Workshop*."

Mr. Folkard hopes, as time goes on, to create departments out of this medley of "miscellaneous books," and he concludes thus:—"One of the most singular books in the above collection is, *Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave; wherein a Method is laid down for prolonging the Life and Vigour of Man*. 1749. The author, Dr. Cohausen, was a German physician, who did not quite prove his own theory, but lived well up to it, dying at the ripe

age of eighty-five. The book is a most extraordinary medley of the wildest stories, all relating to longevity,—as of that happy Indian, who lived to the age of 370 years, who changed his hair and teeth four times, and had in the course of his life 700 wives! Old Parr of course comes in for an elaborate description, and many another centenarian.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EARL OF HALIFAX'S LIBRARY, 1771.

AMONGST the other personal effects of the Earl of Halifax, of which an exact inventory was taken by order of the Court of Chancery in 1771, a detailed catalogue of the Earl's library, distributed between his several residences, is given by the official surveyor. This included about 2000 choice volumes at Stanstead House, co. Sussex, and several MSS. described as "choice" or "curious," one being "Sir R. Sadler's *Instructions*, 1539." At Hampton Court Green there were found about 1500 vols. more, most of them very choice. At Manchester Buildings was found a small collection of about 500 vols. In the whole of this library of some 4000 vols., works of history, biography, science, travels, memoirs, poetry and periodicals predominate, all being well chosen and standard books of the time—especially in the case of history and poetry, English, foreign, and classical. The average date of the editions is from the latter part of the seventeenth to the early part of the eighteenth centuries.

H. H.

SPENSER AND BOCCACCIO.

I DESIRE to suggest to commentators and students of Spenser that the probable source of his mythology was not, as Jortin, Upton, etc., suppose, the classics themselves, but Boccaccio's *Genealogy of the Gods* and Natali's *Comes*.

1. The spirit of Boccaccio's work is entirely similar to that which pervades the *Fairy Queen*; the allegories and the sentiments have the same turn of thought, and some of the descriptions bear a close resemblance. Let any one, e.g., read Boccaccio's account of Demogorgon, and then turn to Spenser's passages, I. i. 37, v. 22; III. iv. 55, 58, vi. 36; IV. ii. 47. The account of the Sirens is highly Spenserian in tone, and Spenser (II. xii. 31) follows Boccaccio in describing them as half-fish. Boccaccio also has throughout his book the triple allegory so dear to Spenser—viz., the husk or fable; the substance, or presentation of real event veiled; thirdly, the inner sense, or spiritual meaning, each narrative embodying in itself the three.

2. It is more probable that Spenser carried Boccaccio's work to Kilcolman than a whole library of classics. The commentators see in passages inspirations from Hesiod, Homer, Virgil, Claudian, Tibullus, Ovid, Euripides, Statius, Seneca, Cicero, Horace, Plutarch, Plato, Macrobius, Cebes, Lucretius,

Apollonius Rhodius, etc. Bryskett's letter talks of classical studies carried on at Dublin; and I do not doubt Spenser's familiarity with them, nor that recollections would float through his mind when composing, but I think that he had read constantly and often Boccaccio's work, and remembrance of the others instead of reference would account for his well known inaccuracy.

3. We know how strongly he was attached to Italian literature (and Betussi had translated the *Genealogy* from the Latin, 1554); his letters to Harvey prove this, no less than his borrowings from Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto; and the preëminent influence of Italian writings on the literary England of the sixteenth century is a fact recognized by all scholars.

M. H. TOWRY,

Author of "*Spenser for Children*," etc.

POPULAR LITERATURE.

Is not the following conversation, overheard at Gatti's the other day, worthy of record in the BIBLIOGRAPHER, as an illustration of the popular knowledge of literary history?

First military man (referring to Lotta).—"Why's she called 'the Marchioness'?"

Second ditto.—"Why, it's one of the characters in Dickens, you know,—slavery she was, Dick Swiveller, and that sort of thing."

First ditto.—"And did she ultimately become a marchioness?"

J. FENTON.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Bennett (W. P.), 3, Bull Street, Birmingham; Downing (W.), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Farran and Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi; Fawn (James), and Son, 18, Queen's Road, Bristol; Gilbert and Co., 26, Above Bar, Southampton; Grose (William), 322, Kennington Park Road; Iredale (A.), Torquay; Jarvis (J. W.), and Son, 28, King William Street, Strand; Lowe (C.), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green, W.; Miles (Thomas), Bradford; Pickering and Co., 66, Haymarket, S.W.; Quaritch (B.), 15, Piccadilly; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, W.C.; Scott (Walter), 7, Bristo Place, Edinburgh; Scribner and Welford, 743, Broadway, New York; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square; Smith (W. H.), 186, Strand; Sotheran (H.), and Co., 36, Piccadilly, 49, Cross Street, Manchester; Young (Henry), 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Yule (J.), 7, Aberdeen Walk, Scarborough.

Sale Catalogues of Library from Leicestershire, of Library of Brantridge Park, and of Library of W. D. Oliver, etc., from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge; Catalogue of Architectural Library of John Lessels, from Mr. Dowell of Edinburgh, and Catalogue of the Library of Alderman William Booth, from Messrs. Capes, Dunn and Pilcher, Manchester, have also been received.

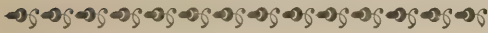


THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.



APRIL, 1884.



CAMBRIDGE PRINTERS.

BY ROBERT BOWES.

PART I.



WE are glad to be able to transfer to our pages the very valuable as well as interesting paper recently read by Mr. Bowes before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, entitled "Biographical Notes upon Cambridge Printers, from the earliest times down to the end of the eighteenth century." The author explained that while much of the material in these notes was taken from Ames, Carter, Nichols, and later writers, he had specially tried to ascertain the period during which each printer was actually engaged in the management of the Press, and for his purpose had used other sources of information. These were—(1) Mr. A. P. Humphry's list of documents, etc., in the Registry relating to the Press; (2) Documents in the Registry, whence a few extracts had been made; (3) Minute-book of the Curators of the Press, 1696—1740; (4) Mr. Arber's Transcripts of the Stationers' Company, 1554—1640; (5) the Churchwardens' books of St. Mary the Great, 1504—1630; (6) St. Edward's, 1625-70; (7) the Churchwardens' books and Ratebooks of St. Botolph's, 1646—1837, and the Register of Births, etc., 1617—1743; (8) Additions to Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*. Mr. Bowes treated his subject chronologically, under the names of the different printers.

JOHN SIBERCH, 1521-2.

Of the first Cambridge printer, nothing is known beyond evidence afforded by the Vol. V.—No. V.

books bearing his name that he printed in Cambridge in 1521 and 1522. For a list of his works we are indebted to Herbert's *Ames*, 1790, and no additional book has since come to light. In a volume in St. John's College library, containing two of the eight known books, Thomas Baker has written, "*Erasmus de Conscribendis Epistolis* and *Henry Bullock's Oration to Cardinal Wolsey*, etc., are two of the first books that I ever saw printed at Cambridge. (I or Mr. Bagford, who has seen more books than most men in England.) . . I have since seen one in C.C.C. of Erasmus. In the other book printed by Siberch, at Cambridge, 1521, he signs himself 'Jo. Siberch, primus utriusque linguæ in Anglia impressor.'" Besides the eight books which Ames gives, bearing date 1521 and 1522, he suggests another work printed in 1522, of which he had seen the last leaf. As the result of inquiries made for copies of books printed by Siberch, a copy of *Papyrii Gemini Eleatis Hermathena*, the eighth book in Ames's list, was discovered in St. John's College library. This discovery showed the last leaf to be a part of *Papyrius Geminus*.

In an entry in Dr. Caius' *Annals*, under 1569, it is stated that Siberch occupied a house between the gates of Humility and Virtue under the sign of *Arma Regia*. This entry, besides marking the exact spot on which Siberch worked, explains the meaning of the arms of France and England quarterly, used in some of Siberch's books.

In a letter of Erasmus to Dr. Richard Aldrich, Christmas Day 1525, he writes, "*Saluta mihi veteres sodales . . . Nicolæum et Joannem Siburgum bibliopolas*." Unless Erasmus had had no information about Siberch for some years, this would seem to imply that he was still in Cambridge in 1525. Except this, I have seen nothing that gives any information about Siberch; where he came from before he commenced printing in Cambridge in 1521, or where he went after 1522. I have not entered into any particulars respecting the books printed by Siberch, as an examination has been made by Mr. Bradshaw, whose notes will appear as an introduction to a reproduction of *Bullock's Oration*.

After the year 1522 no book appeared from the Cambridge Press until 1584, when

Thomas Thomas was printer. But the following appointment is worthy of notice as being in exercise of the powers of the first Charter granted to the University.

NIC SPERYNG	} Appointed be-
GARRATT GODFREY	
SEGAR NICHOLSON <i>Gonv.</i>	

This appointment was made under the power granted by letters patent of the King, 20th July 1534, "to assign and elect from time to time by writing under the seal of the Chancellor of the University, three stationers and printers, or sellers of books." Speryng, Godfrey, and Nicholson were in business in Cambridge before their appointment as printers. Speryng and Godfrey lived in St. Mary's parish, and the former appears as a churchwarden in 1516, the latter in 1517. In the parish book 1539-43 is an entry "for Garrett Godfrey's Dyrge, 6d." Nicholson was a member of Gonville Hall, and in 1529 he "was charged with holding Protestant opinions, having in his house the works of Luther and other prohibited works." In the Proctors' books, with other payments, there is "For fagots for burning books, 4d."

Referring to Nicholson's appointment and to the habit of Members of the University setting up in trade in the town, see Mr. J. B. Mullinger's *University of Cambridge*, p. 627.

The University having petitioned Wolsey for power to appoint three booksellers who should sell only such books as approved by the Censors of the University, the power was granted by letters patent July 20th, 1534, alluded to above.

The name of Nicholson or Seager occurs three times in Arber's Transcripts: in 1557, 1565, 1595. It has been suggested that Garratt Godfrey may be the same "Gerard," the friend and bookseller of Erasmus, and "Garret our Bookbynder" of Ascham.

THOMAS THOMAS, 1583—died Aug. 5th, 1588.

Thomas Thomas, born in London Dec. 25th, 1553, educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow 1574. Appointed University Printer by grace, May 3rd, 1583. He began to print a book by William Whitaker, when the Company of Stationers seized his press and

materials. In a letter from the Bishop of London to Lord Burghley, 1583, this seizure is spoken of: "There was alsoe found one presse and furniture which is saide to belonge to one Thomas a man (as I heare) utterlie ignoraunt in printinge and pretendinge entendeth to be the printer for the universitie of Cambridge." On June 14th of the same year the Vice-chancellor and heads replied to a letter from Lord Burghley, agreeing to a conference with the Stationers. On March 18th following, Lord Burghley replied to a further letter from the University, stating that he had submitted their charter to the Master of the Rolls, who concurred with him in opinion that it was valid. In 1584 books began to issue from Thomas' press. Watt gives the titles of sixteen that appeared between that year and 1588. He was at the same time engaged on his Latin Dictionary, the dedication of which bears date Sept. 1587; and the great labour of this work is said to have brought on a grievous disease, which shortened his life. He died August 5th, 1588, and was buried in Great St. Mary's Church.

According to Leonard Green, *circa* 1629, Thomas, like his successor John Legate, had his office in the Regent's Walk, immediately opposite the west door of St. Mary's Church. In the parish book of St. Mary the Great, Thomas appears in the churchwardens' accounts for 1584 as paying 6s. 8d. rate, and in 1589 there is an entry: "Mrs. Thomas, for the buriell of her husband, 6s. 8d."

JOHN LEGATE, 1588—1608 (?).

John Legate was appointed by grace, Nov. 2nd, 1588, "as he is reported to be skilful in the art of printing books." He was the first who used the impression of the *Alma Mater Cantabrigiæ* with *Hinc Lucem et Pocula Sacra* round it, and he seems to have printed at Cambridge till about 1609. In 1617 he is stated by Carter to have resigned. But while after 1608 (?) all books with his name have London on the title-page, he still styled himself Printer to the University, and used the design *Alma Mater*, etc.

In Arber's Transcripts there is an entry, August 21st, 1620, of certain books by John Legate, "the copies of John Legate, his father, lately deceased," so we may take 1620 to be the year of his death, not 1626

as stated by Carter and subsequent writers. He was admitted and sworn a freeman of the Stationers' Company, April 1586, Master of the Company in 1604. He married Agatha, daughter of Chr. Barker, King's Printer, and left eleven children, his son John succeeding him. In 1612, Perkins' Works is described as to be sold at his house in Trinitie Lane. This, before the Great Fire, was situated between Old Fish Street and Bow Lane.

Under the date August 1st, 1597, the following entry appears in the Stationers' Registers, showing when he was recognised by the Stationers as University Printer:—

"Whereas John Legat hath printed at Cambridge by authoritie of the Universitie there, a booke called the Reformed Catholike, this said booke is here registered for his copie so that none of this Company shall prynt yt from him.

"Provided that this entrance shall be voyd yf the said booke be not authorised by the said Universitie as he saieth it is, vjd."

John Legate, his son, was admitted freeman of the Stationers' Company, Sept. 6th, 1619, and in the following year entered his father's publications, forty-two in all, twenty-six of them being by Perkins. He used the University stamp, and described himself as Printer to the University, although I can find no reference to any appointment till 1650. On 5th of July, 1650, there was a grace for sealing his Patent, and 16th Oct., 1655, a grace for cancelling it for neglect. He appeared in the Star Chamber decree among the twenty Printers, July, 1637, and again in 1648. In "The names of such as keepe printing-houses" is the following:—

"Master John Legate succeeded John Legate, his father, about 14 yeeres since. John Legate had the exclusive right of printing for a term of years, Thomas' Dictionary as augmented by him. This was renewed to John Legate, his son, on behalf of himself and 10 others, his brothers and sisters, Feb. 11th, 1620-1."

Legate's name appears in St. Mary's parish book 1590—1610; from 1591—1609 there is an annual entry "for rent of hys shopp 5s.," and in 1610 "Received of Mr. Williams for Mr. Legatt's Rente 5s.," etc. Elected churchwarden 1609. Leonard Greene says

that Legate hired a house in Regent's Walk for his office, and as he (Greene) lived in St. Mary's parish from 1612, he wrote from personal knowledge. But where is the shop for which he paid rent 5s. to the parish?

CANTRELL LEGGE, 1606.

Legge was apprenticed to John Legate, as appears from the following entry:—"1589, 26th April, Cantrell Legge, son to Edward Legge, of Burcham, in the Countie of Norfolk, yeoman, hath put himself apprentice to John Legat, Citizen and Stationer of London, for Eighte yeres from midsomer nexte, [24th July, 1589,] ijs. vjd. *solutum gardiano* 6th May." He was made a freeman of the Stationers' Company 11th December, 1599, and was appointed University Printer 5th June, 1606, by grace. He is said to have been in partnership with Legate, but their names never appear together. From the date of Legge's appointment entries of books occur in the Stationers' Register very frequently, and in nearly all cases in connection with some of the London stationers, showing the partnerships, which to a small extent now exist in what are called "trade editions."

With the growth of the Cambridge Press, difficulties with the Stationers' Company increased, as in 1620 Legge petitioned the Lords in Council on a prosecution of the Company for printing Lilley's Grammar. On Nov. 29th, 1623, the Privy Council made an order defining the rights to the University; but the Stationers' Company, in 1624, complained that "about two yeares since, one Legg, printer of Cambridge, printed great numbers of Psalms, and endeavoured to iustifie the Doing thereof by colour of some generall wordes in a charter made by Henry VIII. to the University . . . The said Legg being assisted by the Vice-chancellor and some doctors, proceeded in printing the psalmes to the great hindrance of the Companie of Staconers and almost to their utter undoing." The complaint also extended to the printing of Almanacks. Legge died in 1629, as on June 1st his widow transfers her interest in sixteen books of her late husband to Boler. Legge appears in the parish books of St. Mary the Great, 1607—1623.

LEONARD GREENE, 1622.

Greene was a member of the Stationers' Company, having been admitted freeman 14th April, 1606. The first book was registered by him with John Porter, the following month being Bp. Joseph Hall's *Meditacons Divine and Morall*, vjd. By grace 31st October, 1622, he was appointed one of the printers to the University, and 16th December, 1625, is a second grace for sealing a patent to him in conjunction with Thomas and John Buck. How long this connection with the University lasted can only be inferred from a statement of his own in a document containing charges against his partner, Thos. Buck: that he had a knowledge of books and printing "by reason his trade therein for the space of thirtie years almost." If this included the time of his apprenticeship, it would date from about 1599, so these charges were probably written about 1629. In the same document he claims to have sent everything to the Cambridge Press, even books that were entirely his own property. We find in 1630 a book printed in London "for Leonard Greene of Cambridge": his connection with the University had probably ceased by that time. I find no entries in Arber's Transcripts after 1629.

In 1612 he appears as paying jointly with W. Williams (described in 1607 as 'book-binder' "Rent of shops 13s 4d.") In 1613 they appear separately. Leonard Greene "for hys shop at the South side of (St. Mary's) steeple, 6s. 8d.," and Williams a like sum for the north side. In 1614-17 they appear as paying jointly, but the entries then ceased. From 1620-29 Greene pays annually 4s.; in 1623-26 he signs the churchwardens' accounts as an auditor. He probably died in 1630, as in that year there is an entry "for buriall of Mr. Leonard Greene, 6s. 8d."

[I shall be glad if any of the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER can supply me with the following particulars respecting Cambridge Printers:—

JOHN LEGATE.—Name of any book printed by him at Cambridge after 1608.

CANTRELL LEGGE.—Name of any book printed by him at Cambridge after 1623.

JOHN ARCHDEACON.—Any particulars of him before 1765, especially any evidence of his having been—as usually described—"a native of Ireland."

Cambridge, March 19.

ROBERT BOWES.]

BEDFORD SALE.



ON March 21st and four following days was disposed of by auction the unique collection of the late Mr. Francis Bedford, the eminent bookbinder. This collection is remarkable on more accounts than one. Mr. Bedford, as is well known, spared no exertion, and allowed neither distance nor trouble to hinder him from gaining possession of any rare book on which his heart was set. The number of De Bry's quaint and interesting works is no less than seventy, and among them is a copy of the first edition, published in 1597. These highly valued and eagerly sought for volumes realised large sums. The most interesting volume in the whole collection was perhaps No. 1162, which is incorrectly described in the catalogue. It is the identical Prayer-book that was found in the pocket of King Charles I. immediately after his execution. This book is bound in silk, and richly embroidered with fine gold wire by that unfortunate monarch's wife, Queen Maria Theresa. No. 1244 is Mr. Bedford's *chef d'œuvre*, being two volumes of Rogers's Poems containing exquisite proofs of the engravings by Turner, Stothard, etc., bound in olive morocco, covered with minute gold tooling, relieved by variegated letters, lined with red morocco, and vellum fly-leaves likewise covered with gold tooling. This magnificent specimen of the deceased binder's skill was several times exhibited, and was always recognised as his masterpiece. Next month we shall hope to give a list of the prices realised, and it is only needful here to notice a few of the many remarkable books in the collection,—such as the first edition of the Breeches Bible printed in Scotland, 1579, another of the famous Pearl Bible, 1653; a very fine copy of the *Chronicon Nurembergense* of 1493; a copy of Marcolini's edition of Dante, 1544; the *Heures à l'usage de Romme*—this last book being excessively rare and full of beautiful woodcut borders and wood engravings; Coryate's *Crudities*, 1611, red morocco with gold tooling; the MS. of Handel's oratorio of *Theodora*; a splendid large-paper set of the English Historical Society's publications, and a fine collection

of Ritson's works in calf extra. The beauty of the bindings is naturally the most striking feature of the collection, but the contents of many of the volumes will prove the most valuable attractions to those who may be so fortunate as to have become their owners.



BOOK PATENTS.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD,

Vice-President of the Library Association.

PART I.



THE subject of Patents granted to authors in favour of particular books, or of Licences to individual printers authorising the publication of special classes of books, has not yet been treated of, so far as I am aware. It presents some peculiar features; and without at all attempting to treat it exhaustively, I submit to you the following—gathered either from books in my own library, or from authentic records. The subject seems suitable to be dealt with in these pages; and is one to which many others can probably contribute items of interest to lovers of books. It will of course be observed that, although this was not the direct design—except indeed in some of the later instances—the copyright was effectually secured in works so patented, for the duration of the Patent.

1540. *Printing Scotch Acts of Parliament.*—The following is the earliest patent I find on record. It was granted by James V. of Scotland.

“The King's Grace licence and privilege granted to Thomas Davidson prentar, for imprinting of his graces actis of parliament.

“James be the grace of God, King of Scottis, to all and sindry, quhom it efferis. Forsamekill as it is ordanit be ws, be an act maid in plane parliament, that all our actis maid be ws be publist outthrow al our realme; and that nane our shereiffs, stewardis, ballies, prouest and ballies of oure burrowis, suld pretend ignorance throw misknawing thair of, that our Clerk of registre, and counsel, suld mak ane autentik copie of all sik actis as

concernis the commoun weil of our realme, and extract the samin under his subscription manuale, to be imprentit be quhat printar it sall pleis him to cheis; providing alwayis, that the said prentar sall have our special licence thairto, as in the said act at mair lenth is contenit. We heirfore hes gevyen, and grantit and be the tenour heirof gevis and grantis our licence, to oure louit Thomas Davidson, imprentar in our burgh of Edinburgh, to imprint oure saidis actis of parliament, and dischargis all vthir imprintaris, and writtaris, within yis our realme, or without, present, and for to cum, to imprint, or writ our saidis actis of parliament, or bring thaym hame to be sauld, for the space of sex zeris nixt to cum, eftir the dait of thir presentis, under the pane of confiscatioun of the samyn. Subscrivit with our hand, and gevin under our priue seill, at Edinburgh, the sext day of December, and of our regne the xxix zier.

“God keip the King.”

Ruddiman was of opinion that this was not properly a patent granted to Davidson, of being the king's printer, but only a confirmation of a licence, granted by act of parliament to Sir James Foulis, of Collington, then Lord Register of Scotland, to cause these acts to be imprinted by what printer he should think fit to choose, “but so that the said printer should have a special licence from the king to the same purpose.” Hence its place here. See 1597 for a later Licence or Patent as to Scotch acts of parliament.

1541. *The Bible.*—The following patent for printing the Bible in English is recorded in Rymer's *Fœdera* (xiv., p. 745).

“*De imprimendo Biblia in vulgari.*—Henry the Eight, &c. To all prynters of Bookes within this our realmes, and to all our officers, ministers, and subiectes, thies oure Letters herynge or seinge, gretying.

“We late you wytt that we, for certayne causes conuenient, of our grace especial, have gyven and granted to our well-beloved subject Anthony Marlar, citizen and haberdisher of our citie of London, only to prynt the Bible in our Englishe tonge, auctorysed, or hereafter to be auctorysed by us, hymself, or his assignes; and we com-

mand that no maner of persons withyn theis our domynions shall prynte the saide byble, or any part thereof, within the space of four yeres next ensynge, the prynting of the saide booke, by our said subject, or his assignes. And further, we woll and commaunde our trewe subjectes and all straungers, that none presume to prynte the saide worke, or breake this our commandement, and privelydage, as they intende to eschewe our punysshment and highe displasure. In witenesse whereof, etc. Witenesse ourself at Westminster the xii. daye of March. *Per breve de privato sigillo*, 1542." (*Ames* 503.)

1550 (4 Edward VI.).—Nicolas Udal, a noted author, had a patent granted him to print the work of Peter Martyr entitled *Tractatus de Eurcharistâ*, and the English Bible, either in great or less volume, for seven years. I have not met with a copy of this patent.

1561.—John Bodeleigh, one of the English refugees at Geneva, had the following patent granted to him for the imprinting Bibles of the Geneva version in the English tongue.

"Elizabeth by the Grace of God, &c. To all manner of Printers, booksellers and other officers, mynisters, and subjectes greeting.

"We do you to understand, that of our grace especiall, we have graunted and given pryveledge and licence, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and give pryueledge, and lycence, unto our well-beloved subject John Bodeleigh, and to his assignes, for the term of seven yeares next ensynge the date hereof, to imprinte, or cause to be imprinted the Englysh byble, with annotations faythfully translated and fynyshed in this present yere of our Lord God a thousand, fyue hundred, and threscore, and dedicated to us, streightlie forbydding and commanding by theis presents, all, and singuler our subjectes, as well printers and booksellers, as other persons within our realmes and domynions, whatsoever they be, in anie manner of wise to imprynte, or cause to be imprinted, anie of the aforesaid Englishe bibles, that the said John Bodeleigh shall by thauthoritie of this our licence imprinte, or cause to be imprinted, or any part of them, but onlie the said John Bodeleigh and his

assignes, upon pain of our high indignation and displeasure; and that every offender therein shall forfayt to our use fortie shillings, of lawfull money of England, for every such bible or bibles at any time so printed, contrary to the true meaninge of this our licence, and privelydage over and besides all such book, or bookes so printed, to be forfaycted to whomsoever shall sustayne the charges, and sue the said forfaycture in our behalf.

"In wytness whereof, &c., 8 Jan. 1561." (*Herbert's Ames*, iii., 1603.)

Very few Bibles printed under this licence are met with.

1573.—Francis Flower, described as a gentleman, but not a member of the Stationers' Company, had the privilege of printing a *Grammar* and some other things, under the following patent, bearing date 16th Eliz., 15 Dec. 1573.

"Francisco Flower generoso, officium typographi, ac bibliopolæ nostri hæredum, et successorum nostrorum, seu excusoris, in prædict. Latino &c., verumtamen omnes & singulos libros grammaticos, Græcos sive Latinos, quamvis Anglico sermone quomodo libet intermixtos. Nec non omnes mappas &c., pro vita. Quod officium Edwardus sextus 19 April anno regni sui secundo, concessit Reginaldo Wolfe defuncto, cum 26s. 3d."

This patent was farmed out to some member of the Stationers' Company for £100 by the year; "which £100 was raised in the enhancing of the prices above the accustomed order."—Vide *Herbert's Ames*, iii., 1634.

1575-6.—The following patent was granted to Thomas Tallis and William Birde, for the Printing of *music*.

"Elisabeth by the Grace of God, quene of Englande, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the Faith &c.

"To all printers, booksellers, & other officers, ministers and subjects, greting.

"Know ye, that we for the especial affection and good will that we have and beare to the science of musick, and for the

advancement thereof, by our Letters Patents, dated the xxii of January, in the xvii yere of our raigne, have graunted full priviledge and licence vnto our welbeloued seruantes, Thomas Tallis, and William Birde, gent. of our Chappell, and to the ouerlyuer of them, and to the assignes of them, and of the suruiuer of them, for xxi yeares next ensuing, to imprint any, and so many, as they will, of set songe, or songes in partes, either in English, Latine, French, Italian, or other tongues, that may serue for musicke, either in Church or Chamber, or otherwise to be either plaid or soonge. And that they may rule, and cause to be ruled, by impression any paper to serue for printing, or pricking, of any songe or songes, or any bookes, or quieres of such ruled paper imprinted. Also we straightly by the same forbid all printers, booksellers, subjects, and strangers, other than as is aforesaid, to do any the premisses, or to bring, or cause to be brought, of any forren realmes into any our dominions, any songe or songes, made and printed in any forren countrie, to sell, or put to sale, vpon paine of our high displeasure; and the offender in any of the premisses, for euery time to forfeit to vs, our heires and successors, fortie shillings, and to the said Thomas Tallis, and William Birde, or to their assignes, and to the assignes of the suruiuer of them, all, and euery the said bokes, papers, songe or songes. We have also by the same willed and commaunded our printers, maisters and wardens of the misterie of Stacioners, to assist the said Thomas Tallis and William Birde, and their assignes for the dewe executing of the premisses." (*Herbert's Ames*, iii., p. 1643.)

1577.—*Maps*. A patent was granted to Thomas Sekeford, the great master and patron of Christopher Saxton, a maker of maps and charts, to which considerable attention was being paid about this period, in consequence of the advance of our commerce in foreign countries.

"Elizabeth by the Grace of God &c. to all manner of Printers, Booksellers, and other our officers, ministers and subiects, gretinge.

"Whereas Christopher Saxton seruant to our trustie and welbeloued Thomas Sekeford,

esquier, master of requestes, vnto vs, hath already (at the greate coste, expenses, and charges of his saide master) traueyled throughe the greateste parte of this our realme of England, and hath* to the greate pleasure and commoditie of vs and our louinge subiectes, vpon the perfecte viewe of a greate number of the seuerall counties and sheires of our saide realme, drawen oute, and sett forth, diuerse trewe and pleasaunte mappes, chartes, or platts of the same counties, together with the citties, townes, villages, and ryuers, therein conteyned, vearie diligentely and exactlie donne; and entendithe, yf God graunte hym lief, further to trauell therein, througheout all the residue of our saide realme, and so from tyme to tyme to cause the same platts and discriptions, to be well and fayre ingrauen in plates of copper, and to be after impressed and stamped out of the same, as well to the commoditie of our subiectes, as to all other, that shall haue pleasure to see and peruse the same: We lett youe witte that for the better incouraginge of the saide Christopher, to proceede in this his so profitable and beneficiall enterprize to all manner of persons, of oure especiall grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocyon, we haue giuen and graunted, and by theise presents do geue and graunte, priuelledge and lycence vnto the saide Christopher Saxton, and the assigne, and assignes of hym onelye, and none other, for and duringe the space of tenne yeres nexte ensewinge the date of this oure lycence, shall and may by himselfe, his assigne, and assignes, factors and deputyes, imprynte and sett fourth, or cause to be imprynted and sett fourth, any and as manye suche mapps, chartts, and platts of this oure realme of Englande and Wales, or of any Countrey, or other parte thereof, by hym allreadie, or hereafter to be sett fourth as to hym and to his saide deputye, and deputyes, shall seme mete and conueniente, and shall and maye sell, or vtter, or cause to be solde or vttered, any suche imprinted mappes, chartts, or platts as aforesaid.

"And further we do by theis presentes streightlye forbydde, prohibite, and commaunde, all and singular other parson and parsons, as well printers and booksellers, as all and euerye others whatsover, beinge

either oure subiectes, or straungers (other than by the saide Christopher, his executors or assignes shalbe appoynted) that they or any of them, duringe the saide terme of tenne yeares, in any manner of wyse shall imprynte, or cause to be imprynted, drawen, paynted, or sett fourthe, any manner mappe, charte, or platte as aforesaide, but onelye the saide Christopher Saxton, or the assigne or assignes, seruauante or seruauants, deputies or factors of hym the saide Christopher Saxton: nor shall bringe in, or cause to be broughte, from the partes beyonde the seas, into, or withen our realmes, or domynyons, nor in the same shall sell, vtter or put to sale or otherwise dispose anye of the saide mappes, chartes, or plattes of anye our realmes or domynyons, or anye partes or parcelles, of the same, made or imprynted, in anie forreyne countrie, vppon payne of oure heighe indignacion and displeasure: and that euerye offender doinge contrarye to theeffecte, and true meaninge of theis presentes, shall for euerye such offence, forfeicte to thuse of vs, our heires and successours, the somme of tenne poundes of lawfull monye of Englande, and shall also moreouer forfeicte to the said Christopher Saxton, and to th'assigne and assignes of hym, all, and euerye such mappes, chartts, and platts as shalbe imprynted, solde, or vttered, contrarie to the trewe extente and meaninge of theis presentes: willinge therefore and commaundyng, as well the maister and wardens of the misterye of Stacyoners, in oure cite of London, as also all other our officers, ministers, and subiectes, as they will auoide oure displeasure and indignacion, that they, and euerye of them, at all tymes when nede shall requier, duringe the saide terme, doe ayde and assiste the saide Christopher Saxton, and the assigne and assignes of hym, and euerye of them, in the due exercyseinge and execution of theis oure presente lycence and priuiledge, with effecte accordinge to the true meanynge of the same, althoughe expresse mention &c.

"In witness whereof &c.—Witnes oure selfe at Gorbamburie, the twoe and twentieth daye of Iulye, in the nineteenthe yere of our reigne.—Per ipsam Reginam, etc." (*Herbert's Ames*, iii., p. 1651.)

1586.—Archbishop Whitgift, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Elizabeth, granted licence to the bookseller Ascanius to bring over *Popish books* into this Realm: here is the document as given in Neal's *History of the Puritans* (i. 482).

"Whereas sondry bookes are from tyme to tyme set furth in the partes beyond the seas, by such as are addicted to the errors of poperie, yet in many respects expedient to be hadd by some of the learned of this realme, conteyning also oftentimes matter in them against the state of this land and sclanderouse vnto it, and therefore no fit bookes to passe through euery mans hands freely: In consideration whereof I haue tolerated Ascanius de Renialme, merchant bookseller, to bring into this Realme from the partes beyond the seas, some few copies of euery suche sortes of bookes, vpon this condition onely, that any of them bee not showed nor dispersed abroad, but first brought to mee, or some others of her maiesties priuie counccile, that so they may be deliuered, or directed to be deliuered furth vnto suche persons onely as by vs, or some of vs shall be thought most meet men, (vpon good considerations and purposes) to haue the reading and perusall of them. Yeouen at Lambeth, the day of October, 1586, anno regine Elizabeth &c., xxviii."

1589.—The following is the transcript of a Scotch patent, granted to Robert Waldegrave this year for printing the Confession of the Faith.

"The priv'edge granted to the printer.

"The lordis of the secreit Counsell grants and gevis licence and priviledge, by their presents, to Robert Waldegrave, to imprint, or cause to be imprinted, the confessioun of faith, togidder with the generall band, maid touching the maintenance of true religioun, the kingis majesties persoun and estate, and withstanding of al forraigne preparations and forcis, tending to the troubill thairof; as also the acte of secreit counsell conteyning a commission to certaine nobill men, barons, and others for serching, seeking, apprehending, and pursute of papists, jesuits, seminarie priestis and excommunicate personis; with the like commissioun to certain ministers of God's word, to receive *de novo*,

the subscriptions of all nobill men, barons, gentlemen and uthers his highnes liegis, of whatsumever degree, to the said generall band. For the imprinting of the quhilk band, act of secret counsell, and confession forsaide, the said lords decerns and declars, that the said Robert sall not be callit or accusit, criminalie nor civilie, be any maner of way in time cumming; nor incur no skaith, or danger in his person, lands or guds: but the samin sal be countit and estemit gud and acceptable service unto his majestie, tending to the advancement of God's glorie, and common weale of this realme: exonerung him by thir presents of all paine and danger, that he may incur thair throw for ever: discharging by thir samin presents, all and sundrie judges, and ministers of his highnes lawis, and uthers his majesties lieges and subjects quhatsumever, of all calling, accusing, troubling, pursuing or in any wise proceeding against the said Robert, for the cause forsaide, and of their offices in that part. Subscrivit be the saide lordis, at Edinburgh the xiii day of March, the zier of God, ane thousand five hundred forescore nine zeiris." (*Ames*, p. 588.)

1591.—The following is a grant or patent for Richarde Wrighte to print the *History of Cornelius Tacitus* :—

"Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, &c.
To all manner of printers, booksellers,
and all other our officers, mynisters,
and subjects greeting :—

"Know ye that we, for certain considerations as thereunto specially movinge, of our especiall grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have licenced and priviledged, and by these presents for us our heyres and successors, doe graunte and give licence and priviledge unto our lovinge subject, Richarde Wrighte of Oxford, and his assignes onlie, during the naturall lyfe of the said Richarde Wright, to imprint, or cause to be imprinted, the Hystorie of Cornelius Tacitus, translated into Englishe, straightlie inhibitinge and forbidding all and everye other person or persons whatsoever, as well our subjects as strangers, that they, or any of them, during the tyme of this our licence and grante, do not presume in any wise to print or cause to be printed, within our domynyons, the said

historie so translated, or any part thereof, or any other booke or books of the said author, whiche shall be fyrste printed by the sayde Richarde Wrighte, or his assignes. And yf it happen anye of the forsaide books or anye parte or parcell of anye, to be imprinted out of our domynyons, that then yt shall not be lawfull for any person or persons whatsoever to transporte, bring in, sell, utter, bynde, sowe, stiche, or cause to be transported, brought in, sould, uttered, bounde, sowed or stiched, anye of the books so imprinted, or any parcell thereof, duryng the time aforesaid, upon payne of our highe indignation; and that every offender contrarie to the effect and meaninge of these presents, shall forfeit to the use of us our heirs and successors, the said bookes, and fortie shillings of lawfull money of Englande, for every such booke or books or any part of them, so printed or to be printed, brought in, sould, uttered, or put to sale, stiched, sowed, or bounde, contrarie to the extente and meanynge of this our present licence and priviledge; further auctorisinge the said Richarde Wrighte and his assignes, with one or more of our officers with him, as to him or them shall be thought meete, from tyme to tyme to enter the workhouses, shopes, warehouses and dwellings of every printer, bookseller, or other person whatsoever, whom he or they shall suspecte to offend in the premises, and the same to search, and yf it be funde or proved that any such booke or books or any part of them, be so printed, brought in, sould, uttered, or put to sale, sowed, stiched, or bounde contrarie to the entente of this our graunte, the same to take and seaze and in his or their custodie to keepe to the use of us, and our successors. Willinge therefore, and commaunding, as well the master and wardens of the mysterie of the stacyoners in our citty of London, for the tyme being, as also all other our officers, mynysters and subjects, as they tender our favour and pleasure, and will avoyd our displeasure and indignation for the contrary, that they and everye of them, at all tymes, when need shall requyre, to ayde and assyste the sayd Richarde Wright, and his assignes in the due exercysinge and execution of this our present licence and priviledge with effect,

accordinge the true meanyng of the same. For that expresse mention, &c. In Wytnesse whereof, &c. Witness our self at Westminster, xxvth day of May. *Per breve de privato sigillo.*" (Rymer xvi., p. 96.)

AMERICAN LIBRARIES.



THE celebration of the completion of the library building of the University of Michigan, held on December 12th, 1883, an address was delivered by Mr. Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, in which he reviewed the growth and present position of libraries in America, and imparted, from his great knowledge and experience, some facts and anecdotes which will be appreciated by our readers.

At the commencement of his address, Mr. Justin Winsor remarked that he would like to have brought with him as a credential the copy of the folio Downname's *Christian Warfare against the Devil*, which is a precious heirloom at Harvard. When John Harvard in 1638 endowed the infant college, he added to his benefaction his entire library of two hundred and sixty works; and when, in 1764, the provincial assembly of Massachusetts was occupying Harvard Hall to escape a pestilential disease which was raging in Boston, a fire broke out and destroyed the building, and all the library except about a hundred volumes which chanced to be in the hands of borrowers; and among these was the volume referred to, the sole survivor now of John Harvard's books. Mr. Justin Winsor illustrated the novelty, or rather originality, of the position of the early colonists, by contrast with these books of the "godly Harvard," as the records call him: "As we read the list of those two hundred and sixty books, we may well ask ourselves, What would Aquinas and Beza, Chrysostom and Calvin and Duns Scotus, Luther and Pelagius, have told them of the country of the Ottawas and Miamies? Would Minsheu's *Guide to the Tongues*—to quote another of the titles—have recognized the linguistics of

aboriginal America? Would Bacon's *Advancement of Learning* (for that too was there), have solved the problem of the Mound-builders?" A book more likely to tell them of the new land was an early edition of Peter Heylyn's *Cosmographia*.

This subject leads to an anecdote of Edward Everett, one of Harvard's most distinguished presidents, who on a certain occasion was expected to respond to a toast in praise of classical learning at a dinner of the Φ. B. K. Society: "As he was going to the dinner, he turned to his shelves to select a small edition of Homer to put in his pocket. There chanced by some strange juxtaposition to stand side by side a convenient Homer and another book of equal size. By mistake he took the other. He approached the climax in his speech. He pictured the all-pervading intuition of Homer. He told the old stories of valour and tenderness. He drew from his pocket the captive missionary, and holding it aloft with that tremour of the hand which we all remember, he said, 'Within the covers of this book . . . ' and then went on to epitomize the experience and wisdom of Homer. As he laid his text beside his plate, while the table rang with applause at the completed apostrophe, an inquisitive neighbour took it up, and found it to be *Hoyle's Games*."

Mr. Justin Winsor next addresses himself to the question which is sometimes asked of librarians, "What is the use of so many books? Why not sift them and burn the trash?"—and enters a powerful protest against the ignorant use of the term *trash* by specialists and others. "No one," says Mr. Winsor, "so well as a librarian, who is alive in every direction to the wants of everybody, knows the importance of books covered by a term so flippantly used by a narrow experience—*trash*. I can well understand," he continues, "how a specialist looks with something of disgust upon that labour of the librarian which tickets away the ephemera of a study foreign to his own. He is, however, quick to see the possible value of the dingy chap-books of his own study. I am sometimes, from my observations, forced to a conviction of the narrowing influence of special studies, in that they are apt to use the wrong end of the telescope in viewing other

attainments. It is no small part of a librarian's duty to make a counter force in such cases, and to defend on general principles all sorts of studies. Is it not too often the fault of restricted studies which makes us a Cyclops with one eye, until we lose the relief of a background? It is two eyes which give sphericity to the disk. It is foil and counterfoil in study which makes the object of it seem palpable and graspable. Coleridge once said that the principle of Gothic architecture was infinity made imaginable. In the same way we may say that a widened sympathy in intellectual studies makes the vastness of knowledge comprehensible." After this rebuke, Mr. Winsor shows cause for his plea: "The most costly nuggets of English libraries to-day are the little sixpenny play-books of Elizabeth's time, whose countless thousands perished with the reading, and whose survivors are the chance waifs which have run the gauntlet of all sorts of vicissitudes. The purifiers and collators of our English texts have taught us their value. Perhaps no one more than Macaulay has made manifest the wealth of historic illustrations existing in the ephemera of all ages. Mr. Edward Edwards, the chief English authority on library history and economy, has said that the trash of one generation becomes the highly prized treasure of another. It is to-day the rule of the Bodleian, the British Museum, and the other great libraries of Europe, to reject nothing, having long ago learned the folly of discrimination; and I am glad to say that our chief American libraries follow the same rule."

Mr. Winsor then enters into statistics, for the benefit of those who fear over-production. He also tells the following anecdote: "I once asked the late Winter Jones, when he was the principal librarian of the best working library in the world—that of the British Museum, 'How often does it happen that a special student, seeking the utmost recesses of his subject, can find all he desires in your vast collection?' His answer was, 'Not one such investigator in ten is satisfied.' 'Because you haven't the books he needs?' I asked. 'Yes, partly for that reason,' he replied, 'but still in good part because the books he wishes do not exist. When you have been a librarian as long as I have,' he

added, 'you will be convinced of the exceedingly small margin of the bounds of knowledge as yet covered by printed books.'"

The deficiencies in American libraries form the subject of succeeding remarks. Mr. Winsor says that in America verification and exact scholarship are mostly impossible; it was said fifty years ago by John Quincy Adams that nowhere in the United States could Gibbon be tracked through his course by the verification of his footnotes; and Mr. Winsor doubts if it can be done to-day. Of course the great bibliographical centres of Europe are the growth of many generations, while it is hardly more than a lifetime since Americans began their collections. Thomas Watt said, twenty years ago, that future scholars will have to visit the great libraries of America as well as Europe to be sure of completely hunting down their authorities; and within a year past Mr. Winsor has known a Spanish scholar, who, after having explored Madrid and Genoa, Paris and London for a history of Columbus, has crossed the ocean to see what American libraries and eager collectors had carried off as prizes from the dealers of Europe.

How Americans compete with European buyers is well known. Mr. Winsor relates that thirty years ago in a Paris auction-room he witnessed a contest between representatives of the crown of Spain, the Bibliothèque Impériale of Paris, and a private American collector. The prize was the oldest cartographical monument of American history,—an oxhide on which was depicted the known world, showing at one extremity all that had been discovered of the new-found islands, as they were supposed to be, lying about Japan. The chart bore the name of its maker, one of the pilots of Columbus, and the date of 1500. "The bidding was spirited," says Mr. Winsor, "and a certain young American who was in the room recognized the coming glory of American libraries when his country's champion pressed hard upon his rivals, even though his courage failed him when the agent of Queen Isabella swept the field at four thousand two hundred francs." The advance of prices, especially of early Americana, as influenced by American competition, Mr. Winsor illustrates by relating that when the American, Obadiah Rich, set up in

London as a bookseller, fifty or sixty years ago, he printed catalogues with prices a fifth or a sixth part of the sum necessary now to secure the same books.

The development of bibliography, and the services of Americans therein, leads Mr. Winsor to discuss the subject-catalogue in relation to libraries. He says: "There is no factor in the efficiency of a library equal to the catalogue. It used to be the librarian. Van der Weyer in 1849, in his remarks before the Royal Commission at the British Museum, when some librarians were raising all sorts of excuses against the preparation of even authors' catalogues, met them very squarely when he told them that the librarians who undervalued catalogues were aiming to make themselves personally indispensable. It was a telling blow at the traditional librarian, and it was the truth. The race is not yet dead; and I could name one or two in this country."

In speaking of the difficulties with which librarians have to contend, Mr. Winsor deplors the ignorance which still clings to the "science of *bibliothetics*," but remarks that lexicography was held in disrepute in the days of Dr. Johnson, and concludes thus:—

"The modern library movement, which is beginning to disabuse the common mind of similar estimates, owes, probably more than to any one else, the first development, which took it from its plane of empiricism up to the level of science, to the indomitable will, the clear perceptions and the great learning of an Italian outcast, who by his sheer competency reached the chief position in the best working library in the world. The names of Antonio Panizzi and the British Museum are inseparably linked. He had not only a hostile public to confront; but he had to overcome his own official superiors, the Trustees of the Museum, and he did it. Parliamentary Commissions and Royal Commissions started up, urged by petitions of men who looked to the library to supply some deficiency in their own mental organism; but Panizzi's manly and honest fight evinced a potency that in the end not only forced all opposition to succumb, but also all that was generous in it to acknowledge him a victor.

"It will be dry reading doubtless to most, despite the piquancy of some of the cross-examinations; but the Blue Books which contain the reports of those Royal Commissions of 1835 and 1848 on the British Museum must always be resorted to in the study of library economy. I read them when I was in college, and they did much to prepare me for the life of librarian, when fortuitous circumstances placed me, without any gradation of ascent, at the head of a large library. I have read every word of those ponderous folios more than once since,—always with an increasing admiration of the courageous mental power lodged in the rugged physical form of that Italian refugee. There is no name of so potent a spell on an occasion like this, or one I would so like to leave last in your ears, as that of ANTONIO PANIZZIL"



AN ODD CORNER IN A BOOK-LOVER'S STUDY.

By J. ROGERS REES.



RECENT publications of known authors, strongly bound in serviceable calf, are amongst the necessities of life, inasmuch as they contain food pure and simple; but stray volumes lovingly extracted from out-of-the-way nooks in old book-shops, and having special associations, are to be classed with the luxuries of existence; they have the fragrance of the East about them, and all the glorious mystery of summer-dreams.

The little walnut-shelved recess on my left, as I now sit, is, gentle reader, my association-corner, my luxury-receptacle, the spot of all my house best loved. The book-cases running half-way up the walls and extending round the greater part of the room, and which teem with the easily procured works of great men, answer but as bath-rooms and bed-chambers and dining-halls; they but fit me for everyday existence, giving me health and strength to live my life and do my work. The corner I have

whispered of is where I rest and dream, and forget that

"Life is real, life is earnest,"

—at least for me. My own individuality is lost, merged in that of the authors or previous owners of the volumes which silently nestle there. Independently of external circumstances the wild winds blow or the summer sunshine flecks the corn with gold; the sorrow of humanity (some other humanity than my own) fills me with melancholy, or the laughter of merry childhood makes my heart sing. Than that little nook

"The violet bed's not sweeter."

In my anticipations of the future I look there for

"A bower quiet for me, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams . . . and quiet breathing."

The volumes, now I look round upon them, seem trembling with suggestiveness and story—with too much, I fear, to be interpreted in this short sketch. But let them "tremble" until they weary.

The top shelf, green and red and old-calify, yet disdaining not boards, some clean, others questionable, are "Lamb's." The first is a thin paper-covered almanack with "Notes to the Calendar" facing the woodcuts. One of these notes, daintily composed for such a trifle, drew my attention for the first time, when a boy, to the "gentle Elia." Let it be held in reverence. Stretching along from this are early editions of Lamb-literature, including the *Tales from Shakespeare*, with Blake's and Mulready's designs. Let me pause, and reckon. There are nineteen volumes altogether, without counting the bound extracts from journals and newspapers; and they contain most of what has been given of worth by and concerning the humorist of the India Office. I must not, however, fail to notice the admirable book of Mr. Ainger, and the odd number, standing sentinel-like, of *London Society* to which we owe Charles Mathews' story of the ripe live Stilton which Lamb volunteered to l-l-l-lead home from the cheesemonger's shop. Patmore's *My Friends*, and S. C. Hall's *Memories*, may as well be counted as Lamb-literature, as also Hazlitt's *Spirit of the Age*, and Carlyle's *Reminiscences*, and in a lesser degree Pebody's *Authors at Work*. These stand on

a second shelf—faithful attendants in case of need. I had almost forgotten what Lord Lytton's *Lucretia* was doing in such company; but the terrible story of Thomas Griffiths Wainwright flashes across my mind, and I remember it all. Lord Lytton's novel was founded on the career of the "light-hearted Janus," of the *Essays of Elia*, the "dandy art-critic of the *London Magazine*, the friend of Hazlitt, De Quincey, and Barry Cornwall," who at last came to an ignominious death in a convict settlement. Here also is George Dyer's *Poet's Fate*. Lamb used to speak very tenderly of Dyer: "poor George" he used to style him; and in a letter to Coleridge he affirmed that "all poems are good poems to George—all men *fine geniuses*." Next to this stands Charles Lloyd's *Duke D'Ormond and Beritola*, published by Longman in 1822. Evidently a gift copy to some friend, it contains the author's autograph on the title-page. But what a volume is locked up in the fact that its leaves, with few exceptions, are uncut! Let them remain so—a perpetual reproach to the narrow friendship that had no element of self-denial in it. The friend should have read it through, if but to quote to its author, with a clear conscience, a line here and there. Oh, it does smack mightily, in acknowledging such a gift, to run an odd sentence of our author's into our own composition—to run it in with a vengeance, to make it fit tightly, so that it cannot be separated from the context without a superhuman tug. Alas! perhaps our "presentation copies" are also uncut. Lloyd, it will be remembered, contributed with Coleridge and Lamb to the little 12mo volume of poems published in Bristol in 1797; and it was he who on one occasion met Lamb and his sister "slowly pacing together a little footpath in Hoxton fields, both bitterly weeping, and found, on joining them, that they were taking their solemn way to the asylum" at which Mary Lamb spent the days in which her mind was "not at home." That Lamb felt a great respect for Lloyd is to be gathered from the verses he addressed to him in 1797, in which occurs the following couplet:—

"I'll think less meanly of myself,
That Lloyd will sometimes think of me."

Adjoining Lloyd's solitary production are first editions of Bernard Barton's *Poems by an Amateur*, *Poems, Napoleon, Poetic Vigils*, and the posthumous *Letters and Poems* edited by his daughter. The best criticism ever uttered on Barton's work is that of Lamb, who in the course of conversation with P. G. Patmore once said that "he did not write nonsense at any rate. He was dull enough; but not nonsensical. He writes English, too, which the magazine poets of the day do not." Looking back now upon the days in which I gathered these Bartons together, I can remember but one reason for doing so: namely, that the author was considered by Lamb to have the elements of worth about him sufficient to demand the famous letter, unique in its way, which contains the memorable sentences that since their first publication have drawn down upon them, from literary lads, heartiest blessings and direst curses,—“Keep to your bank, and the bank will keep you. Trust not to the public: you may hang, starve, drown yourself, for anything that worthy personage cares.” To many how musical these words are, now that the young days of wild impossible dreams are passed!

But who shall tell with fitting pathos the story associated with the little darkly covered octavo which next meets our eye? It is only Dante Rossetti's translation of the *Early Italian Poets*, published by Smith, Elder & Co., in 1861, and for which Rossetti designed as a frontispiece the drawing reproduced in the October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*; but on the last leaf of the volume, under the errata, appears the advertisement: “Shortly will be published, ‘Dante at Verona and other Poems,’ by D. G. Rossetti.” Need we tell again of the overwhelming sorrow that stepped in upon the poet's life and laid its forbidding finger upon his published intention? The following year “Dante at Verona and other Poems” were laid in MS. in his wife's coffin, and for a while the poet bade farewell to his dreams. Fame was to him worthless, life without an object, now that his beautiful and dearly-loved companion had been ruthlessly stolen from his side. For more than seven years his MS. lay in its strange resting-place, and was exhumed at last only at the earnest

persuasions of valued friends, who would not suffer the world to be for ever deprived of its rightful possession, or the poet of his just meed of poetic recognition. There, alongside of *The Early Italian Poets*, is the first edition of the delayed *Poems*, given to the public in 1870, and in return for which the public gave Rossetti a name amongst the greatest of poets then living.

Passing by Rossetti's other volumes (one of them a reproduction of *The Early Italian Poets*), and William Bell Scott's *Poems by a Painter*, and the completed *Poems*, illustrated by his own and Alma Tadema's beautiful etchings, and containing his graceful *Dedicatio Postica* to Swinburne, Rossetti and William Morris, we come to five little books which together tell a powerful tale of poetic struggle against odds sufficient to annihilate a whole multitude of less determined (if not less gifted) natures. Four of these volumes are the productions of Scotchmen—namely, David Gray, John Bethune, William Thom and Robert Nicholl; the remaining one that of a Scotchwoman—Janet Hamilton. We all know the story of poor David Gray, the friend, and partner in the early struggles of Robert Buchanan: how he came up to London with limitless ambition and untrained powers; how he wrote *The Luggie*, and died before he had fairly entered upon the battle of life. The story of the author of the second volume is a dark one and strange: “A hard-tasked hand labourer, aspiring, at the most, to be a gardener or forester, and often breaking stones for months together on the roads, writing on his knees as his only desk, and on brown-paper bags and every shred that would carry ink, in the scanty time which he filched from toil or sleep—trying a didactic poem on the model of Cowper's ‘Task’ at seventeen, and finishing a sad and pious life under thirty, after experiments in all kinds of literary production.” What an existence! The author of the third volume—William Thom—was a simple weaver of Dundee, who at one time, in consequence of the failure of certain business houses, found himself and his family starved down to an uncertain five shillings a week. Pawning all his worldly goods, he started with them on a book-hawking expedition, the particulars of which are given

in the preface to his little book *Rhymes and Recollections*. With heart-sickening earnestness he tells of how they journeyed on "through the busy singing world of spring which had become a nuisance, and through the loaded fields that bore nothing for them, not knowing where their couch might be that night, or where their grave to-morrow." With all a father's tenderness and a poet's vivid seizing upon details, he relates the death of his little girl "from exposure on a cold night when they had been refused shelter at several farmhouses," and how he sat up in the early dawn "watching the fluttering and wheeling of the sparrows till he could find some one to speak to about the burial." One evening, with fivepence in his pocket, he endeavoured to obtain shelter for the night at Methven; but the price of such accommodation was sixpence, which must be forthcoming before the weary travellers could take off their "shoon,"—and so to obtain the penny Thom dipped his dry flute in the little burn, and played the "Flowers of the Forest." At one time he resolved to seek rest in the House of Refuge at Aberdeen; but the receipt of five pounds in return for his poem "The Blind Boy's Pranks" set him again upon his feet. How heavily laden with lead-like sorrow are his words of acknowledgment: "O Sir! it is difficult for those in other circumstances to think what a strife is his who has to battle lip-deep in poverty, with a motherless family and a poetical temperament—the last the worst, inasmuch as it enhances tenfold the pain that is frequent and the joy that is rare." The life of Nicholl is but another chapter of the sad story. Herding cattle all the summer, he made the wherewithal to pay for his winter's schooling. He read *Kenilworth* in the woods at thirteen, and wrote verses at eighteen. Burning these productions, he applied himself to the study of Milton's prose, Locke, and Bentham. Being apprenticed to a grocer at Perth, he put by his hard-earned savings until they accumulated to two pounds, with which he set up his mother in a little shop. His experience about this time is that he finds himself "fitter to do his work after a night's writing than others after a night's idiotical amusement." Next he opens a shop as a bookseller in Dundee, but fails. Then he

reaches a very throne of power and wealth as editor of a Leeds newspaper at a hundred a year. Ill-health, however, comes in upon him with rapid stride, and in his twenty-fourth year he dies in the arms of his mother, who had worked all through the harvest-time for silver to pay for the journey to reach him.

Janet Hamilton, the authoress of *Poems and Ballads*, the fifth of our volumes by Scottish writers, was the daughter of a shoemaker, and became in early life the wife of her father's assistant, by whom she had ten children. Although she began when very young to compose verse, and had when between seventeen and nineteen years of age produced about twenty pieces in rhyme, she could not write until in her fifty-fourth year. After her marriage her reading hours were taken from her sleep, and many an hour she spent in this way, holding the book in one hand and nursing the infant in her lap with the other.

These are the stories of the earnest battling of persevering souls against external and opposing circumstances which those five unpretentious little volumes tell me. Who shall say with any appearance of truth that the value of a book depends altogether upon what is contained within its covers?

Next (and with them we finish for the present) are Lackington's *Memoirs* and Milton's *Paradise Regain'd*. The former, a small octavo, is the edition published by Wittaker in 1830, and is quite an ordinary book, to be picked up at any old book-stall. Its value, however, lies in the fact that on pages 204 to 208 inclusive (the pages containing the supposed letters of John Wesley, one on the religious sect he had established, the other to a young lady with whom he had fallen in love, and to whom he made the poetic confession—

"With thee conversing, I forget
All times, all seasons, and their change,")—

the margins are literally covered with notes bearing the initials of a once popular President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. The Milton is a fourth edition of "*Paradise Regain'd*," a Poem in four books, to which is added *Samson Agonistes* and poems upon several occasions compos'd at several times. The author John Milton. London, Printed

for *Jacob Tonson*, within *Gray's-Inn Gate* next *Grays-Inn Lane*. 1705." It is a beautifully clean copy, and has inserted one of the rare portraits of the author.

What makes it, however, to be prized is the autograph of Leigh Hunt upon its title-page. I love to think that this volume shared with Hunt his prison-life, which he tells us was not entirely devoid of brightness and poetry. How familiar has become his description of the room he converted into a charming study: "I papered the walls with a trellis of roses; I had the ceiling coloured with clouds and sky; the barred windows were screened with Venetian blinds; and when my book-cases were set up, with their busts and flowers, and a pianoforte made its appearance, perhaps there was not a handsomer room on that side the water. I took a pleasure, when a stranger knocked at the door, to see him come in and stare about him. The surprise on issuing from the borough, and passing through the avenues of a jail, was dramatic. Charles Lamb declared there was no other such room except in a fairy tale." For this Milton I gave eighteenpence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE ANTIPODES.



We are glad to welcome a very remarkable catalogue from Brisbane,* and to have an opportunity of congratulating Mr. O'Donovan on the satisfactory completion of what must have been a somewhat arduous undertaking. In the present article we have to deal with the catalogue, and not with the library. The librarian does not give us any particulars respecting the latter; and as the title of each single book appears several times in the catalogue, it is not easy to guess at the number of volumes. However, a glance at these pages enables us to say that it is a good working library, well supplied with useful books.

* *Analytical and Classified Catalogue of the Library of the Parliament of Queensland*. By D. O'Donovan, Parliamentary Librarian. Brisbane, 1883. 4to, pp. ix, 426, and 3 additional leaves.

The catalogue must be a much valued tool to the members of Parliament, who want their information suddenly and in a moment. It may, however, be consulted with advantage by the ignorant in all places far away from the library itself; and we must all allow that at least in some departments of knowledge we are ignorant. Mr. O'Donovan explains in an able preface the plan upon which he has worked, and we extract the following:—

"The result of considerable deliberation is that—while following no system slavishly, but endeavouring to cull from each what was best suited to the object in view—I have made a catalogue of authors, an index of titles, an index of subjects, and a partial index of forms; and that having thrown the whole together into an alphabetical series, the work may be referred to as an ordinary dictionary, and will answer the following inquiries:—

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Has the library such a book by a certain author?
(Have you <i>Milton</i> by Masson?
Have you <i>Fawcett on Political Economy</i> ?) | } Author Catalogue. |
| 2. What books by a certain author does it contain?
(What other books by Fawcett have you?) | |
| 3. Has it a book with a given title?
(Have you <i>Max Havelaar</i> ?) | } Title Index. |
| 4. Has it a certain book on a given subject?
(Have you a pamphlet on the Shells of Tasmania?—I forget the name of the author.) | |
| 5. What books has it on a given subject?
(Have you anything on Reformatories?
What books have you on Moral Philosophy?) | } Subject Index. |
| 6. What books has it in a certain class of literature?
What poems? What fiction? etc. | |
| | } Form Index. |

There are several other questions, bringing the complete number up to twenty-four; but it is not necessary to reprint them here, as we have given sufficient to show the main lines upon which the catalogue has been compiled.

It will be seen from the above that this is what is called a "dictionary catalogue"; but it is also something more, by reason of the author's research. He appears to have catalogued the contents of the books as well as the titles, so that he has produced what is in fact a sort of bibliographical cyclopædia; and to illustrate what we mean we will make note of a few of the articles. To begin at the beginning, we find under the heading "*Adelicia of Lorraine, 2nd queen of Henry I. of England*," the reference "see Strickland (A.) *Queens of England*, vol. i." Under *Administrations* we find four books and eight references to the contents of books. Under *Cromwell* (Richard) are entered Guizot's book and the following references: "Clarendon's Rebellion, Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs of her Husband, Masson's Life of Milton, and Campbell's Lord Chancellors." We have here a good example of the usefulness of these references, for a reader would be very apt to overlook at least some of these books if his attention were not called to them. Under *Mirrors* there is no book, but the following useful references—"see Guillemin, Physical Forces, Forces of Nature, Arnott's Elements of Physics, Arago's Popular Astronomy, Manual of Greek and Roman Philosophy [Hebrew Mirrors, Archimedes' Mirrors]." Under *Polyandry* there is no book, but five references. Under *Polygamy* no book, but eight references, among which are Chambers' Encyclopædia (under "Marriage"), Mallet's Northern Antiquities [Polygamy in Scandinavia], Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ, [Milton's Views on Polygamy]. Under *Precedence* there is no book, but thirteen references.

A very useful feature in the catalogue not already mentioned is an indication, in the case of famous questions in dispute, as to which side the author takes in the discussion. Of course, an encyclopædic catalogue such as this will be looked at in a different light according as the consulter may be a learned bibliographer or an ordinary reader. The learned are apt to hold in contempt information with which they are familiar; but even respecting those things they are sometimes at fault, and are glad of elementary information in some subjects.

It would be possible to criticize the catalogue in certain particulars: thus the heading

Modern does not seem of much use; and it is surely needless to catalogue a work on Eastern Persia under *Eastern* as well as under *Persia*,—but this case we suppose is governed by Rule 3; at all events, it is evident that in an alphabet redundancy is a lesser evil than deficiency.

Queensland may well be proud of its contribution to bibliography, and we hope that it holds the Parliamentary Librarian in due honour. The labour spent upon the work must have been enormous, and we gladly quote the author's words in his preface respecting his difficulties:—

"When I tell experts under whose eyes these lines may happen to come, that the whole of the labour fell upon me totally unaided, while performing all the varied duties of a librarian, in which also I had no assistance other than manual; that while the work was in progress the doors of the library were never closed for a single day, and that books were issued without any interruption; when I add that it had to be ready for press at any time during the last four years, though the printing was put off from time to time for want of funds; that many additions and improvements were made while it was actually going through the press; that the type had to be broken up frequently, and that the printers were unaccustomed to work of the kind,—they will understand, as no others can, the arduousness of the undertaking, they will more readily excuse its shortcomings, and they will appreciate more fully the measure of success with which it has been attended."

—◆◆◆—
"NOTES ON CURIOUS AND UNCOMMON BOOKS."
—◆—



HE above is the half-title of one of the most "curious and uncommon books" that I have ever come across, whether looked at, to use the author's own terms, from a "Bio-, Biblio-, Icono-graphical or critical" point of view.

It is extraordinary to find a work on erotic literature—a subject that is generally tabooed—treated of by a lover of literature and written about by a gentleman in such a manner as to convince the reader that his object is the

dissemination of knowledge, and not the gratifying of a prurient curiosity.

The nature of the subject compels the use of well-known and popular words, though such as are not to be found in the most voluminous dictionary of the English language; the author undoubtedly calls a spade a spade.

From the limited and privately printed impression, the work will be very little known. My object in writing about it is to let students know that there exists such a book, to certain of them indispensable, but which nevertheless is not otherwise likely to be brought to their notice.

It is the most important contribution to bibliography, and to the literature of the subject it treats of, that has yet been published; partly because we have long extracts from the books described, often forming analyses of the plots or subjects. The following is the title of it:—

Index librorum prohibitorum: being notes Bio-, Biblio-, Icono-graphical and critical, on curious and uncommon books; by Pisanus Fraxi. [Motto.] London, privately printed, 1877. 4to, pp. xxvi + 542, and contents unpagged. With illustrations. By which it will be seen the author does not give his name; but he gives us sufficient autobiography to account for this, for he informs us he is not an author by profession, and we have the authority of the leading journal for holding the opinion that unless a man is an author by profession, the less he avows his connection with literature the better.

The author devoted some years to the acquisition of his material and to his work. He has proceeded upon the true bibliographical but costly principle of never describing a work he has not seen—which often necessitated visits to foreign libraries. Quite apart from his subject, he has studied bibliography bibliographically, and a most interesting introduction of seventy-six quarto pages evinces that he has given it his enthusiastic attention.

The exhaustive essay on Wilkes' "Essay" would alone suffice to make the work important; but besides information on like works to be obtained nowhere else, there are a number of original biographical notices of authors, publishers, and printers.

As to languages, all seem to come alike to Mr. Fraxi; so that it would really be difficult to say whether he is English, French, German, Italian or Spanish. The book is printed in England, though the frontispiece would appear to contradict this, for it is etched by one Frenchman (M. J. A. Chauvet) and printed by another (M. Delâtre).

It concludes with a list of authorities consulted, extending to nearly forty pages, in which is included most modern biographical and bibliographical works, and an excellent alphabetical and analytical index of upwards of fifty pages in double columns, which has evidently been a labour of love to the author.

R. T.



THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SKATING.

BY FRED. W. FOSTER.

PART V.

IV. WORKS DEVOTED TO SKATING (*continued*).

[Anderson (George).] John Cyclos, Mitglied des Schlittschuhfahrer-clubs zu Glasgow, die Kunst des Schlittschuhfahrens. . . . Weimar, 1854, B. F. Voigt. 8vo.

Jones (Robert) and W. E. Cormack. The Art of Skating, practically explained, by Lieut. R. Jones, R.A., with revisions and additions by W. E. Cormack, Esq., with plates. . . . London: Bailey Brothers, 3, Royal Exchange Buildings, 1855 (?) 8vo, pp. 40, 5 plates. (M).

Silva (Alphonse). Sur le patin, par Alphonse Silva. Glissez, mortels, n'appuyez pas! [Device.] Paris, librairie d'Alphonse Taride, Rue de Marengo 3, 1857. Droit de traduction réservé. Typ. de Ch. Lahure. 8vo, pp. 10 + 132. (M). (For the history of the quotation, see *N. & Q.*, 5th S., x. 389, 419, 439, 527; xi. 79.)

[Anderson (George).] John Cyclos, Mitglied des Schlittschuhfahrer-clubs zu Glasgow, die Kunst des Schlittschuhfahrens, mit deutlichen anweisungen zur erlernung der schwierigsten und gräziösesten bewegungen. Zweite vermehrte auflage. Mit 4 erläuternden tafeln. Weimar, 1858. Verlag, druck und litho-

graphie von B. F. Voigt. 8vo, pp. 8+60, 4 plates. (M).

Anonymous. *The Skater's Pocket Companion*; a complete manual of the art, with hints to learners, rules for forming clubs, a full and complete description of the apparatus for saving life used by the Skaters' Club of Philadelphia, etc. Illustrated. Boston: Mayhew and Baker, 208, Washington Street, 1860. The wrapper reads—New York: H. Dexter & Co., No. 113, Nassau Street, 1859.

Anonymous. *Physiologie du Patineur, ou définition complète des principes et des règles qui s'appliquent à l'exercice du patin, par un ancien patineur.* Paris, Dentu, libraire-éditeur, Palais Royal, Galerie d'Orléans, 1862. Tous droits réservés. Typographie Monnoyer Frères, Au Mans (Sarthe). 12mo, pp. 4+16, 5 plates. (M).

Report of [Eugene B. Cook], the meteorologist of the New York Skating Club, for the season 1863-64. [Device.] Organized January 1863. New York: Henry Croker, Jr., Printer, No. 2, Hudson Street, 1864. 12mo, pp. 30 and wrapper. "Reports" for 1864-5 (pp. 30); 1865-6 (pp. 24); 1866-7 (pp. 30); 1867-8 (pp. 32); 1868-9 (pp. 40); New York: L. D. Robertson, Steam Printer, 117, Walker Street, 1866-9.

Gill (E. L.). *The Skater's Manual.* One edition was issued in 1863 and a second in 1864.

Jones (Robert) and W. E. Cormack. *The Art of Skating Practically Explained.* [By R. J., edited with omissions, alterations, and additions by W. E. C.] With plates. . . . London: Baily Brothers, 3, Royal Exchange Buildings. On wrapper: A. H. Baily & Co. . . . 1865. Price one shilling. 8vo, pp. 40, 5 plates.

Anonymous. *Notes on Skating, chiefly personal.* Rivingtons, London, Oxford, and Cambridge, 1866. 4to, title-leaf and 12 plates. Wrapper-title: *Skating sketches.* Price 2s. 6d. (M).

Emrich (F.). *Anleitung zum Schlittschuhlaufen von F. Emrich.* [Device.] Berlin, 1866. Im selbstverlage des verfassers. Louisenstrasse, No. 4. Druck von W. Weyerlein in Berlin, Kronenstrasse, 33. 16mo, pp. 32 (20 engravings). (M).

Zähler (Julius). *Das Schlittschuhlaufen.* Für jung und alt beiderlei geschlechts methodisch dargestellt von Julius Zähler, oberlehrer am Vitzthum'schen Gymnasium in Dresden. Mit 53 in den text gedruckten figuren. Leipzig, Verlagsbuchhandlung von J. J. Weber, 1866. 16mo, pp. 8+124. (M).

Gill (Edward L.). *The Skater's Manual*; a complete guide to the art of skating. Revised edition, illustrated. By Edward L. Gill, of the New York Skating Club. New York: Andrew W. Peck & Co., Publishers, 105, Nassau Street. The New York Printing Co., 1867. 16mo, pp. 48. 10 cents. Being No. 1 of "Andrew Peck & Co.'s Series of Out-door Sports." (M)

Chadwick (Henry). *Beadle's Dime Guide to Skating and Curling.* Illustrated. For learners and amateurs. By Henry Chadwick. New York: Beadle & Co., 118, William Street. Entered 1867. 12mo, pp. 32.

Swift (Frank) and Marvin R. Clark. *The Skater's Text-book.* By Frank Swift, champion of America, and Marvin R. Clark, the noted skating critic. New York: J. A. Gray & Green, Printers, 16 and 18, Jacob Street, New York, 1868. 12mo, pp. 2+116. Price 50 cents, paper. (M).

Anderson (George). *The Art of Skating*; containing many figures never previously described, with illustrations, diagrams, and plain directions for the acquirement of the most difficult and elegant movements. By George Anderson ("Cyclos"), for many years president of the Glasgow Skating Club. Second edition. London: Horace Cox, 346, Strand, W.C., 1868. 8vo, pp. 8+72, 8 plates. (M).

Vandervell (Henry Eugene) and Thomas Maxwell Witham. *A System of Figure Skating.* Being the theory and practice of the art as developed in England, with a glance at its origin and history. By H. E. Vandervell and T. Maxwell Witham, members of the London Skating Club. London: Macmillan & Co., 1869. The right of translation and reproduction is reserved. R. Clay, Sons & Taylor, Printers, Bread Street Hill, London. 8vo, pp. 20+266, 4 double plates. 6s. (M).

De Marnesse (—). *L'Art du Patin.* Par M. de Marnesse, peintre. Bruxelles, 1871.

Bricktop's Skating Manual. Dedicated to the New York Skating Club. Published

at *Wild Oats* Office, 113, Folrow Street, New York, 1872. Sq. 12mo, pp. 28, of comic pictures and text.

Sordet (Eugène). *Manuel du Patineur*, par Eugène Sordet, Président du Club des Patineurs de Genève. Nombreuses figures entièrement inédites. Genève, Imprimerie Jules-Guillaume Fick, 1873. 8vo, pp. 126, 3 plates. About 90 illustrations in text. 2 francs.

Vandervell (H. E.) and T. M. Witham. *A System of Figure Skating*. Being the theory and practice of the art as developed in England, with a glance at its origin and history. By H. E. Vandervell and T. Maxwell Witham, members of the London Skating Club. London: Horace Cox, 346, Strand, 1873. The right of translation and reproduction is reserved. R. Clay, Sons & Taylor, Printers, Bread Street Hill. London, 8vo, pp. 20+266, 4 double plates. A second issue of the first edition, with a new title-leaf. (M).

Anderson (George). *The Art of Skating*; containing many figures never previously described, with illustrations, diagrams, and plain directions for the acquirement of the most difficult and elegant movements. By George Anderson ("Cyclos"), Vice-president of the Crystal Palace Skating Club, and for many years president of the Glasgow Skating Club. Third edition. London: Horace Cox, 346, Strand, W.C., 1873. 8vo, pp. 10+82, 10 plates. 3s. 6d. (M).

Vandervell (H. E.) and T. M. Witham. *A System of Figure Skating*. Being the theory and practice of the art as developed in England, with a glance at its origin and history. By H. E. Vandervell and T. Maxwell Witham, members of the London Skating Club. Second edition. London: Horace Cox, 346, Strand, 1874. R. Clay, Sons & Taylor, Printers, Bread Street Hill, London. 8vo, pp. 20+262 and errata leaf. 4 double plates.

Swatek (W.). *Das Schlittschuhlaufen theoretisch-praktische Anleitung und Schule für Erlernung des Kunst des Schlittschuhlaufens*. Nach eigener Methode bearbeitet von W. Swatek. Mit Abbildungen. Wien, Pest, Leipzig, 1874. 12mo, pp. 80. 70 figures.

Swatek (W.). 23 Tafeln enthaltend Schlitt-

schuhlauf-Figuren und diverse Arten des Eislaufes von W. Swatek. A. Hartleben's Verlag. Wien, Pest, Leipzig, 1877. 8vo. 23 plates with 143 figures.

The Rink. New York, 12 Jan. 1880. Daily programme of the Madison Avenue Rink. (No. 53, 12 March, 1880).

Vandervell (H. E.) and T. M. Witham. *A System of Figure Skating*. Being the theory and practice of the art as developed in England, with a glance at its origin and history. By H. E. Vandervell and T. Maxwell Witham, members of the London Skating Club. Third edition. London: Horace Cox, 346, Strand [Jan. 28], 1880. The right of translation and reproduction is reserved. R. Clay, Sons & Taylor, Printers. 8vo, pp. 16+304; 150 drawings with the text.

Anderson (George). *The Art of Skating*; with illustrations, diagrams, and plain directions for the acquirement of the most difficult and graceful movements. By George Anderson ("Cyclos"), Vice-president of the Crystal Palace Skating Club, and for many years President of the Glasgow Skating Club. Fourth edition. London: Horace Cox, *The Field* Office, 346, Strand, W.C., 1880. 8vo, pp. 10+84, 9 plates. 2s. 6d.

Practical Handbook on Figure Skating, with hints to beginners. Fifty-four illustrations. Perth: J. Young and Sons, 1 and 3, Watergate, and all booksellers, 1881 [Dec. 1880]. 8vo, pp. 6+48. 1s. 6d. Preface signed "Alroy."

Official Handbook of the National Skating Association for the year 1881. Cambridge: J. D. Digby, Parker's Piece. [March, 1881]. 8vo, pp. 2+66+errata leaf. 1s. Compiled by J. D. Digby.

Geschäfts- und rechnschafts-bericht des verwaltungs-ausschusses des Wiener Eislauf-Vereins über die saison 1880-1 (XIV. Vereinsjahr). Vorgelegt in der am 27 April, 1881. Abgehaltenen ordentlichen general-versammlung. Wien, 1881. Druck von Eduard Sieger. Selbsterlag des Vereins. 8vo, pp. 18, folding plate and wrapper.

Ten Brink (Harro), *Der Schnell perfecte und elegante Schlittschuhläufer unentbehrliches Hülfsbüchlein für Freunde und Freundinnen des Eislaufs*. Von Harro ten Brink,

Harburg a. d. Elbe. Verlag von Gustav Elkan, 1881.

Diamantidi (D.) and others. Spuren auf dem Eise. Die Entwicklung des Eislaufes auf der Bahn des Wiener Eislauf-Vereines. Von den vereins-mitgliedern D. Diamantidi, Dr. C. v. Korper, M. Wirth. Mit 272 figuren in holzschnitt. Wien, 1881. Alfred Hölder K. K. Hof- und Universitäts-buchhändler, Rothenthurmstrasse, 15. Druck von Ch. Reisser and M. Werthner. 8vo, pp. (2) + 16 + 352.

Goodman (N. and A.). Handbook of Fen Skating, by Neville Goodman, M.A., and Albert Goodman. With a map of the Fen district, prepared by Mr. Sidney Tebbutt. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet Stréet, E.C. 1882. [Jan.]. 8vo, pp. (8) + 230. Printed by James G. Hankin, at St. Ives, Hunts, in Dec. 1881. 2 plates, map, and 21 figures in text. 5s.

Geschäfts- und rechnschafts-bericht des verwaltungs-ausschusses des Wiener Eislauf-Vereines über die Saison 1881-2 (XV. Vereinsjahr). Vorgelegt in der am 3 April 1882, Abgehaltenen ordentlichen general-versammlung. Wien, 1882. Druck von Eduard Lieger, Selbstverlag des Vereines. 8vo, pp. 36, folding plate, wrapper, and loose plate of prize figures.

The Figure Skater's Pocket-book ; being an illustrated list of figures for combined skating. With explanatory remarks, notes, and programmes. By W. C. Marshall [member of the Skating Club, London, the Wimbledon Skating Club, and honorary member of the Cambridge University Skating Club]. London: Wyman & Sons, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. To be had of the author, 30, Queen Square, London, W.C. Price two shillings, post free. (Dec. 1882.) Imp. 32mo, in 8's, 3¼ by 4½ inches, pp. 2 + 48. 64 plates.

Combined Figure Skating ; being a collection of all the known combined figures, systematically arranged, named in accordance with the revised code of "The Skating Club," London, and illustrated by 130 scaled diagrams, showing the exact method of skating each figure ; together with a progressive series of alternating "calls." By

Montagu S. F. Monier-Williams, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, member of the Wimbledon Skating Club, and late hon. sec. of the Oxford University Skating Club, Vice President, Judge, and first-class badge-holder of the National Skating Association of Great Britain ; and Stanley F. Monier-Williams, member of the Wimbledon Skating Club. London: Horace Cox, 346, Strand, 1883 [Dec. 1882]. All rights reserved. 8vo, pp. 208, 1 plate.

Geschäfts- und Rechenschafts-Bericht des Verwaltungs-ausschusses des Wiener Eislauf-Vereines über die Saison 1882-83. (XVI. Vereinsjahr). Vorgelegt in der am 8. Mai 1883. Abgehaltenen ordentlichen general-versammlung. Wien, 1883. Druck von Eduard Sieger, Selbstverlag des Vereines. 8vo, pp. 16, folding plate.

Clark (Marvin R.) "The Skater." A booklet that is in preparation.

[I am indebted to John Peacock, Esq., for the loan of a copy of the following work. Probably it was published within a couple of seasons of the first edition, 1772.]

A Treatise on Skating, founded on certain principles deduced from many years' experience ; by which that noble exercise is now reduced to an art, and may be taught and learned by a regular method, with both ease and safety. The whole illustrated with copper-plates, representing the attitudes and graces. By R. Jones, Gent. The second edition. [Quotation.] London: printed for the author ; and sold by J. Williams, No. 39, Fleet Street ; C. Fourdrinier, at Charing Cross ; and W. Massey, Park Street, Grosvenor Square. Price two shillings. 8vo, pp. 16 + 64. 4 plates. (W. Darling fecit., Gt. Newport Street.)

Information is desired respecting a pamphlet by Messrs. Covilleaux, entitled *Patino-technie ; ou, Manuel du Patineur*.

V. SKATE SAILING.

The Field. London, 15, 22 Feb., 1 March, 1879.

The Illustrated London News. Vol. lxxvi., p. 108, 31 Jan. 1880.

Spirit of the Times. New York, 24 Jan., 21 Feb., 1880.

The Field. London, 4, 7 Dec. 1880; 22 Jan., 5, 12, 19 Feb., 19 March, 1881.

St. Nicholas. An illustrated magazine for girls and boys, conducted by Mary Maples Dodge. New York: Scribner & Co.: London: F. Warne & Co. 4to, monthly, 1s. Vol. viii., No. 3, pp. 212-16. Jan. 1881. Every Boy his own Ice-boat. By Charles L. Norton. Six drawings.

The Boy's Own Paper. London, 19 Feb. 1881.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. New York and London, March 1882. Vol. xxiii., pp. 726-8. Six drawings. The Danish Skate-sail. By T. F. Hammer.

(III.) *The Field.* London, 23 Dec. 1882; 6 Jan., 3 Feb. 1883. Speed Skate Construction. By Fred. W. Foster ($6\frac{1}{2}$ columns).

VI. BLADE FLOORS.

The Liverpool Mercury. 1 Jan. 1841, v. 31, p. 8. William Dolier of St. Helen's experimented for some years with materials for Blade-skating floors.

The Morning Chronicle. London, 14 Dec. 1841. Notes opening of H. Kirk's Blade-skating floor at Jenkins' Nursery Grounds, New Road, London.

Bell's Life in London. 19 Dec. 1841. Notes opening of blade-skating floor at Jenkins' Nursery Grounds, New Road, London, and display of a model for a Skating Hall designed by W. D. Bradwell.

The Times. London, 21 Dec. 1841. Notes that a blade-skating floor was laid at the Baker Street Bazaar some months previously, and withstood some months' continuous use with but little damage. Notes opening of a blade-skating floor at Jenkins' Nursery Grounds; also display of model of proposed "Glaciarium," to have a skating floor of 30,000 square feet area.

George Cruikshank's *Omnibus*. Edited by Laman Blanchard, Esq. London: Tilt and Bogue, Fleet Street, 1842. Bradbury and Evans, Printers. 8vo, pp. 8+300, 22 plates, (M). Pp. 197-8, and plate. The artificial floor for skating. (W. D. B. accredited with the "realization.")

The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction. London, Aug. 6, 1842. Vol. ix. (N. S., vol. ii.), pp. 81-3. The Colosseum, with full-page engraving of "The artificial ice at the Colosseum."

The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction. July 19, 1845. Vol. xvi. (N. S., vol. viii.), pp. 33-5. The Colosseum, Regent's Park. (W. Bradwell mentioned as the inventor of the artificial ice.)

The London Journal of Arts and Sciences. Conducted by W. Newton, London. 8vo, Vol. xxi., pp. 28-30 (Conjoined Series, 1843). Notes of Henry Kirk's blade-skating floor.

The Comic Almanack, for 1844. By Rigmund Funnidos, Gent. . . . Humorous Illustrations, by George Cruikshank. London: . . . David Bogue. 1843. 12mo. Etching—"Anewart-if-ice—Doubly Hazardous." Representing skaters on the artificial ice, above, and a gaming scene beneath, with some skaters falling through a hole in the ice and ceiling; relative text on pp. 27-8 (No. 227. G. W. Reid's Catalogue).

L'Illustration. Paris. Folio, vol. iii., p. 80 (30 Mars 1844). Les patineurs en chambre. (With copy of etching by George Cruikshank from *The Comic Almanack*.)

The Skater's Monitor. By W. Dove [=James Whitelaw]. Edinburgh, 1846. Page 43, Cost of laying blade-skating floor stated to be eighteenpence a square foot.

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. Vol. viii., p. 52 (1847), Artificial Ice.

National Magazine, New York. Vol. xiii., p. 414 (1864), Artificial Ice.

The Field. London. Vol. xxv., No. 633, 11 Feb. 1865, p. 89; vol. xxi., No. 789, 8 Feb. 1868, p. 105.

The Athenaeum. London, 19 Feb. 1876, p. 266. W. D. Bradwell stated to have been the inventor of the blade-skating floors patented by Henry Kirk. The alum floor stated to have borne skating well, but not to have "taken" a figure like ice. The soda floors stated to have cut well with the skate. Note by Hyde Clarke.

The Times. London, 14 March 1876. Note by "W."

Practical Magazine. London. Vol. vii., p. 271 (1877), Artificial Ice.

Bell's Life in London. 7 Dec. 1878. Soda Rinks for Blade-skating. Fred. W. Foster. (In this article most of the information contained in the works before noted is summarised.)

Land and Water. London, 16 Sept. 1882. Report of meeting held on Thursday, 14 Sept., to promote the use of artificial floors for blade-skating, under the patent of Dr. A. C. MacLeod.

VII. WORKS RELATING TO ROLLER-SKATING.

Busby (Thomas). Concert-room and Orchestra Anecdotes of Music and Musicians Ancient and Modern, by Thos. Busby, Mus.D. . . . London: printed [by J. & C. Adlard] for Clementi & Co. . . . 1825, 3 vols., 12mo. (M). Vol. iii., p. 137, J. J. Merlin is recorded to have skated with wheel skates of his own devising as a masquerader at Mrs. Teresa Cornelys', Carlisle House, Soho Square, London. Date not stated.

Cornelys (Teresa). Mrs. Cornelys' Entertainments at Carlisle House, Soho Square [17 lines in verse]. Blackburn, Printer, Bradford. 8vo, pp. 20. By T. MacKinlay? 1840?

The Gentleman's Magazine. London. Vol. lxxiii., part i., p. 485, May 1803. John Joseph Merlin, the inventor of roller-skates, died in London on the 4th May 1803.

The Edinburgh Magazine. May 1818. John Spence of Linlithgow and Edinburgh as a contriver of roller-skates.

Dictionnaire de la Conversation et de la Lecture. Tome 42, Paris: Belin-Mandar, 1837. 8vo, vol. xlii., pp. 343-4. Article Patin, by Victor Ratier. M. and Madame Dumas, the dancers, used roller-skates in the third act of the *Prophète* at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, Paris.

The Boy's Journal. London. Vol. ii., pp. 413-15 (No. 18, June 1864). Summer Skates; how they are made, and what can be done in them. By the Practical Boy. (M).

The English Mechanic. London. Vol. iv., p. 429, 31 Jan. 1868; vol. viii., p. 496, 19 Feb. 1869; vol. xi., p. 22, 25 March 1870; vol. xi., p. 326, 24 June 1870; vol. xii., p. 421, 20 Jan. 1871; vol. xiv., p. 276, 1 Dec. 1871; vol. xviii., p. 223, 14 Nov. 1873.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. New York: Harper & Bros., 1850, etc. 8vo. Vol. xl., pp. 688—702 (No. 239, April 1870), Around the World on Skates. By Thomas B. Thorpe. (Records of the travels of William H. Fuller as a professional roller skater.) (M).

The Field. London, Feb. 1870; Vol. xxxv., p. 201, 5 March 1870; vol. xxxvii., p. 46, 21 Jan.; p. 84, 4 Feb. 1871; vol. xlii., p. 482, 8 Nov.; p. 593, 6 Dec. 1873; vol. xliii., p. 103, 31 Jan.; p. 194, 28 Feb. 1874; vol. xliv., p. 663, 19 Dec. 1874; p. 149, 5 Feb.; p. 175, 12 Feb. 1876; 14, 21, 28 Feb. 1880.

The Graphic. London. Vol. xi., pp. 318 and 324-5, No. 279, 3rd April, 1875. Double-page engraving, Skating at the Prince's Ground Rink, Brompton, on J. L. Plimpton's Roller-skates.

London Society. London. Vol. xxviii., p. 64. (1875). Skating Rinks.

Belgravia. London. Vol. xxvii., p. 144. (1875.) Skating Rink at Brighton.

Roller Skating Rink opened in Paris, 18th Nov. 1875. See following London papers: *The Times*, 17th Nov.; *The Globe*, 20th Nov.; *The Daily Telegraph*, 24th Nov.; *The Daily News*, 3rd Dec.; *The Daily Telegraph*, 10th Dec. 1875. *The Paris Figaro*, 24th Nov. 1875.

The Standard. London, 22 Nov. 1875. An Asphalte Rink for J. L. Plimpton's Roller-skates, opened in the Champs Elysées, Paris, on the 18th November, 1875.

The Building News. London. 26 Nov. and 3 Dec. 1875, Roller Rinks.

The Engineer. London, 1856, etc. Folio. Vol. xli., pp. 85-6, 102-3, 121-2, 129-30, 167-8, 185, 205-6, 223-4, 241-2, 263-4, 287-8, 4th Feb.—21st April, 1876. Historical Notes on Roller Skates. (About 36 columns, illustrated.)

All The Year Round. London. Vol. xxxvi., p. 13. (1876.) Skating and Rinking.

Engineering. London. 24 Feb. 1876. P. 155. Article on theory of Plimpton's Roller Skates; 3 March, 1876. Letter, by J. J. Butcher, on theory of Plimpton's Roller Skate.

The Rink. London: W. O. Wood, 67,

Strand, 4th March, 1876. (Weekly newspaper?).

The Daily Telegraph. London, 6 March, 1876. Rinks and Rinking (1 column).

Journal of Amusement and Rink News. No. 1. Saturday, March 25, 1876. Price one penny.—London: published for the proprietor by T. Roberts, 6, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Printed by Harrison & Jehring. Folio, pp. 8. Illustrated. Published weekly. Pagination continuous. Advertisement in No. 1—"Shortly will be published, price one shilling: Grainger's Rink Guide to all the Rinks in the World."

The Sunday Times. London, 2 April 1876, Roller Skating.

The Evening Echo. London, Thursday, 4 May, 1876. Notes from Paris. (M. Legrand started a Roller Rink in Paris in 1852.)

The Skating News, Rink, and Theatrical Times. Published every Saturday. No. 3, Saturday, May 6, 1876. Twopence. London: printed and published by the proprietor at No. 5, Strand. Eight pages numbered 9 to 16; so the first two numbers can only have had four pages each. No. 3 has a directory of 53 rinks.

The Standard. London, 4 Oct. 1877. (Page 2, column 4), John Spence, note by J. M. D.

The Field. London, 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 March, 5, 12 April, 1879. Hints on Roller Skating. T. Maxwell Witham. (7½ columns.)

The Saturday Review. London, 5 April, 1879. End of the Skating Rink. (2 columns.)

The Daily News. London, 29 Aug. 1879. A Tale of a Patent [J. L. Plimpton's]. (1½ columns.)

The Globe. London, 13 Nov. 1879. Rinkomania. (1¼ columns.)

Dopo il caffè. Racconti per la Marchesa Colombi [pseud.] Bologna: Zanichelli, 1880. The last tale is entitled "Skating Ring."

The English Mechanic. London, 9 and 16 April, 1880. Roller-Skate Construction, by Fred. W. Foster.

The Engineer. London, 3 March, 1883. Roller Skates. (Letter giving formulæ for

calculating length of radius of curve described by Plimpton's Roller Skates under given conditions.) By J. G. Berry.

Notes and Queries. London, 5th S., v. 509; vi. 36, 336; viii. 507; ix. 60.

VIII. WORKS DEVOTED TO ROLLER-SKATING.

The Skate Roll. New York, No. 1, Dec. 1871. J. L. Plimpton's Roller-skate organ.

Rose (George). Mrs. Brown on the Skating Rink. By Arthur Sketchley [=G. R.]. London: George Routledge and Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate [1875]. 8vo, pp. 156. 1s.

List of Patents for Roller Skates. Reprinted [with additions] from *The Engineer*. [London. Vol. xli., p. 287, 21 April, 1876]. Pp. 8.

Anonymous. Hints to Rinkers, and Rinking Reform. Price sixpence. Wallis, stationer, 238, Brixton Road, London, S.W. Clayton & Co., Printers, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, 1876. 16mo, pp. 16.

Anonymous. Idyls of the Rink. Edited by the author of "Epigrams and Epitaphs on the late General Election." [Quotation and device.] London: Judd & Co., 81, Cheapside, E.C., 1876. 8vo, pp. 32. Price sixpence.

Anonymous. Idyls of the Rink. With eight illustrations, [six] by G[eorgina] Bowers and others [that is, two by John Carlisle. Quotation and device]. London: Hardwicke and Bogue, 192, Piccadilly, 1877 [=1876]. Sq. 8vo, pp. 12 + 56. 2s. 6d. C. Whittingham, Printer.

Pycroft (James). On Roller-Skating. By the author of "The Cricket Field" [=James Pycroft]. Copyright. (Second edition.) Brighton: H. H. Stewart, 45, King's Road; and [printed by] Curtis Bros. & Towner, *Brighton Gazette and Visitors' Directory* Office, 150, North Street, 187. 16mo, pp. 4 + 56. Price 6d. Subscribed J. P.

The compiler will gladly welcome additions to the foregoing list, and full descriptions of those works that are imperfectly described in the list. Such, together with a score of additions already gathered, may form a supplementary list.

REVIEWS.

Corrigenda and Explanations of the Text of Shakespeare. By GEORGE GOULD. A new issue, showing hundreds of mistakes existing in the standard editions of the plays of the great dramatist. (London: J. S. Virtue & Co., 1884.) 8vo, pp. 48.

The value of this pamphlet must not be measured by the number of its pages, for there are enough subjects for discussion here to fill several numbers of our journal. We cannot follow the author in the various points he raises, but we thoroughly agree with the principle upon which he has worked, and all who read Shakespeare critically will do well to study these corrigenda. There can be no doubt that a large number of corruptions have been foisted into the text by careless alterations of the old spelling, and by a gross neglect of evident misprints. Mr. Gould makes many pertinent remarks as to how these originated.

To and Fro: or Views from Sea and Land. By WILLIAM SIME. (London: Elliot Stock, 1884.) 8vo, pp. v, 233.

This is a very interesting volume of reprinted essays, mostly from the *St. James's Gazette*. The two chief divisions consist of "Mediterranean Papers," and "Notes from Ireland"; but the articles which most interest us are those on the "Provincial Letters," C. G. Walpole's "Kingdom of Ireland," the Comte de Carnot's "Memoirs of the Duke of Saldanha," Baird's "History of the Rise of the Huguenots," and Du Boys' "Catherine of Aragon." "Scott's Influence in French Literature" is also worthy of special mention. It is somewhat the fashion to run down Scott, but we are happy to see that his works sell as they ought. His influence on the romantic school in France was very great, and we learn from this book that before 1830 1,500,000 copies of the novels were circulated in France.

Les Archives, la Bibliothèque, et le Trésor de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jérusalem à Malte. Par J. DELAVILLE LE ROULX. (Paris, 1883.) (Bibliothèque des Ecoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome: Fasc. 32.)

Although he has another object in view—namely, the collection and publication of original documents and materials for the history of the ancient Order of St. John—this author deserves well of the British public for making known the nature and extent of a mass of valuable records in their possession. Though there is every reason to speak well of the arrangement and the service of the Record Office in Valetta, yet to inquiring strangers at a distance a difficulty presents itself from the absolute lack of any official (or other) information on the subject in England. It is therefore very useful to be able to turn to this friendly volume and find printed at length, from the present Catalogue of Archives at Valetta, the titles standing under the two great divisions, *Archives of the Order*, and *The Università* (municipalities of Civita Vecchia and Valetta), the former consisting of seventeen series,

the latter of fourteen. The whole amounts to rather more than four thousand volumes, of which about one-sixth are comprised in the second division.

Although many of the archives of the Order were lost at their removal from Rhodes—such as those relating to Cyprus, foreign embassies, and the earliest volumes of the *Bulla Magistrorum*, the most important are still intact, and supply a vast fund of material, much of which is still unpublished. The present volume itself contains texts, drawn from these archives, of a hundred documents of high local interest, grants and charters made during the sojourn of the order in Palestine from A.D. 1112 to 1290, hitherto unpublished; it is intended as the precursor of others, to comprise important texts and the analyses of the great body of magistral acts and government of the Order, down to their arrival in Malta. When we mention that the latter series consists of 98 volumes, dating from 1346 to 1530, and that it further extends down to 1798 in 220 volumes, which he proposes also shortly to explore, the magnitude of the author's task will be apparent.

Among the various classes in the catalogue, besides those just referred to, are the records of Councils from 1459 to 1798; of Chapters-general, 1330 to 1776; bulls and briefs; budgets and accounts; correspondence between sovereigns, or ambassadors, and the Grand Masters; constitutions of the Order; documents relating to the Hospital, the Navy and the Church, of various dates: in short, the branches of administration inherent to an active and powerful though peculiar state. Several series comprehend documents relating specially to the special "langues" and Priors, among which those of France, as is to be expected, claim the largest proportion. One of the most curious of these consists of proofs of nobility and good family (required, we believe, on the admission of certain members), for which the officers at Valetta are more frequently called upon than for any others under their care; they do not, however, appear to date back further than the sixteenth century.

Of the contents of the first series, consisting of papal bulls and royal charters, and some magistral bulls of an exceptional nature, M. Delaville le Roulx gives a full and detailed account, indicating what and where any pieces may have been printed; he gives a general description of some other classes, and pays attention to the fine seals found among them. We trust that this work, exceeding even previous French writers on the subject, may meet with the attention it deserves.



NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. THOMAS KERSLAKE wrote lately to the *Athenæum* to communicate the discovery of a Milton Bible. He was in Derbyshire last autumn, where he met a gentleman from Cheshire who possessed an old Bible which he believed formerly belonged to the famous Jack Mitton of sporting fame: considering that Cheshire and Shropshire are contiguous, Mr. Kerslake thought this likely enough. The Bible proved to be a copy of the quarto edition of the

Royal version printed by Robert Barker, 1612. It was, like most of the Bibles of the same date, in a damaged condition, and some of the leaves were wanting, but Mr. Kerslake was lucky enough to inspect the page of writing, which has escaped destruction by having been written on the blank page which faces the text at Genesis, chap. i. The writing is as follows:—

- "1. John Milton was born the 9th of December 1608 die Veneris half an hour after 6 in the morning
2. Christofer Milton was born on Friday about a month before Christmass at 5 in the morning 1615
3. Edward Phillips was 15 year old August 1645
4. John Phillips is a year younger about Octob.
5. My daughter Anne was born July the 29th on the fast at evening about half an hour after Six 1646.
6. My daughter Mary was born on Wednesdays Octob. 25th on the fast [day overlined] in the morning 6 a clock 1648. [about]
7. My son. John was born on Sunday March the 16th about half an hour past nine at night 1650
8. My daughter Deborah was born the 2d of May being Sunday Somewhat before 3 of the clock in the morning, 1652.
9. [Hir cancelled] my wife hir mother dyed about 3. days [after. And my son about—6. weeks after his mother.
10. Katherin my daughter, by Katherin my second wife, was borne ye 19th of October, between 5 and 6 in ye morning, and dyed ye 17th of march following, 6 weeks after hir mother, who dyed ye 3rd of Feb. 1657."

The first eight entries are all in Milton's well-known handwriting. Nos. 9 and 10 are in a different writing, apparently that of John Phillips. Another Bible with the earlier inscriptions, also in Milton's handwriting, appears to have been formerly known as having belonged to Milton's first wife. That was in octavo of date 1636, and apparently is now represented only by a transcript made by Dr. Birch, 1749-50. Mr. Kerslake concludes that the quarto he has discovered was the poet's own Bible, which fell to the lot of his widow and went into Cheshire; whereas the octavo one, having remained with his first wife's daughter, was afterwards seen by Dr. Birch in London with the granddaughter.

Mr. Kerslake relates, in a postscript to the letter referred to above, how some years ago he found himself the owner of another Bible which made some pretension to have belonged to Milton. It was among some books that had formerly belonged to Dr. Henry Law, Bishop of Chester, and of Bath and Wells. Mr. Kerslake describes it as a crazy oddity, with much scribbling and even schoolboy-like sketching by some one in the last century. He was not then acquainted with a discussion of such a Bible in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1792-3; but now, on comparing therewith his memory of the book he formerly had, Mr. Kerslake believes it was the very same. He is pretty certain it had the quoted reference to "Mr. Hartlib," also the two sketches of heads of "myself" copied in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Some particulars of this Bible are printed in the following number of the *Athenæum* (January 12th), in a letter signed "Sophia Eliz. de Morgan." This lady states that the Bible was given by her uncle, Francis Blackburne, then Rector of Crosscombe, near Wells, to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. It was always called Milton's Bible, and

came to her uncle from his father, the Rev. Francis Blackburne, rector of Richmond, Yorkshire, into whose possession it came at the death of his father, Francis Blackburne, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and author of *The Confessional*, etc., who was born in 1705, thirty years after Milton's death.

THE Spanish nation will not lose the Duke of Osuna's library. The Cortes have voted £36,000 for its purchase. The greater part of the collection will be added to the Biblioteca Nacional; the works not needed there being distributed among the provincial libraries. There was the same process of approximation in the valuation which we witnessed here recently. The library consists of 2770 vols. manuscripts, 32,567 vols. printed books, 660 separate sheets, and a number of prints. The commission appointed to consider the purchase valued the printed books at nearly £12,000, while it declared the manuscripts to be of inestimable worth. The Dowager Duchess asked £46,000 for the collection. After negotiation the sum of £36,000 was agreed upon; this price to include the purchase of the bookcases. (See *ante*, iii. 147, iv. 82.)

THE analytical table of books published in 1883, given in the *Publishers' Circular*, shows an advance upon the total of the previous year of 754 volumes. In 1882 there were 3978 new books and 1146 new editions, making a total of 5124; and in 1883 there were 4732 new books and 1413 new editions, giving a total of 6145 publications in the year.

THE Belgian *Athenæum*, a counterpart of the English journal of that name, and the only important literary organ in the little kingdom, is now discontinued.

IN the Calcutta Exhibition, we learn from the *Statesman*, there is, on a large circular table seven and a half feet in diameter (itself a curiosity unequalled of its kind in the exhibition, being of one plank without a joining), a collection of books making no great outward show, but of great interest to many a visitor. The collection includes, among other books, the Christian Scriptures in upwards of one hundred and fifty languages, fifty of which are more or less Indian.

PREPARATIONS are being made for a final revision of Luther's translation of the Bible. The Old Testament is to be divided into three sections,—1st, the Historical Books; 2nd, the Poetical and Apocryphal; 3rd, the Propheical,—for the consideration of which three sub-commissions have been appointed. At the head of the first is Dr. Kübel, of the second Dr. Schlottmann, and of the third Dr. Riehm.

THE first volume of a new catalogue of the library of the War Office in Paris is just published: it contains 500 pages, giving the titles of 4000 works on tactics, strategy, general defence, and military organization. The second volume, which is in the press, will relate to artillery, engineering, military hygiene, uniforms, etc. This catalogue, when complete, will be in five volumes, with a supplement containing an index.

THE review of Italian Literature for 1883, communicated to the *Athenæum* by M. A. de Gubernatis, has the following remarks on Italian public libraries. "There has for some years existed a serious impediment to the sale of books in Italy, which I feel it a duty to mention. Public libraries, receiving gratis all the new books published in their city, and wishing to promote public culture, have adopted the habit of exhibiting on a separate table every attractive literary novelty, so that every comer may take it up and even read it at his ease. In this way public libraries compete with booksellers and circulating libraries, with this aggravating circumstance, that the public library is daily frequented by about one hundred persons, who, thus possessed of the opportunity of reading new books as soon as published, never take the trouble of going to a bookseller. Formerly public libraries were frequented only by those who wished to consult works of erudition, or editions of *grand luxe*, quite beyond the reach of small purses. But we have now become more democratic. Libraries are now institutions of public benefit, kept up at the expense of printers, publishers, booksellers, and authors. Formerly also it was the custom for people to go to a bookseller's out of curiosity to look at a new publication; the book was opened, its leaves turned over, but never read. If curiosity was excited, the book was bought; if not, the person could not boast of having read it. Now-a-days it no doubt frequently happens that the bookseller of a city has not sold a single copy of a new work, while the same is already known to a hundred persons of that city by the mere fact of the book having lain on the table of the public library. It is inconceivable that Italian publishers and authors have not yet united in energetic protest against a measure so disastrous to their interests."

The review of Spanish Literature has the following on "works published by the many text-printing societies in the Peninsula. The bibliophiles of Madrid, for instance, have brought out the second volume of *Cancionero General*, to which the editor has added, by way of appendix, all the poems of the same class not included in the first two or three editions of the book; also an index to the contents of the book and an alphabetical list of the authors,

besides the first verse of each composition, so as to facilitate the reading. As to the authors themselves, both the Spanish and foreign scholar would have liked to see some especial notice of them, and that is, perhaps, the only drawback in a work of that importance. So much for the 'Madrileños.' The 'Sevillanos,' who seem to have somewhat decayed of late, have only published one book—*El Culto Sevillano*, by Robles—which, though written at the beginning of the seventeenth century and inedited, hardly deserved the honours of printing. The enterprising editors of the collection entitled *Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de España* have published the seventy-ninth volume, containing first, *Historia General de las Islas Occidentales al Asia*, by Fr. Rodrigo de Aganduru Moriz; and secondly, *Relacion de los Successos de las Armas de España en Italia, 1511-12*. *Grimalte y Gradisa*, by Juan de Flores, and *Blason y Armas*, by Gracia Dei, a herald to the Catholic sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella, are both reprints, or rather photolithographic reproductions, of books printed in the fifteenth century—the former probably at Salamanca, without date, and the latter at Coria, in the castle of the second Duke of Alba, in 1482."

The book-production of Germany is one of the topics in the review of German Literature. "The quantity of literary production is in striking disproportion to the quality. The catalogue of Leipzig fair attested in 1880 a total of 14,941 books; in the year following 15,191, among which *belles-lettres* were represented in 1880 by 1,209, and in 1881 by 1,226 entries. In 1882 an unimportant and probably temporary reaction set in, the number of new publications falling to 14,794. A respectable journal, the *Blätter für Literarische Unterhaltung*, reckons that in 1882, while in the whole British dominions, with 240,000,000 inhabitants, there was one publication for 46,838 souls, in Germany, with a population of 45,000,000, there was one to every 3,040 inhabitants. The literary activity of Germany was, therefore, fifteen times as great."

THE following comparative view of work accomplished in the leading Public Libraries, taken from last reports, is printed in the report of the Leeds Public Library, 1882-3:—

LIBRARY.	Population.	NO. OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.				TOTAL NUMBER OF ISSUES.	No. of Branches.	Annual Expenditure.
		Reference.	Central Lending.	Branches.	Total.			
BOSTON, U.S.	422,116	1,045,962	9	25,813
LIVERPOOL .	552,425	77,262	...	44,356	121,618	897,239	2	13,000
BIRMINGHAM .	400,000	60,250	21,500	29,000	110,750	599,000	4	6,400
MANCHESTER .	395,000	73,308	...	94,194	167,502	1,191,588	6	11,000
LEEDS .	309,126	31,045	29,367	60,217	120,629	642,175	21	4,750
SHEFFIELD .	286,289	9,620	27,515	35,140	72,275	415,692	3	4,141
BRISTOL .	206,000	17,000	Central &	30,000	47,000	437,713	3	3,846
BRADFORD .	194,491	15,330	13,112	11,474	39,916	325,619	6	3,700
NEWCASTLE .	145,228	17,658	26,282	...	43,940	262,582	...	2,900
WOLVERHAMPTON	75,766	3,759	21,264	...	25,023	62,878	...	850
ROCHDALE .	68,865	9,091	24,257	...	33,348	154,123	...	1,01

THE *Norwich Mercury* recently obtained a series of its own issues from 1727 to 1749, together with some odd copies for 1721. It has now a complete file from 1727 to the present time. When the paper was first started is not known with any certainty. The date commonly assigned is 1714; but this is based only upon a statement in the number for June 2, 1744, recording the death of Mr. W. Chase, which says that he had printed the paper for "about thirty years." But it is not affirmed that he had founded the paper, or even that he was the first printer of it. Some of the old numbers are now being reproduced in facsimile.

BOTH the birth and death rate among periodicals continue so high that it will tax the industry of dictionary-makers to keep pace with them all. A useful record is now to be found in the *Printing Times*, under the heading of "New Journals and Press Changes." According to the *Newspaper Directory* and the *British and Irish Press Guide*, there are now over 2000 newspapers and 1260 magazines in the United Kingdom.

RUMOUR has long been busy with the amount of printed matter disposed of as "waste" by the Stationery Office; and it is satisfactory to receive some definite information on the subject. Down to the end of last year the quantity of State Papers sent from the Record Office to be destroyed amounted to nearly thirty tons. There are in the Record Office gentlemen who know perfectly how much and by whom various State Papers are wanted, and often sought in vain. Would there be any official impediment to prevent some of the publishing societies selecting what they require before sending these papers to be pulped?

THOSE who find amusement in the inevitable mistakes of newspapers will be interested in the collection of such misprints about to be published by Mr. F. C. Williams, who formerly edited the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and the *Windsor Gazette and Eton College Journal*. The title of the work will be "Journalistic Jumbles; or, Trippings in Type."

THE well-known private printing press, known as the Pitsligo Press, so named after the family estate of the late Rev. G. H. Forbes, who founded and endowed it, has been removed to Edinburgh from Burntisland. Mr. Forbes printed with his own hands and issued theological pamphlets, a periodical called the *Panoply*, and ancient liturgies and missals. He was a devoted student of classical and Oriental literature, and visited the chief Continental libraries in search of rare MSS. and original versions. He also possessed founts of type in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, and Armenian. Since the death of Mr. Forbes, in 1875, the press has been conducted by the Rev. Walter Bell, honorary canon of Cumbrae.

IT may interest collectors to learn that at a recent sale of autographs in Paris 1430 fr. was paid for a bundle of letters from Rouget de Lisle; a letter of Darwin's fetched 55 fr.; of Schiller, 100 fr.; Wagner, 100 fr.; Meissonier, 100 fr.; Rachel, 100 fr.; George Sand, 120 fr.; Paganini, 50 fr.; Béranger, 49 fr.; and Gambetta, 35 fr.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, there are in France 2721 printing-offices. Of these, 1157 are devoted exclusively to letterpress printing, and 965 to lithographic printing; while the remaining 599 offices combine both branches.—The *Oesterreichische Buchdrucker-Zeitung* states that there are in Greece 90 printing-offices, half of which number are located in Athens. The number of existing newspapers and periodicals is given as 135, while the annual literary production is computed at from 500 to 600 books and pamphlets.

WHEN law lags behind justice, it is always pleasant to find things equalised by individuals. Mr. M. Mattieu Williams, the author of the series of papers on "The Chemistry of Cooking," now publishing in the *Popular Science Monthly*, has been able to make the following acknowledgment in *Knowledge* :—

"I feel bound to step aside from the proper subject of these papers to make public acknowledgment of an act of honourable generosity, especially as many hard things have been said concerning American plagiarism of the work of British authors. As everybody knows, we have no legal rights in America, and any publisher there may appropriate as much of our work as he chooses. American legislators are responsible for this. Nevertheless, I received, a short time since, a letter from Mr. E. L. Youmans, of New York, inclosing a cheque for £20, as an *honorarium*, in consideration of the fact that these papers are being reprinted in the *Popular Science Monthly*. Shortly before this a similar remittance was sent from another publishing firm (Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls), who have reprinted 'Science in Short Chapters.' These facts indicate that some American publishers have larger organs of conscientiousness than the present majority of American legislators. I am told that another American publisher has issued another reprint of 'Chemistry of Cookery' without making any remittance; but, as Mr. Proctor would say, 'this is a detail.'"

THE most powerful argument in favour of international copyright with America is the way that the present system tends to smother native work: while reproductions at mere cost of paper and print can be had of English books, American authors and the American public must suffer.

The bill now before Congress grants a foreign author the right to a copyright for a book or any dramatic or musical composition, with a right of publicly performing or representing a dramatic composition for twenty-eight years, with the privilege of renewal for fourteen years. Whenever any foreign country shall grant similar privileges to citizens of the United States, the President shall make a public proclamation naming that country, and from the date of the proclamation the citizens of the country named shall be entitled to the privilege of the Act. The Act does not apply to the citizens of any foreign country which has not granted similar privileges to citizens of the United States. Whenever any foreign country shall cease to grant such privileges to citizens of the United States, the citizens of such country shall cease to enjoy the privileges of the Act. No copyright shall be obtained for any book, dramatic or

musical composition, which shall have been publicly performed in the United States before the author shall have become entitled to the privileges of the Act. Applications for copyright must be made within one year after publication in a foreign country."

THE cheapening process is felt acutely in America, and the booksellers and publishers continue to complain loudly. Mr. Dana Estes writes to the *Publishers' Weekly*, "My prescription for the cure of under-selling is and always has been this: To abolish the retail price of books altogether; and this would, of course, involve the abandonment of the system of publishers sending their books by mail to distant customers, thereby giving the local dealer a better opportunity to supply the local trade." The bugbear of the booksellers are the dealers in "dry goods, millinery, and Yankee notions," who purchase enormous quantities of books which they sell at a loss to advertise their business, and so the booksellers are exposed to an abnormal competition. Simultaneous with these complaints there is the discussion on Mr. Dorsheimer's bill for giving international copyright; and the one may be taken as a commentary on the other. It is difficult to defend ownership when the title is defective: while American booksellers and publishers continue to print and disperse English copyright works, they must not be surprised if things begun in evil end in evil. Their appeals will have more force if they work unanimously together and secure the passing of Mr. Dorsheimer's bill.

MR. THOMAS MURRAY, the founder of the publishing-house of Thomas Murray & Son, Glasgow, died at his residence, Crosshill, on the 13th ult., in his eighty-third year. The deceased had long carried on a successful bookselling business at 8, Argyle Street, Glasgow, from which he removed nearly thirty years ago to a shop at 31, Buchanan Street, where he was best known to the present generation, and where he assumed as partner his brother Joseph, after that gentleman had retired from the concern of Murray & Stewart of Paisley. Mr. Thomas Murray was for several years a member of the Glasgow Town Council, and for a time a magistrate of the city.—We have also to record the death of MR. JOSEPH POOLE, the well-known second-hand and classical bookseller, of Holywell Street, Strand. Mr. Poole was born at Portsmouth in 1802, and was educated in France. He subsequently settled down at Poole, in Dorsetshire, where he became a bookseller. He came to London about the year 1852, started business in the London Road, and in 1854 removed to Holywell Street.

UNDER the title of *Dictionnaire Typo-lithographique*, the *Typologie-Tucker*, Paris, has commenced a valuable addition to the technical literature of the printing profession. Not only printing proper, but type-casting, electrotyping, lithography, and paper-making are all to be included in the Dictionary. The work cannot fail to be a useful one.

THE *Critic and Good Literature* of Feb. 9th contains letters from many of the best-known writers in America in answer to the question, "Should authors be paid 'cash down,' or a percentage on the sale of their books?" The views are varied and interesting.

THE loss of Mr. Thomas Chenery, the editor of the *Times* newspaper, on the 11th of February, is an event of special importance. There seems only too little reason to doubt that this eminent and valuable scholar was sacrificed to the exacting nature of a profession for which, although intellectually, he was not physically adapted; yet no one can resist feeling admiration for the gallantry with which he remained at his post in spite of the entreaties of his many friends. Mr. Chenery was born in Barbadoes in 1826. He was educated at Eton, and took his degree at Cambridge in 1853. His connection with the *Times* began soon afterwards: he went to Constantinople and the Crimea as its correspondent; and it was while in the East that he commenced those oriental studies which were the pleasure and relaxation of his busy life. When he returned to London in 1855 he began to study Arabic; and in 1867 he published *The Assemblies of Al Hariri*, which led to his being appointed to the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic at Oxford. In 1872 he published an edition of the *Machberoth Ithiel*. After his return from the East he continued to write for the *Times*, and on the retirement of Mr. Delane in 1877 he succeeded to the editorship.

SINCE Macaulay in one of his ringing sentences spoke of the toil of Grub Street as "harder than that of any galley slave," it has been considerably the fashion to look askance and with dread at the menial work of literature. Not long ago a suggestion was made that the compiling of indexes should be done in prisons as punitive labour; but many of us who were amused at the ironical suggestion were probably not aware that the manufacture of books is actually carried on by convicts. It is a fact, nevertheless, that printing, bookbinding and ruling are executed in the prisons of this country. At Millbank Prison last year some 2173 pages were composed, which represents a money value of £380, the cost of each page being computed at 3s. 6d.; the presswork represents a further sum of £432; while labourers' work on printing is estimated to have yielded £980. The lithographic printing executed is valued at £80, the ruling of 2753 reams of paper at £306, bookbinding at £140, and map-colouring at £3. It thus appears that the value of the printing, bookbinding, etc., executed in this prison during one year represents a value of £2,322. Bookbinding at least, if not printing, is carried on at several of the other convict establishments.

A DIP into old libraries as they were when our forefathers used them is always interesting to the modern book-lover. We have lately heard of the books in the inventories of the Fairfax family between 1590 and 1624. The Bulletin recently issued by the Société des Anciens Textes Français contains an inventory made about a century earlier, of thirty-seven books which probably belonged to a Breton gentleman, Hervé de Léon. That this Hervé, who served in the French wars and is mentioned by Froissart, was the possessor of the books, is conjectured from the fact that the list (in a hand of the latter half of the fifteenth century) is found on the last leaf of an old Bible, on the other side of the leaf being a curious entry of the birth of a son to Hervé de Léon in 1341. Whoever the ancient owner, a few words on "the books which monsieur has" (*ensuit les noms et nombres des livres*

que a Mons^r) may not be without interest: The thirty-seven volumes (says M. P. Meyer, from whose notice we borrow) were all in the vulgar tongue. Secular literature held a chief place among them, there being no less than six romances of the Round Table and four belonging to the Charlemagne cycle. Besides these there were *Alexander* in verse; and in prose, *Troillus*, *The Seven Sages*, *Thes^{us}*, *Paris et Vienne*, all evidences of a taste for fiction, as well as *Aenard*, a *Roman de la Rose*, and *Ysopet*. Religious or moral literature is represented by but eight volumes: the *Bible*, *Vita Christi*, *The Golden Legends*, the lives of *John the Baptist* and of *Barlaam and Josaphat*, a book of sermons, and two others. Of history proper there is little: *Godfrey of Bouillon*, the identity of which is uncertain, the *Chronicles of the Kings of England*, a vague title, and *Boucicaut*, also of uncertain identity, might belong to this category. In contemporary literature we find the *Champion des Dames*, by Martin le Franc, *Rebours de Matheolus*, and Villon's *Testament*, the mention of which last shows that the inventory cannot have been made before 1460. The Bible containing this inventory is in the library of St. Geneviève, Paris, where it bears the pressmark Af. 2.

AMONG recent sales we note that of Bewick at Newcastle. A large number of the prints bore his private stamp, and some also memoranda in his handwriting.—At the sale of the library of the late Mr. Meek of Bantridge Park, by Messrs. Sotheby, a series of nineteen letters written by Lord Byron to his mother during his travels, realised £282 10s.—The library of the late Dr. MacDouall, who for forty years was Professor of Greek at Belfast, has also been sold by Messrs. Sotheby. The collection consisted chiefly of Oriental books and MSS., and editions of the classics. The Early English Text Society's Publications, Nos. 4 to 70 (9 parts wanting) sold for £10 15s.; the *Journal Asiatique* (1822-82), £27; and Layard's *Culte, Symboles, Attributs, et Monumens Figurés de Vénus et de Mithre, en Orient et Occident*, 1837-67, 2 vols., £13 15s.—On Thursday, 27th March, Messrs. Sotheby sold some fine books which formed a further portion of the library of the late Mr. Gregory Lewis Way.

AMONG forthcoming book-sales by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson will be a collection of rare, curious, and valuable books, comprising a series of rare editions of the Bible, including a fine Latin MS. of the ninth century; the versions of Coverdale, 1538 and 1550; Tomson, 1582; Tyndale, 1552; Mathew, 1594; first French Protestant, 1535; Bishops' second edition, 1572; Breeches first edition; Authorised first edition; Roman Catholic Version, first edition; the Vinegar, 1717; Italian and Dutch, etc.; Books of Hours, Primers, Prayer-books, Manuals, Missals, Breviaries and other Service-books; illuminated and other manuscripts; rare black-letter books; Homilies, 1549; Tyndale on St. Matthew V.—VII., 1550; Latimer's First Sermon, two editions, 1549; Sermon on the Plough, first edition, 1548; Henry VIII.'s Necessary Doctrine, two editions, 1543; Arnold's Chronicle, first edition (impft.); Littleton's Tenures, printed by Machbinia (impft.); Hollinshed's Chronicles, first edition, etc.; Specimens of early typography:

Ciceronis Epistolæ (Sweynheym and Pannartz), 1470; Ovidii Opera, by the same printers; Lucanus, s. a. et l. (1475); Albertus Magnus, de Missa (first book printed at Ulm), 1473; Torquemada super Psalmos (P. Schoiffer), 1474; Augustini de Civitate Dei (Vind. de Spira), 1470; Valerius Maximus. editio princeps, 1473, etc. This sale will take place on April 7th and following days.—The library of the Earl of Gosford, removed from Gosford Castle, co. Armagh, Ireland, consisting chiefly of modern works, but containing a perfect copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, will also shortly be dispersed.

THE February number of *Le Livre* contains an article by R. Chantelauze entitled "Le Dernier Amour de J. J. Rousseau." The author states that some years since he discovered, at a bookseller's, an old collection of engravings, which all by their subject were connected with the *Confessions* of Rousseau. At the end of this collection, formed by an ardent admirer of Rousseau, there was a letter of 11 pp. 4to, in a handwriting of the end of the eighteenth century or beginning of the nineteenth, upon thick gold-edged paper. It bore this title and date: "*Lettre inédite de J. J. Rousseau à Lady Cécile Hobart*. A Monquin, le 28 Mars, 1770. The *Athenæum* thus comments on this article: "It is not easy for a foreigner to assert that the style is not Rousseau's when so good a judge as M. Uzanne says that it seems to him to bear all the marks of Rousseau's style; but this much we can contribute towards the problem. The letter is supposed to be addressed, March 28th, 1770, to Lady Cecily Hobart. A peerage of that date gives no lady of that family bearing the name of Cecily or Cecilia. We are hence inclined to believe either that the letter is not genuine, or that it is a romance on Rousseau's part—perchance even the well-written rough draft of a fiction." The other contents include articles on Henri Martin, the historian, with an excellent portrait; the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; and recent studies published in Italy upon Jacques Casanova, with a portrait from a lately discovered bust at Waldstein.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REV. THO. TOMKYNs ON *THE LADIES' CALLING*.

ON a glance at *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety*, one cannot help remarking the enthusiastic character of the *Imprimatur*, which is signed by Tho. Tomkyns, domestic chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon (see *Tomkyns' Life* in Wood's *Athenæ*). I at one time thought it possible that the secret of the authorship of *The Whole Duty of Man* might be known to Tomkyns' patron and himself; but, on turning to a letter of his among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, I find that he was obviously as much in the dark on the subject as most other people. This letter clearly refers to *The Ladies' Calling*, the first two editions of which appeared in 1673, and seems to me sufficiently entertaining to be printed in the BIBLIOGRAPHER.

C. E. DOBLE.

Oxford, March 5th, 1884.

"MADAM,—I do here make bold to present unto you A Book lately printed [here deleted] in the fayrest Part whereof you may find some shadowes of your self. Bookes of this nature are not wrote to direct such Persons as you, what you ought to Be, but to shew what you Are, and to shew others how They may become like you. If your Humility did not exceed your other excellencies you would perhaps object to A man who will undertake to describe the duties of A woman, That He was guilty of the same Absurdity as That Philosopher who would undertake to read A Lecture of War unto the great Hannibal. I shall say This in behalf of This Authour, That what He hath attempted no man can perform better; And If He be ever outdone It must be by an Angell or A Woman. There seemes to mee to be visibly so much more understanding in It then mere man is capable of That The Authour must needs be supposed advanced into that happy State where Man and Woman are not Two but one divided, and so was influenced by the Abiliyes of His wyfe as well as instructed by His example. If One of your sex will begin the Argument anew or add Any Thing to what is here sayd we may then hope for A better book, or A Better Edition. Though you have no need to read It that you may thence learne, yet I know you will read It for to give It Countenance. This Authour cannot want honour from All good Ladyes as having done so much honour to them. If This Place had produced Any Thing more worth your View, *i.e.* wherein you might have seen more of your self, you should have been desired to have accepted It from

Madam,
Your faithfull and
most humble servant,
THO. TOMKYNs.

All Soules,
July 27.

These

for Madam Tomson at Her House
neare unto His Grace the Ld. Arch-Bishop
His Palace at
Lambeth."

LIBRARIES.

Cheltenham.—Mr. William Jones, of the Leeds Public Libraries, has been appointed chief librarian of the newly-established library in Cheltenham.

Elgin.—The proposal to adopt the Free Libraries Act in the borough of Elgin has been rejected by a majority of 319, only 36 ratepayers voting in its favour.

New York Free Circulating Library.—The following, from the *New York Times*, January 13th, is printed as the leading article in *The Publishers' Weekly* of February 9th:—

"The healthy growth and rapidly extending usefulness of the New York Free Circulating Library give promise that in a few years this city will possess a public library worthy of it. Upon that humble foundation laid in Bond Street three years ago, there has already grown up a library patronized by more than 11,000 persons, having 8000 books upon its shelves, and circulating last year 81,000 volumes.

"It would be ungracious to found praise of this free library upon adverse criticism of such indispensable storehouses of books as the Historical Society Library, the Astor, the Mercantile, and the Lenox Library—though this latter is thus far only a book museum—but in estimating the comparative value of these different collections as an educating force, it is to be remembered that the free library is analogous to the free primary school, while the others may be more appropriately likened to the academies of the select and opulent few. New York should have a free public library like Boston, ample in extent for the vast demands sure to be made upon it by a metropolitan population, and so well and liberally managed as to invite readers of every class and quality.

"Ultimately we shall have such a library, and it will be supported, in part, by an annual appropriation of the taxpayers' money, which could be put to no better use. Certainly we have no right to spend the moneys of the city or state in further promoting the study of the arts and sciences until this more urgent popular demand for good reading has been met. The best title to public aid, however, is the proof of work well done upon a private basis—just such proof as the Free Public Library is furnishing in its annual reports. If the wealthy philanthropists of New York can be persuaded to liberally endow this promising library, to maintain its steady yearly growth, and to help it forward to a stage where it can offer its patrons a list of 50,000 books to choose from, we think the good sense of even this badly governed city can be trusted later on to extend that substantial public encouragement without which no great free library can be sustained."

France: La Bibliothèque Nationale.—The annual stock-taking just completed reveals the fact that the number of volumes in the library now reaches 2,500,000. In the manuscript department there are 92,000 volumes; and there is a collection of 144,000 medals of all ages, French and foreign. The collections of prints comprise more than two million articles, contained in 14,500 volumes and 4000 portfolios. The reserve gallery contains 80,000 most precious volumes. The increasing use made of the library is no less surprising; for in 1868 there were only 24,000 readers as compared with 70,000 in 1883.

Glasgow.—The deficiencies of Glasgow in library privileges, as compared with smaller and less important towns both in Scotland and England, have long been regretted by those interested in the welfare of this great city. The *Glasgow News* has used its influence to call attention to the question; and now Preceptor William Wilson has communicated to the public through that journal a scheme which, he modestly says, may serve as a basis for consideration, and which doubtless many will hope may speedily prove a solution of the difficulty. We who are unacquainted with the local facts concerned can at least perceive the value of the idea and the clearness with which it is placed before us. The principle is the combination and united application of all existing library funds or endowments in Glasgow, to be supplemented by a rate; the former to be applied to the purchase of books, and the rate to supplying buildings and administration. Mr. Wilson's

memorandum rehearses the flourishing condition of the public libraries of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, and states that now the best types of the free town libraries must be sought in America. No doubt Glasgow should emulate such good examples. The funds now, or in a short time, available in Glasgow for purposes of public libraries consist of—(1) The Mitchell Library Fund, £65,000, together with the Moir Bequest (for books), £11,000; (2) The property of Stirling's Library, worth, say, from £15,000 to £20,000 (exclusive of books); and (3) The Baillie Bequest, say, £34,000. The application of these funds is indicated in the several trust-deeds. The Mitchell Library Fund is to be applied to the formation and maintenance of the Mitchell Library. The Moir Bequest is to be applied in the purchase of books to be added to those left by Baillie Moir, and with them to be placed in the Mitchell Library, and designated "The Moir Collection." The Mitchell Library Fund and the Moir Bequest are in the hands of the Town Council for administration. The property belonging to Stirling's Library, which is under the management of a Board appointed jointly, the Town Council, the Presbytery, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Merchants' House, and the subscribers, and which is used both as a reference and lending library, is far too small for the efficient discharge of its work. The Baillie Bequest, of which the Dean and Faculty of Procurators are the trustees, may, if they see fit, be devoted to the formation and upkeep of one or more district libraries, which are to bear the name of the Baillie Institution.

The scheme includes (I) a central establishment, embracing—

A. The Mitchell Library, extended and enlarged, to be the permanent Reference or Consulting Library of the city. In this should be preserved all books of reference, and generally the large, rare, costly, and special books, together with the several collections of books on special subjects—as Glasgow history, Burns and Scottish poetry, etc. Space should be provided for, say, 250,000 volumes, and reading accommodation for, say, 500 readers, divided into general reading-room, a room for periodicals, and reference-rooms for ladies, for students and literary men.

B. A Central Lending Library, for home reading, of, say 34,000 volumes. By way of utilising existing institutions, it may be suggested that Stirling's Library might (if the management approved) be reorganised and supplied with an adequate selection of popular modern literature, and become the Central Lending Department of the Public Libraries, still bearing its old name.

C. A Central News-room, with accommodation for a large selection of the journals of the day, and for a large number of readers.

(2) A series of branch or district libraries and news-rooms at different points, for the convenience of residents in all parts of the city. The number and efficiency of these branches would, of course, have to depend on the means available; but, in view of the greatness of the population, and the widespread taste for reading, there would be ample occupation for at least six or eight. With regard to the financial aspect of the question, it is evident that the efficiency and usefulness of these public libraries must depend largely

on the extent to which the Town Council are enabled to add to them the best books. In the case of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham (which towns have also received large benefactions for library purposes), the proceeds of a penny rate have for many years been expended. The libraries which are most largely helped by donations are generally those which are able to purchase. Of all free town libraries, that of Boston, Massachusetts, has probably received the largest and most valuable gifts and bequests of books, and it is the one which has devoted the largest sums of money to the purchase of books. The city of Glasgow has probably received more gifts of books and money for books in the few years since the success of the Mitchell Library became apparent than during its whole previous history. The annual expenditure on the Reference Library at Liverpool is about £5000; at Manchester more than £4000, in both cases without any charge on account of rent or building. The whole free revenue of the Mitchell Library is about £2500 for all purposes, including rent. The income of Stirling's Library is about £600. The sum annually expended on the six branch libraries (with their new-rooms) in Manchester is nearly £1000 each. It is plain that if the public libraries of Glasgow are to be organised on a scale approaching those of other cities, considerable additional means must be forthcoming. As a principle to look to in considering what this additional sum would be, and with a view to give the fullest possible effect to the benevolent and public-spirited intentions of the founders of the existing library trusts, it is suggested that the whole revenues of their endowment should be given to the public in the shape of books (including bookbinding), magazines, and newspapers; and that the costs of suitable buildings (or, in the case of branches, rent), and administration be met out of the proceeds of a library rate. Under this arrangement the Mitchell Library, as the reference department, would have for books, bookbinding, periodicals of all kinds, and newspapers for a great central news-room, about £2500 a year; Stirling's Library, as the central lending department, would, after realisation of its present property, have for books, etc., probably £600 a year; Baillie's Institution, as a group of, say, four branch libraries, would have for books, etc., about £1000 a year, or £250 for each library. The amount required from the rate would be under such an arrangement as this,—

The interest and sinking fund for a central building, costing, say, £50,000 . . .	£3,000
Administration, lighting, heating, insurances, etc., of the central libraries and news-room, say . . .	£2,500
Rent, administration, lighting, etc., of four branches, say, £500 each . . .	£2,000
Making . . .	£7,500

But four branches would not efficiently serve so large a population as that of Glasgow, and it is therefore suggested that other two branches should be organised and maintained entirely from the rate—at, say, £750 a year each. This would take £1,500 per annum, and would make the whole sum required from the rate £9,000 per annum. This sum would be produced by a rate of three-farthings per pound of rental.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.

✱
MAY, 1884.



AUTHORSHIP OF
THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.

BY LEONARD A. WHEATLEY.

THERE are in existence three manuscript copies of the *Imitation* from the pen of Thomas à Kempis. Two of these, dated 1441 and 1456, are in the Royal Library at Brussels; the third, unsigned and undated, supposed by Hirsche to be the copy in use by Thomas himself, and probably written in 1417, is at Louvain; all three MSS. consist of partly parchment and partly paper, and contain other works of Thomas bound up with them. It is highly improbable that a mere scribe would think of inserting his own works after one borrowed from another source, especially a man of the known modesty of Thomas. It is true that the signature to the one is only "Finitus et completus," and to the other "Finitus et scriptus," but the motto of the order to which Thomas belonged was *ama nesciri*, and to none of his other works does he claim more. The examination of the MS. of 1441 by Carl Hirsche* has brought to light a system of punctuation used by the "Brothers of the Common Life," and which shows the system of rhythm and rhyme peculiar to the other works of Thomas à Kempis.† Thomas, however, has not been allowed to enjoy his laurels

* Hirsche (Car.), *Prolegomena zu einer neuen Ausgabe. "Imitatio."* Roy. 8vo. Vol. I., 1873; Vol. II., 1883. He has also edited an edition "ex autographo Thomæ." 12mo, Berlin, 1874.

† This punctuation can be seen in the facsimile published by Elliot Stock, which contains an able introduction by Mons. Ruelens. Its full force will be brought out in a new translation being prepared by Mr. Waterton.

in peace, and has met with many opponents, chief among whom are the Benedictines, who claim the honour for an imaginary author—John Gersen, abbot of Vercelli, a Benedictine monk of the latter part of the thirteenth century. One of these Benedictines, writing to the *Tablet* under the *nom de guerre* of "Monachus," has been answered by Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A.,* a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the whole controversy, and who has shown his admiration of the *Imitation* not only by his defence of the author, but by making a collection of editions of the work, of which he possesses a thousand, besides five manuscripts. Mr. Waterton shows that the *Imitation* could have been written only by a canon of Windesheim, and that the canon who wrote it could *only* have been Thomas Hamercken, surnamed à Kempis. Mr. Waterton is not alone in this country in his advocacy of the rights of Thomas à Kempis: a writer in the *Dublin Review*, April 1880, Kettlewell (*Authorship of the "Imitation"*), and Prof. Lindsay in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, all demolish the supposed claim of Gersen.

The writer of the article in the *Dublin Review*, "A New Light on an Old Question," says, "For nearly two centuries Thomas à Kempis was held in both the literary and religious world the undisputed author," and no serious doubts as to his authorship were advanced until the discovery of the Arona MS. in 1616, and of a supposed quotation from Bonaventura in the work. Constant Cajetan, "who is chiefly celebrated," says the late Dean Hook,† "for the almost insane devotion which he evinced towards the Benedictine order," was the first to commence the controversy, and since then the Benedictines have considered it their duty to carry on the struggle. It was in 1616 that he published his work—that is, nearly a hundred and fifty years after the death of Thomas. He was answered by Rossweyde, but the controversy raged for some years. It then rested for fifty years, when in 1724 another Benedictine published an edition giving Gersen as the author, when he was answered by Amort in his *Scutum Kempense* and other works. The controversy can hardly be considered at an

* *Tablet* 2089—91—2, 2102—4, 2277—9—813.

† *Ecclesiastical Biography*, vol. iii., page 375.

end; for though the majority of writers in Germany, England and Holland are and always have been in favour of Thomas à Kempis, Italy claims the honour for one of its supposed sons; and yet when we consider the evidence, how slight it is! The latest writer in favour of Gersen is Celestin Wolfsgrüber;* and as Hirsche says that "to know Wolfsgrüber is to know everything which has been written in favour of Gersen's claim to the authorship of the *Imitation*," it will be as well to consider the arguments which he advances. He speaks of the life, but all he can say of it is contained in eight pages, and his only authorities are Italian writers of two and three hundred years later. He considers that the author must have been Italian from his style, and that the work was written in the thirteenth century by a Benedictine monk, chiefly from the evidence of the MSS., first of the Codex Aronensis, which he dates about 1387, then of the Codex Cavensis, from the monastery of Kava, near Naples, now in Paris (said to be especially important as it contains a picture of a monk which is thought to be a portrait of Gersen), and lastly of the Codex de Avocatis, which was found by De Gregory, and the age of which is supposed to be guaranteed by the discovery of a *Diarium* in which it is mentioned under the date of 1349, Feb. 14th or 15th, that the *Imitation* had been in the Avogadro family for some time previously. He also mentions an Italian translation said to be of the fifteenth century, and he thinks that the greater number of MSS. are in Gersen's favour, as he claims also those with the name of Chancellor Gerson. Besides this, he affirms that the thirteenth century would suit the tone of the *Imitation* better than the fifteenth.

In this sentiment Mons. Renan agrees, for in an interesting article on the subject in his *Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse*,† he writes that the peacefulness of the beginning of the thirteenth century suits the tone of the *Imitation*, also that it has "the genius less deep than limpid of the Italian," though he grants

* Wolfsgrüber (C.), *Giovanni Gersen, sein Leben und sein Werk "de Imitatione Christi."* Roy 8vo. Augsburg, 1880. This book contains lists of the claimants for the authorship, and of the principal manuscripts, also the names of the chief writers on the question.

† Paris, 1858.

that "the Netherlands and the Rhine Provinces were predestinated, by the tranquil mysticism which they inspire, to become for the *Imitation* a second country." Mons. De Gregory has taken the *Codex de Avocatis* and the *Diarium* as his strong points. Mons. Renan, however, considers that the bad reasons of the writer do harm to his cause, that the *Diarium* "answers so well to the wants of the cause sustained with heat and bad taste by Mons. De Gregory that one cannot help conceiving some doubt as to its authenticity"; and though he advocates the claims of Gersen, in which we think he is governed more by his feeling than by reason, he adds that "though Thomas à Kempis is not the author of the book, he is of its unheard-of popularity."

In answer to these arguments we may point to the want of contemporary evidence, to the style—which is Flemish, and not Italian, and to the fact that a writer in the Netherlands was as much out of the tumult in the fifteenth as he would have been in Italy in the thirteenth century. With regard to the MSS., they are not dated, and the age given them depends on the prepossessions of the palæographers; Hirsche has had specimens photolithographed, and in his opinion they are all later, especially the *Codex de Avocatis*, in which the smaller letters are of the Italian Renaissance, the initials in Gothic type, and the capitals show the transition of the Renaissance into the ugly Rococo. He promises to write more fully on this subject in his third volume, which is expected shortly. The *Diarium* is evidently a forgery, and a clumsy one, as the forger makes two mistakes in one entry; besides, as Becker* points out, "If the *Imitation* had been written in Italy in the thirteenth century, the fifteenth century could not have considered the four books as independent treatises, for the fourth has frequently been printed separately under the title of *De Sacramento Altaris*. There are many MSS. with the first three books alone.

There is no evidence of there ever having been an abbot John Gersen of Vercelli,†

* Becker (Victor), *L'Auteur de l'Imitation et les Documents Néerlandais.* 8vo, La Haye, 1882.

† "In the chronological list of abbots of Vercelli by Mandelli, the name of John Gersen . . . Gessen . . . Gersen is not to be found."—[Waterton], *Thomas à Kempis and the "Imitation of Christ."* 8vo, 1883.



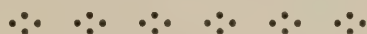
AN EGYPTIAN TUB-THUMPER.

SHAPIRA'S LAST.

HE, SHE, IT.

AN

EPISODE IN EARLY EGYPTIAN HISTORY.



THIS wonderfully clever skit, which appeared in Germany a few months since, has been translated into English rhyme, with all the irresistibly comic illustrations given in the original. So great has been the interest in *Er Sie Es*, in Germany, that some ten thousand copies were sold in the course of a few weeks, and a very large number have been sold of the German edition in this country. The present free translation is from the pen of a well-known English rhymster, who has given fresh point and interest to the illustrations by the covert allusions to modern political and social life, and the double *entendres* which run throughout the work.

In no previous work have the curiously stiff and unnatural attitudes of human figures found on Egyptian hieroglyphic slabs been endowed with life and connected with incidents of modern life with such startling effect and such clever drawing.

The marvellous imitation of antiquity with which the book is got up has puzzled many connoisseurs ; its time-stained pages and sackcloth cover, leather-thong clasps, corroded seal and ragged dilapidated edges have frequently called forth the wonder of experts, and at a certain recent conversazione even deceived a room-full of sages.



THE COVER OF THE BURIED BOOK.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a recent notice says:—

“There has reached us from Germany an early copy of an amazing book, which will probably enjoy unbounded success as the best joke of the present publishing season. Its cover is of brown sackcloth, so much torn and ravelled at the edges that it seems as though it could hardly hold together ; but happily a coarse green string binds the leaves firmly to one another, and is itself preserved by a broad seal of green wax, having an uncouth impression of the head of “King Ruppisippos.” The sides are provided with faded leather strings in the last stage of decay. The whole thing looks as though it had been dug up out of the earth, which, indeed, is what is pretended. The book is a bibliophile’s joke at the expense of M. Shapira and like purveyors of pre-historic literature. The leaves of the volume itself are made to imitate papyrus, their edges are worn and rubbed, and the surface of them is stained and discoloured as though by all the juices of the earth and all the waters of the Nile.

“The mind who has conceived and carried out this most original and entertaining *jeu d’esprit* is that of a certain Karl Maria Seyppel, a young genre painter at Düsseldorf, a pupil of Ludwig Knaus. Among the drawings, which are in black and white, are a series of diverting parodies of the groups of figures in ancient papyri, and in the famous paintings at Thebes and at Beni-hassan. The Egyptains themselves had a strong sense of fun, and there exist satirical papyri hardly less wild in their merriment than these.

“It is said that Herr Seyppel has enjoyed the help of Professor Georg Ebers, and other learned Egyptologists in the preparation of his book, which is certainly

as admirable in conception as anything of the kind which has been seen for a long time. The late poet, Arthur O'Shaughnessy, amused himself in his leisure by forging a papyrus, which deceived some even of the very elect, but that seems a slight affair in comparison with this delirious masquerade, kept up with unflagging zest and untiring variety of idea over sheet after sheet. We do not know whether the inside or the outside, the idea or the execution, of this most original work is the most praiseworthy, it certainly provides the lover of books with a new sensation."



KING RHAMPSINIT AND HIS GRANDSON.

Professor Ebers, writing to the artist, says:—

"Life is so much in earnest that we must be thankful to anyone who helps us to a hearty laugh. From what I have seen of your new work it is once more full of fun and spirit, and, indeed, the Egyptologist will give to this, the second shield of your merry art and skilful hands, the preference over your former works, for it bears evidence that you must have acquired during the last few months a thorough insight into the idiosyncrasies of Egyptian style.

"You must also have pursued archæological studies, for the peculiarities which you have introduced in your own way are not in most cases borne out by genuine originals.

"The curious iron head-rest, on which you represent the head of Rœsa and the legs of Ruppsippos as reposing, are not even yet gone quite out of fashion, for in the Nubia of to-day a similar thing is still used. You will have the laughers on your side again, and I, who have always been accustomed to pose in these matters as the inspired seeker after truth, laugh with the rest; nay, possibly louder than they, for the more serious the relationship in which I stand to these monuments, the less can I resist the laughable impression which is always produced when, in the happy conception of another, reality vanishes in so startling a manner. Further, what you have dashed off in jovial wantonness can in no wise modify what I have pictured to myself as the life of ancient Egyptians, but your representations are thoroughly Egyptian, notwithstanding.

"Were this not so, the reality would certainly lose some of its value and, at the same time, the comical effect be lost."

A limited number of copies is being printed. Judging by the reception the German Edition has met with in this country, the English Edition is likely to be bought up with great rapidity. Each impression of the work takes some months to produce; in consequence of the peculiar character of its material, and the length of time needed to invest it with the air of antiquity which it bears, no more copies will be in the market for a considerable time. The Publisher therefore advises early application to those who are desirous of securing copies of the First Issue.

* * *Advance copies of the First Issue will be supplied to those sending in their names at once, at 6/- carriage free; application should be made on the following form without delay.*



FORM OF ORDER.



Shapira's Last.—He, She, It.

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Please enter my name as a Subscriber to the above-mentioned work, and forward.....copies to me, when issued, at the Subscriber's price of each.

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and if there were, it is singular that Sessa, who was a native of Vercelli, printed an edition of the *Imitation* at Venice as by the Chancellor Gerson. Wolfgrüber, as we said, claims all the MSS. with the name of the Chancellor, whereas it is more likely that the MSS. having the name of Gerson were intended for Chancellor Gerson, the name being often misspelt; the term Abbate in Italian and the French Abbé are often used for other clergy besides abbots, as we also find in Ducange, and in many MSS. with the name of Gersen, *Canc. Paris.* is joined to it. The *Imitation* having been, so to speak, published anonymously, the printers and copiers attached any probable name—such as St. Bernard or other great writers—and Gerson being an important and prominent figure, had his used more than any other. But his claims are easily disposed of, for, as Mons. Renan says, "The opinion which attributes to Gerson the book is not at all to be sustained. It is not in the list of the writings of the Chancellor drawn up by his brother; besides, there is a strange contrast between the rude scholasticism of one whose life was filled with so many combats, and the peacefulness pervading these pages, so full of suavity and naïve abandon." Another list was drawn up by his friend Jacob de Cirhesius in 1429, in which it is again "conspicuous by its absence"; besides, a French translation of the *Imitation* was published at Paris in 1493 by Jean Lambert, in which it is expressly stated that the book had been "attributed to Master John Gerson, but the author of it was Brother Thomas à Kempis." There are also passages in the work which show that the author was a monk,* and Gerson was not one. His name was connected with the book still further probably from the practice of binding up with the *Imitation* Gerson's *De Meditatione Cordis*.

The only other claimant worth mentioning is Walter Hilton, a Carthusian, who has found a defender in the *Notes and Queries* for March 1881. Mr. Coolidge has examined a MS. at Magdalen College, Oxford, which was written

by John Dygoun in 1438. He was a monk living at Shene, and was supposed to have copied it from a MS. of the *Musica Ecclesiastica* of Walter Hilton, whom Mr. Coolidge thinks also lived at Shene. However, Pitsæus in his *De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus* places Walter Hilton at Sion, but he makes him the author of one book, *Qui sequitur me*. There is, nevertheless, no proof, and Pitsæus may have depended on a false tradition: as the first three books of the *Imitation* were written by Thomas à Kempis in 1413 or 1414, there was plenty of time for a copy of the MS. to have reached this country, especially as there seem to have been friendly relations between the Carthusians and the "Brothers of the Common Life."

Mgr. Malou, Bishop of Bruges, says, "A tradition well established for more than thirty years before the death of an author, and held without question for more than thirty years after his death, cannot reasonably be suspected." And we have much more than this in favour of Thomas à Kempis, for, as we learn from Mons. Victor Becker and others, there are sixteen contemporary witnesses, among others the following. John Busch, in his *Chronicon Windesemense*, speaks of Frater Thomas à Kempis as the author of the *De Imitatione*; Herman Ryd prides himself on having seen "the Brother who composed it, who is called Thomas"; a contemporary biography gives the list of the works of Thomas à Kempis in the same order as in the MS. of 1441; John Mauburne, who entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes soon after the death of Thomas, quotes several sentences from the *Imitation*, and in a catalogue of the illustrious men of the congregation of Windesheim says, "Brother Thomas à Kempis, among other works which he did, composed the little book *Qui sequitur me*, which some falsely ascribe to Master Gerson." A Louvain MS. of the *Hortulus Rosarum*, dated 1482, contains the first, third and fourth books of the *Imitation*, with the note "four treatises of Thomas de Kempis"; Franciscus Tolensis, the last sub-friar, speaks of Thomas as author. The translator of the *Imitation* in 1448, only twenty-three years after the death of Thomas à Kempis, attributes the book to him.

* Book I., chap. ix., v. 1, "in obedientia stare," etc.; 10, 11, "sub regimine prælati"; also in chapter xix, "de exercitiis boni religiosi." Book III., chap. x., v. 24-26, "Non enim omnibus datum est . . . et monasticam vitam assumant."

Besides the contemporary, there is also the internal evidence. First there are the peculiar Flemish idioms, of which there are 350*—such as the word *Exterius*, which is translatable into Teutonic languages, but not into the Romance. Then Hirsche shows that these Flemicisms occur in the undisputed writings of Thomas à Kempis; he has carefully examined the other works, and finds similarity of ideas and forms of expression. It has been said against the claims of Thomas à Kempis that his other writings are so much inferior: Hirsche, however, demurs to this, saying that they may be inferior in the same degree as the other works of St. Chrysostom are to his *De Sacerdotio*, or of St. Augustine to his *Confessions* or his *De Civitate Dei*; but they are not without merit, especially the *Soliquium Animæ*. Similar forms of expression are found in the writings of all the "Brothers of the Common Life." The word *devoti* as used in their writings has the same meaning as in the *Imitation*, which differs from that in Gerson's writings and elsewhere. The evidence of the MSS., especially of those which are dated, is in favour of Thomas à Kempis. The oldest—that of Kirckheim, dated 1425—bears evidence in the writing of the scribe as having been composed by Master Thomas, and as copied from the MS. of the author, then in the head monastery of the Community of Windesheim. The evidence in favour of Thomas à Kempis is so strong and conclusive that many Gersenists, among these the famous Cardinal Bellarmine, have been converted, when it has been placed before them. In fact, our strong persuasion is that every one who looks into the question fully without prejudice must be convinced that the *De Imitatione Christi* was without doubt the work of Thomas à Kempis.

* *Vide* Spitzen, *Les Hollandismes de l'Imitation*, etc.: 8vo, Utrecht, 1884.



BOOK PATENTS.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD,
Vice-President of the Library Association.

PART II.

1597.—*Scottish Acts of Parliament*.—King James VI. of Scotland granted the following patent to the Clerk of the Register, for printing the Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

"James, Be the grace of God King of Scottes. To all and sindrie our leiges and subiectes, quhom it efferis, to quhais knowlege thir presents sall cum, Greeting:—

"For sameikle, as it is statute and ordaned be our umquhile darrest gudschir King James the Fifth of gud memorie, that al & sindrie the lawes and actes of Parliament, concerning the commonweil, suld be imprented be qwhat-sum-euer Prenter it suld please the Clerk of Register for the time to nominate and chuse. And swa to be published to the hail subiectes, that nane suld pretend ignorance thereof, throw mis-knowing of the same. And we vnderstanding all and hail the lawes, constitutiones, ordinances and actes profitable for the government of our Realme, maid and ordaned be the three Estaites in Parliament, be vs, and umquhile our maist Noble Progenitors and predecessours, Kinges of this Realme, alsweill nocht imprented of before, as imprented: to be collected & gathered in ane volume, in sik forme and maner, as they may be easilie vnderstanded be all our lieges. Therefore to haue given and granted, like as we be thir presentes gives and grants our full power and licence, to our trustie and wel-beloved Clerk and Councillour M. John Skene, Clerk of our Councill, Rolles and Register; To cause the saides laws constitutiones, and actes be imprented be Robert Walde-graue, our prenter. Or be onie vther quhom it sall please him to nominate to that effect, to gidder with ane treatise intitulat *De verborum significatione*, & ane Chronology of the Kings of this Realm, our maist Noble progenitors. With full power to our said Clerk of our Register, his aires, executors and assignayes, after the imprenting therof, to sell & distribute the samin.

And to cause the samin be sauld and distribute throw-out our hoill Realme, to the effect that they may cum to the better knowledge of all our lieges. Dischargeand all our subiectes and lieges, that none of them take vpon hand, to emprent, or cause imprent, sell, or cause to be sauld, bye, or cause be boucht, within our Realme, or without the samin, the saides laws, constitutiones and actes, without the speciall consent and licence of our said Clerk and Register, and his foresaides, induring the space of ten zeires, nixt after the daie and dait of this present, vnder the paine of escheitting of the samin, to our said Clerk of Register and his foresaides. And paying to him, and his foresaides, the summe of twa hundreth pundis money of our Realme. To be taken vp be him and his foresaides, to their vtilitie and profite, induring the space foresaid, fra ilke ane of the contraveeners of this our privilege, inhibition, licence and discharge, als oft as it sall happen them, or onie of them, to break or contraveene the samin. Quhilk consent and licence of our said Clerk of Register, and his foresaide to the premisses, salbe verified be his awin manuall subscription, and na vtherwise, vpon onie pairt or lease of the saides imprented lawes. Subscribed with our hand at Halyrude-house, the 1 day of March. The zeir of God 1597 zeires, and of our Reigne the 31 zeire. James R. ✠—M. James Elphinstoun, Secretarius. (*Herbert's Ames*, iii, p. 1517).

I have already given a patent for a like purpose, under date 1540.

1727.—Weston's *Stenography compleated, or the Art of Shorthand brought to Perfection*, published this year, was protected by the following patent.

GEORGE R. George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

"Whereas James Weston hath humbly represented unto Us, that he hath, with great Labour and Expense, written and engraven, and fitted for the Press, a Book containing Rules and Characters for writing Short-Hand after a New Method, of his own Invention, entitled *Stenography Compleated*,

or, *The Art of Short-Hand brought to Perfection, &c.*, and has humbly besought Us, to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the Sole Printing and Publishing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years; We being willing to give all due Encouragement to works of this Nature, are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request; and We do therefore, by these Presents, grant unto him the said James Weston, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Our Licence, for the sole printing and publishing the said work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; strictly forbidding all Our Subjects within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint or abridge the same, either in the like or any other Volume whatsoever; or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute any Copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid term of Fourteen Years, without the consent or approbation of the said James Weston, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, under their hands and seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their perils: Whereof the Commissioners, and other officers of Our Customs, the Masters, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take notice, that due Obedience be rendered to Our Pleasure herein declared.

"Given at our Court at St. James's the twenty-second day of March, 172 $\frac{4}{5}$ in the Eleventh year of Our Reign.—By His Majesty's Command. HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

1743-4.—*Navigation, Travels, etc.* This patent is one of considerable detail:

"GEORGE R. *George the Second by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain, France, & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.*

"Whereas our trusty & well-beloved *Thomas Woodward, Aaron Ward, Samuel Birt, Daniel Browne, Thomas Longman, Henry Whitridge, James Hodges and Benjamin Dod, citizens & Booksellers of London*, have, by their Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that they have been at very great Expence & Labour in procuring & purchasing Books in all Languages, & in having the same translated, & properly digested, for Improving and Continuing a

most Useful and Comprehensive Work, intitled *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca: or A Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels: Consisting of above six hundred of the most authentic writers, beginning with Hackluit, Purchass &c. in English; Ramusio, Alamandini, Carreri &c. in Italian; Thevenot, Renaudot, Labat &c. in French; De Brye, Grynaeus, Maffeus &c. in Latin; Herrera, Oviedo, Coreal &c. in Spanish; and the Voyages under the Direction of the East India Company in Holland, in Dutch; Together with such other Histories, Voyages, Travels or Discoveries, as are in General Esteem, whether published in English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portugese, High & Low Dutch, or in any other European Language; Containing whatever has been observed Worthy of Notice in Europe, Asia, Africa & America, in respect to the Extent & Situation of Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, &c., the Climate, Soil & Produce, whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral of each country; Likewise the Religion, Manners, & Customs of the several Inhabitants, their Governments, Arts & Sciences, publick buildings, mountains, Rivers, Harbours &c., illustrated by proper Charts, Maps & Cuts: To which is prefixed a Copious Introduction, comprehending the rise & progress of the art of Navigation, & its successive Improvements, together with the Invention & Use of the Loadstone, & its Variation; Originally published in Two Volumes in Folio, by John Harris, D.D., F.R.S. Now carefully Revised, with Large additions, & Continued down to the Present Time; including particular accounts of the Manufactures & Commerce of each Country, which Work the Petitioners, with the utmost Submission, apprehend will be a complete Body of *Voyages and Travels*, tending to promote the Manufactures & Commerce of these Kingdoms, by shewing the vast advantages of Trade and Navigation in General, & the Means of Improving & Extending our own in particular. And being desirous of reaping the Fruits of their very great Expence & Labour, and of enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from Printing & Vending the same, without any other person interfering in their just Property, which they cannot prevent without Our Licence & Protection; the Petitioners*

have therefore most humbly prayed Us to grant them Our Royal Licence & Protection, for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, in as ample Manner & Form as has been done in Cases of the like Nature; We, taking the Premises into our Princely Consideration, & being graciously inclined to give encouragement to all Works that may be of publick Use & Benefit, are pleased to condescend to their Request; & do by these presents, (as far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that case made & provided) grant to the said *Thomas Woodward, Aaron Ward, Samuel Birt, Daniel Brown, Thomas Longman, Henry Whitridge, James Hodges & Benjamin Dod*, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, & Assigns, our Royal Privilege & Licence for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, during the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the date hereof; strictly forbidding & prohibiting all Our Subjects within Our Kingdoms & Dominions, to Reprint or Abridge the same, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever; or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter or Distribute any Copy thereof reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the consent or approbation of the said *Thomas Woodward, Aaron Ward, Samuel Birt, Daniel Browne, Thomas Longman, Henry Whitridge, James Hodges, & Benjamin Dod*, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, by writing under their Hands & Seals first had & obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: whereof the Commissioners & other officers of our Customs, the Master, Wardens & Company of Stationers of *London*, and all other officers & ministers, whom it may concern, are to take notice, that strict obedience be given to Our Pleasure herein signified.

"Given at Our Court at *St. James*, the 23d Day of February, 1743-4 in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

"By his Majesty's Command, CARTERET."

1746.—The following is another patent or a shorthand book.

"GEORGE R. George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain & Ireland, Defender of the Faith,

&c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas Au-lay Mac-au-lay hath humbly represented unto Us, that he hath with great Labour & Expence written & Engraven & fitted for y^e Press, a Book containing Rules & Characters for writing Short-hand after a new Method of his own Invention, entitled Polygraphy, or Short-hand made easy to y^e meanest Capacity, & has humbly besought Us to grant him our Royal Privilege & License for y^e sole printing & publishing y^e said Work for y^e Term of Fourteen years; We being willing to give all due encouragement to works of this Nature, are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request; & We do therefore by these Presents so far as may be agreeable to y^e Statute in that behalf made & provided, grant unto him y^e said Au-lay Mac-au-lay, his Executors, Administrators, & Assigns, our License for y^e sole printing and publishing y^e said work for y^e Term of Fourteen years, to be computed from y^e Date hereof, strictly forbidding all our Subjects within our Kingdoms & Dominions, to Re-print or Abridge y^e same, either in y^e like, or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter or distribute any Copies hereof, Reprinted beyond the Seas, during y^e aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without y^e Consent or Approbation of the said Au-lay Mac-au-lay, his Heirs, Executors, & Assigns, under their bonds and seals first had & obtained, as they will answer y^e contrary at their Perils: Whereof y^e Commissioners & other Officers of our Customs, y^e Masters, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice that due obedience be rendered to our Pleasure herein declared. Given at our Court at St. James's y^e Fourteenth Day of November 1746, in the Twentieth year of our Reign.—By His Majesty's command,

“HOLLES NEWCASTLE.”

1749.—The following book-patent covers two issues of one work. It, like the preceding, tells its own tale pretty directly.

“George II. by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

“Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Joseph Pote, of Eton in our county of Bucks,

Bookseller, Citizen and Stationer of London, has by his petition humbly represented unto Us, that he hath with great labour and expense printed, and is now ready to publish in one volume quarto, a book entitled *The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle and the Royal College and Chapel of St. George, with the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the most Noble Order of the Garter; also an account of the Town and Corporation of Windsor, the Royal Apartments and Paintings therein, the Ceremonies of the Installation of a Knight of the Garter, with a Catalogue of the Knights Companions and their several Stiles and Titles at large, from their plates in St. George's Chapel; the Succession of the Deans and Prebends, the Monumental and Ancient Inscriptions; with other particulars not mentioned by any Author. The whole entirely new wrote and Illustrated with many cuts.*

“The said Petitioner also has farther humbly represented that he is also printing a lesser work on the same subject, and extracted from the above History, in French and English for the use and accommodation of Strangers, and other persons who visit this Royal Castle, entitled *Les Delices de Windsor, or a Description of Windsor Castle and the Royal Apartments and Paintings therein, with a description of St. George's Chapel, and other particulars relating thereto deserving Public Notice.* Both which works the petitioner apprehends will be of public Utility and Advantage: And that the right and property in the said books is solely in him the said Petitioner; & that he may enjoy the Fruits and Profits of his great labour & Expence in publishing these two Works above mentioned, without the Lett, Hindrance, or Infringement of any other person whatsoever:

“He therefore has most humbly prayed Us to grant unto him, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns Our Royal Licence and Privilege for the sole Printing and Publishing the said two books severally above-named, for the term of Fourteen Years, strictly forbidding any Person to print the said two books, or any part thereof without the consent and allowance of him the said Petitioner, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, first had & obtained under his or their hands and seals: also that we would

prohibit and forbid the importation, vending, or selling any Copy or Copies of either of the said books, printed beyond the Seas, during the term of fourteen years, and grant unto him this our Royal Licence and Privilege agreeable to the Laws of the Land and common practice.

"We being willing to give all due encouragement to these undertakings are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request, and We do therefore by these presents, agreeable to the statute in that behalf made and provided, grant unto him the said Joseph Pote, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, Our Licence for the sole printing and publishing of the s^d works, for the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the date hereof, strictly forbidding all Our subjects within Our Kingdom or Dominions, to reprint or abridge the same either in the like or in any size or manner whatsoever: or to import, buy, vend, utter or distribute any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the seas during the aforesaid term of 14 years, without the consent or approbation of the s^d Joseph Pote his heirs &c., under their hands and seals, first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; whereof the Commissioners & other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens & Company of Stationers, are to take notice, that due obedience may be rendered to Our Pleasure herein declared.

"Given at Our Court at St. James's the twentieth Day of April 1749, in the 22 year of our Reign.—By his Majesty's command.

"BEDFORD."

1750.—There was published by Wyndham Beawes, Merchant, Consul to His Britannic Majesty at Seville and St. Lucar, *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva; or, the Merchant's Directory; being a Complete Guide to all Men of Business, whether as Traders, Remitters, Owners, Freighters, Captains, Insurers, Brokers, Factors, Supercargoes, or Agents*. It passed through many editions. A patent was granted to the author.

"George the II., by the Grace of God, King of Gt. Britain &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

"Whereas our trusty and well-beloved

Wyndham Beawes, of our City of London, Merchant, hath by his Petition humbly presented unto Us, That he has, with great labour, application, and expense, compiled a body of trade under the title of *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva; or, the Merchant's Directory*, which contains every particular relative to the Commerce, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all the known world, and does also explain in a more full and ample manner, than hath hitherto been done, the Statute of exchanges, insurances, bankruptcies, bills, obligations, and every other circumstance proper for a merchant's knowledge, by which he may be fully guided in all his transactions in every branch of trade; and that, though it be more particularly adapted for the instruction and government of men in their commercial engagements, yet its utility is not confined to these only, but may occasionally be of use and service to all other Our subjects; as the lawyer will be advised therein of what disputes have occurred in the different parts of trade, and how the same have been decided in our Courts of Justice; and the senator and gentleman informed of the many advantages which trade brings to the nation: That the whole will be comprized in one vol. in folio, and the petitioner hopes may prove the most useful book of its kind hitherto published; being the products of a 30 years' experience in mercantile affairs by him (the petitioner), and of his collection of materials during the term, from the best writers in most languages; and that, as such a work is greatly wanted by the publick, and consequently may be of general use and advantage, the petitioner hath, in regard to the premisses, most humbly prayed, That We will be graciously pleased to grant him Our Royal License and Privilege for the sole printing, publishing and vending the said book, for the term of 14 years, agreeably to the Statute in that behalf made and provided. We being willing to give all due encouragement to works of this nature, which may be of publick use and benefit, are pleased to condescend to his request, &c., &c., &c.

"Given at our Court at St. James's the 8th day of March 1750-51, in the 24th year of our Reign.—By His Majesty's Command.

"(signed), HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

There have been granted many other patents to printers than are here enumerated. The reign of Elizabeth appears to have been most celebrated for them. I find mention of the following during that period :—

To Edward Darcy, a patent for Cards.

To John Spilman, a patent to make Paper.

To Richard Watkins and James Roberts, a licence to print Almanacks.

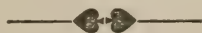
To John Norden, to print *Speculum Britannicæ*.

To Sir Henry Singer, touching the printing of School books.

To Thomas Morley, to print songs in three parts.

To Thomas Wright and Bonham Norton, to print Law books.

The general subject of patents and monopolies was brought before Parliament in 43 Elizabeth. See Rolls of Parliament that year.



THE VICTOR EMANUEL LIBRARY AT ROME.



THE following particulars respecting this library are taken from an article in the *Society of Arts Journal*.

"According to Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Rome, the Victor Emanuel Library is one of the richest in Italy, and has been taken over by the Government from the Jesuits, together with the large building known as the Collegio Romano, which contains a celebrated museum of archæological and other treasures, as well as one of the best observatories in the kingdom. The Collegio Romano is four storeys high, and covers an area of 13,400 square metres, including 3,772 occupied by the church of St. Ignatius, and a garden of 2,000 square metres. On the ground-floor are the Lyceum Government School, the new Philological Institute, the Scholastic Museum, a portion of the Library, and a space for the National Geographical Society. The first and second floors contain the bulk of the ancient library, which has been entirely rearranged and largely added to under the new administration. The Jesuits formerly divided the collection into the "secret or

major library," used only by the priests, and the "minor library" for the use of teachers. The former division contained over 65,000 volumes, and many precious manuscripts, including those of Cardinal Pallavicino, Largomarsini, and others, some of which appear to be now missing. A new hall has been built, capable of containing 2,400 volumes, and suitable arrangements have been made connecting the various departments of the library. The reading-room recently added is capable of holding 200 persons. To the Collegio Romano is now united the celebrated Casanatense, the richest ancient public library in Rome. With this addition the Victor Emanuel Institution has space for a million works. The books collected from forty-eight monasteries, together with those already in the Collegio Romano, amounted to 360,000 volumes. There were 120,000 in the Casanatense. In 1876, the date of its inauguration, about 200,000 scientific works had already been arranged on the shelves of the library, and about the same number of theological books remained to be set in order. In appealing to the Italian Government for the requisite funds to support and develop the institution, it was mentioned that the British Government expends on the British Museum alone an annual sum of £50,000—more than double the amount laid out by Italy on all her libraries, museums, art acquisitions, ancient monuments and excavations put together; while in one year alone (1872) England spent £34,800 for the purchase of books—more than six times the sum devoted by Italy to the same purpose. The organisation of the new institution is of undoubted value in the preservation of literary works from the gradual destruction which menaced them. Three new collections have been added to the old Kircherian Museum: these are the Prehistoric, Ante-Roman, and the Lapidary Museums. To complete the circle of intellectual bodies comprised under the roof of the Collegio Romano, each institution has its own school and meeting-room. On the 25th November, 1882, a report was issued, showing the progress made since the opening of the Library, from which it appears that the assiduous labour of several years will yet be necessary before the desired arrangement can be fully completed. Meanwhile a

reading-room has been given to the public, with a supply of 369 magazines and periodicals. During the first ten months of the year this room and the remainder of the Library was frequented by 14,770 readers; and it is recorded that not a single book or paper had been found missing throughout the whole year, nor has the least damage been caused to the property of the institution. The main resources of the establishment have been devoted to supplying the want of modern standard works, of which there was found to be the greatest deficiency. Among those purchased may be mentioned the works of Goethe, Voltaire, Darwin, Shakespeare, Milton, Humboldt, Kepler, Laplace, and many other of the most eminent writers of England, France, and Germany. For nearly a whole century the monks appear to have added little or nothing to their collection, and this is quoted as a reason to justify the Government in taking possession of their neglected property. The whole number of periodicals now possessed by the Library amounts to 1,127. From November 1881 to November 1882 there were purchased 4,594 scientific works (in about 15,000 volumes), while the Government officials sent in 16,186 pamphlets or other documents; 910 books were deposited for purposes of copyright, and 2,229 works of different kinds were presented as gifts to the institution. A new catalogue has been compiled, which is bound in boards on an ingenious model invented for the purpose, locked and opened by a special key, and so formed as to afford immediate detection of the removal of any portion of its contents. At present, this catalogue is only arranged alphabetically, but it will, in time, be supplemented with another, classified according to subjects. Telephonic communication has been laid between the Library and the Central Telephone Office, for the convenience of the Ministries and the Houses of Parliament, and several excellent internal arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the public. The Library is opened on every working-day from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m., and also from the 5th November to the 31st May, from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening. Persons under eighteen years of age are not admitted to the reading-rooms.

THE KAMA SUTRA OF VATSYAYANA.



IT is assuredly matter for felicitation that the interest taken in matters connected with our Indian empire has of late years greatly increased.

Not only do the laws, literature and religion of the peoples inhabiting that vast country form part of our study, but curiosity is also evinced concerning their social habits and daily life. In looking at the Hindūs from this latter point of view, we cannot fail to be struck with their adverseness to change. As they lived centuries ago so they live to-day. To convince oneself of this fact one has but to compare such books as *The Hindoos as they are*, by Shib Chunder Bose (London, 1881), in which the mode of living of the present day is depicted, with the work I am about to notice, which brings before us the daily life of a Hindu during the first to the fourth centuries of the Christian era. It behoves us, in our intercourse with the natives of India, to bear this fact in mind, and to abstain from all futile endeavours to force upon them a civilization ill suited to their requirements, and in disaccord with their unchangeable ways of thought and manner of living.

The *Kama Sutra* is a treatise on social life and the relations of the sexes; and as Hindū ideas on those subjects differ very widely from our own, the work will not be found acceptable in its entirety to the general reader. Nor was it destined by its author, or by the present translator, for any but students. Like the disquisitions of the Romish casuists, to which in parts it bears a certain resemblance, especially in the minuteness and subtlety of its definitions, it was evidently written for those who have to teach others. Although the first work of its kind in point of date as well as of importance, it is not the only one. We have at least six others: *The Ratirahasya*, *The Panchasakya*, *The Smara Pradipa*, *The Ratimanjari*, *The Rasmanjari*, and *The Anunga Runga*, all of which bear more or less similarity to the work under consideration, but, as already remarked, they are of less importance; none but the last has

been done into English,* and of that only six copies were struck off.

The *Kama Sutra*, or "Aphorisms on Love," of Vatsyayana contains about one thousand two hundred and fifty "slokas" or verses, and is divided into parts, parts into chapters, and chapters into paragraphs. The whole consists of seven parts, thirty-six chapters, and sixty-four paragraphs. Its object, and the spirit in which it was composed, will be best estimated in Vatsyayana's own words. "After reading and considering the works of Babhravya and other ancient authors, and thinking over the meaning of the rules given by them, this treatise was composed, according to the precepts of the Holy Writ, for the benefit of the world, by Vatsyayana, while leading the life of a religious student at Benares, and wholly engaged in the contemplation of the Deity. A person acquainted with the true principles of this science, who preserves his Dharma (virtue or religious merit), his Artha (worldly wealth), and his Kama (pleasure), and who has regard to the customs of the people, is sure to obtain the mastery over his senses. In short, an intelligent person, attending to Dharma and Artha and also to Kama, without becoming the slave of his passions, will obtain success in everything that he may do."

Of the author—whose personal name is supposed to be Mallinaga or Mrillana, Vatsyayana being his family name—hardly anything is known. It is even impossible to fix the exact date either of his life or of his work; but it is almost certain that he must have lived between the first and sixth century of our era.

Let us now pass to the translation, of which the title is as follows: *The Kama Sutra of Vatsyayana. Translated from the Sanscrit. In Seven Parts, with Preface, Introduction, and Concluding Remarks. Benares: Printed for the Hindoo Kama Shastra Society—1883. For Private Circulation Only. Large 8vo, pp. 198, 7 parts, 36 chapters.*

This excellent and complete translation, the work of several hands, and made from the original Sanscrit text, without castration or alteration, was produced under many difficulties. Perfect manuscripts are very rare, and in order to obtain a pure and com-

plete text, copies of the work had to be obtained from the libraries of Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, and Jeypoor. These four versions were then compared with each other; and with the aid of a Commentary, called *Jayamangla*, a revised copy of the entire manuscript was prepared, and from this copy the English translation was made.

The duties of a Hindū, briefly summed up in the three words Dharma, Artha, and Kama, are nevertheless exceedingly complicated, and it was Vatsyayana's object to explain and comment upon these duties, especially upon the last, Kama. Every action of a Hindū's life may be considered a breach or observance of a religious duty. The way in which he is to rise, to retire to rest, or to sleep, his ablutions, how his food has to be cooked and eaten, whether, when, and how he may travel, etc.,—everything is prescribed and arranged for him.

"Man," observes our sage, "the period of whose life is one hundred years, should practise Dharma, Artha and Kama at different times, and in such a manner that they may harmonize together and not clash in any way. He should acquire learning in his childhood, in his youth and middle age he should attend to Artha and Kama, and in his old age he should perform Dharma, and thus seek to gain Moksha—i.e., release from further transmigration. Or, on account of the uncertainty of life, he may practise them at times when they are enjoined to be practised. But one thing is to be noted: he should lead the life of a religious student until he finishes his education."

It may be easily conceived how interesting, how curious, and how suggestive a book *The Kama Sutra* must be; few more suggestive works, indeed, has it been my good fortune to peruse, nor any that contribute more directly and clearly to our knowledge of Indian thought. From almost every page might be extracted something fresh, or startling to our Western notions. Space will not, however, admit of my making these extracts—the more desirable, undoubtedly, as but a limited number of my readers will be able to obtain a copy of a work printed for private circulation, and to the extent of 250 copies only. I cannot, however, terminate this notice without transcribing the following minute,

* An analysis of it will be found at p. 282 of the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (London, 1877).

salutary, graphic, and almost poetical description and advice, headed "Life of a Citizen," with which the fourth chapter of the first part opens.

"Having thus acquired learning, a man, with the wealth that he may have gained by gift, conquest, purchase, deposit, or inheritance from his ancestors, should become a householder, and pass the life of a citizen. He should take a house in a city, or large village, or in the vicinity of good men, or in a place which is the resort of many persons. This abode should be situated near some water, and divided into different compartments for different purposes. It should be surrounded by a garden, and also contain two rooms—an outer and an inner one. The inner room should be occupied by the females, while the outer room, balmy with rich perfumes, should contain a bed, soft, agreeable to the sight, covered with a clean white cloth, low in the middle part, having garlands and bunches of natural garden flowers upon it, and a canopy above it, and two pillows, one at the top, another at the bottom. There should be also a sort of couch besides, and at the head of this a sort of stool, on which should be placed the fragrant ointments for the night, as well as flowers, pots containing collyrium and other fragrant substances, things used for perfuming the mouth, and the bark of the common citron tree. Near the couch, on the ground, there should be a pot for spitting, a box containing ointments, and also a lute hanging from a peg made of the tooth of an elephant, a board for drawing, a pot containing perfume, some books, and some garlands of the yellow amaranth flowers. Not far from the couch, and on the ground, there should be a round seat, a toy cart, and a board for playing with dice; outside the outer room there should be cages of birds (such as quails, partridges, parrots, starlings, etc.), and a separate place for spinning, carving, and such like diversions. In the garden there should be a whirling swing and a common swing, as also a bower of creepers covered with flowers, in which a raised *parterre* should be made for sitting.

"Now the householder, having got up in the morning and performed his necessary duties, should wash his teeth, apply a limited quantity of ointments and perfumes to his

body, put some ointments on his person and collyrium on his eyelids and below his eyes, colour his lips with *alacktaka*, and look at himself in the glass. Having then eaten betel leaves, with other things that give fragrance to the mouth, he should perform his usual business. He should bathe daily, anoint his body with oil every other day, apply a lathering substance [instead of soap, which was not introduced until the rule of the Mahometans,] to his body every three days, get his head [including face] shaved every four days, and other parts of his body every five or ten days. All these things should be done without fail. Meals should be taken in the forenoon, in the afternoon, and again at night, according to Charayana. After breakfast, parrots and other birds should be taught to speak, and the fighting of cocks, quails, and rams should follow. A limited time should be devoted to diversions with Pithamardas, Vitas, and Vidushakas [characters, generally introduced into the Hindū drama], and then should be taken the midday sleep. After this the householder, having put on his clothes and ointments, should during the afternoon converse with his friends. In the evening there should be singing; and after that the householder, along with his friend, should await in his room, previously decorated and perfumed, the arrival of the woman that may be attached to him. After her arrival, he and his friend should welcome her, and entertain her with a loving and agreeable conversation. Thus end the duties of the day."

E. H. SHEBSA.



CAMBRIDGE PRINTERS.

BY ROBERT BOWES.

PART II.



THOMAS BUCK, 1625.



THOMAS BUCK, M.A., one of the Esquire Bedells, was appointed by grace July 13th, 1625. He appears to have held the office of printer, or to have retained some interest in it, for upwards of forty years. During this

time he had several partners, but none found it easy to work with him, and most of the information we get is derived from their complaints, etc., addressed to the authorities. The first is Leonard Greene, appointed three years before him, in which he says, "Mr. Bucke being unexperienced, having lead a student's life, y^e said L. Greene did hide nothinge, conceale nothinge, from the said Mr. Bucke. . . . When the common benefite of y^e presse might be furthered. That for divers copies the sole printinge whereof the said L. Greene might have had for his owne profite as he is of the Company of Stationers, he hath ever brought to this presse, notwithstanding he hath but a third part therein and some of them the best were before ever Mr. Bucke came to the place, and besides the charge of printinge at Cambridge is deerer than at London." Greene then complains of Bucke's taking a new printing office without consulting him—the "Angell, leased from Mr. Lukyns," Greene desiring instead "that the presse might be placed in . . . y^e Regent Walke, which Thomas and Legatt has successivelie all their time hired, or els the house where Mr. Craine dwelt." Thos. Bucke's next partner was his brother John, also Esquire Bedell, appointed by grace Dec. 16th, 1625; who probably printed with his brother from that time. As early as 1629 we find "T. and J. Buck" on the title-page of a folio Bible. On May 15th, 1632, articles of agreement were drawn up between T. and J. Buck, by which John assigns his printing patent to Thomas for seven years, for a payment of £56 a year, and agrees to execute his brother's place as Bedell during this period. They retained a joint interest in the press till a much later period, for they appear in 1668 as claimants against John Field's estate. Roger Daniel was appointed by grace July 24th, 1632, articles of agreement were entered upon between him and Thos. Buck, August 20th—22nd following. Roger Daniel agreed to take the "tenement called the Augustine Friars, wherein Thomas Buck now dwelleth, together with the printing house and all other houses, etc. . . . thereto belonging . . . for six years at the rate of £190 a year." On Feb. 11th, 1633, new articles of agreement were entered into for five years, by which Buck was to receive two-

thirds and Daniel one-third. Daniel complains, March 14th, 1634, that he had been led by Buck to enter upon conditions that he was not able to fulfil, and asking the University to allow him to print independently of Buck. In a document of the same time he represents to the University the advantage that would arise from the establishment of more than one printing-house. It appears that while the University continued to appoint three printers, only one office existed to this date. The partnership of Buck and Daniel did not come to an end, as their names appear together for several years; and on September 5th, 1639, articles of agreement were entered between Buck and Daniel on one part and certain London stationers on the other. There was an agreement with Edward Weaver, a London stationer, for three years, to supply 500 reams of Almanacks.

From 1638 to 1650 Buck's name does not appear on the title-pages of books, but only Daniel's. In the latter year Daniel's patent was withdrawn, and in 1651-2 Buck again appears as "one of the printers to the University." Buck is said to have resigned in 1653, but I find no authority for this statement, and in 1688 he claimed some interest in it, only two years before his death in 1690.

Buck was elected Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, March 16th, 1615-16, being then B.A. He took an active part in college affairs, as appears by entries in college books 1622-37. In 1622 he was "M.A. and Fellow," Jan. 27th, 1623-4, "Fellow and late Steward," 1624 "One of the Esquire Bedells, 1630 (Jan. 7th) "late Fellow."

Buck was living at the house called "Augustine Friars" in 1632, which is in St. Edward's parish; his name is in the parish book 1667 and 1669, and it is probable he continued to live there till his death.

ROGER DANIEL, 1632.

Appointed by grace, July 24th, 1632. The main facts of his connection with the Cambridge Press are given in the account of Thos. Buck. I do not find him admitted freeman of the Stationers' Company up to 1640. There is on the title-page of a large Bible printed at Cambridge in 1638, by Buck and Daniel, "and are to be sold by

Roger Daniel, at the Angell in Lumber Street, London." His name occurs as at the Angel at a later period; and it is clear that, while being one of the printers of the University, he had a book-shop—perhaps also a printing office—in London. His patent was annulled for neglect, June 1st, 1650, and in 1658 he appears as printer of a book at the Angell.

JOHN LEGATE (THE YOUNGER).

As mentioned in the notes on his father, he was admitted freeman September 6th, 1619. He was appointed one of the University printers July 5th, 1650, in succession to Roger Daniel. On Oct. 10th, 1655, Legate's patent was cancelled for neglect. There is no record of his appointment before 1650, but he used the University stamp on title-pages of books, as his father had done, and it seems most probable that he thus traded in his father's name. For further particulars see the notes on John Legate the elder (*ante*, p. 122).

In St. Botolph's parish register is the following entry:—"1642. John Leggatt and Elizabeth Grime, married June 25th." As he must have been born while his father was in Cambridge, this would probably be the younger Legate. He was appointed University Printer eight years later.

JOHN BUCK. 1625—1653 (?).

John Buck, one of the Esquire Bedells, appointed Dec. 16th, 1625, was living in 1668. Particulars of him will be found under Thos. Buck. He was married and lived in St. Botolph parish, in the register of which occur entries of birth and baptism of several children. "Mrs. Bucke, John Bucke's wife, was buried 1669." In 1660 is an entry of £.5 from Mr. John Buck, given by Mr. Brooks for the poor of the parish.

FRANCIS BUCK. 1630—1632.

Appointed Oct. 27th, 1630, and resigned July 21st, 1632. His name does not occur in any of the agreements between Thos. Buck and his various partners, nor on any title-pages of books.

JOHN FIELD. 1655—1668.

Appointed Oct. 12th, 1655. He was "printer to the parliament" before that date, and produced many editions of the Bible.

His name occurs on title-pages of Bibles 1648—1668, the year of his death. He seems to have continued his London press, at least for a time, after the date of his appointment as University Printer, as in 1658 he styles himself "one of His Highness's printers." A pamphlet, *London Printers' Lamentacon, or the Press opprest, and overpresst*, contains a fierce attack on Field and two other printers, Newcome and Hills.

There is a letter dated August 17th, 1668, from Charles II. to the University, desiring that a printer be not appointed in succession to the late John Field, whose estate is considerably engaged in the service of the press. Field paid rates in St. Botolph's parish 1657—1668, and was churchwarden 1660. He built a new printing-office in Silver Street; the University taking a lease of ground from Queen's College for a term of years continued by several renewals, the Press continued there till 1827, when the Pitt Press was commenced. It stood on the north side of Silver Street, on a portion of the site now occupied by the new Master's Lodge of St. Catharine's College.

JOHN HAYES, 1669—1705.

John Hayes was appointed Oct. 14th, 1669, the Heads of Houses deciding July 7th to lease the printing to him for £100 a year, the office having been vacant for nearly a year, in consequence of Charles II.'s letter of August 17th, 1668, alluded to under John Field.

Oct. 28th, 1703, Bond of J. Hayes and J. Collyer to pay £150 a year to the University so long as Hayes continues printer.

Hayes held the office till 1705. He died Nov. 28th, 1705, aged 71. In 1696 active measures were taken to improve the condition of the press. The Duke of Somerset, Chancellor, wrote to the Vice-Chancellor, 29th June, suggesting the re-establishment of the press, stating that £800 had been raised towards the erection of a new building, and offering to endeavour to raise a further like sum. Hayes appears to have had no part in this, as in all arrangements for the purchase of new type, etc., his successor, C. Crownfield, who was then acting as Inspector of the Press, seems to have been always employed. From the time of Field, 1655, the printing-

office continued in S. Botolph parish, and the printers appear as ratepayers, etc. Hayes so appears 1669—1705. In 1699 he was churchwarden.

JOHN OWEN, 1701—1703.

John Owen was never appointed University Printer, but there were "Articles of agreement. . . Oct. 4, 1701, between the Chancellor of the University and John Owen, of the City of Oxford, stationer," for printing 1350 ordinary and 150 large-paper copies of Suidas' Lexicon, 3 vols. folio. Owen was evidently unable to fulfil his part of the engagement, as he is described as insolvent in 1703, and his failure placed the University in difficulties with regard to the work, correspondence and negotiations having gone on respecting it for a period of forty years. Owen printed one large book in Cambridge in 1703—the first volume of Cellarius' *Geography*. The second volume was printed at Amsterdam in 1706.

CORNELIUS CROWNFIELD, 1696—1740.

Crownfield was appointed Printer Dec. 16th, 1705; but he had been in the service of the Press as Inspector from the year 1696, for which he was allowed 10s. per week. The Register of the Curators of the Press, already alluded to, just covers the period of Crownfield's management, 1696—1740, and many extracts from it are given in Mr. Chr. Wordsworth's *University Studies in the Eighteenth Century*, Appendix IX. In 1696 the University would appear to have for the first time undertaken the direct responsibility of the Press, and every book printed was sanctioned directly by the Curators, many large editions of the classics having been printed for London booksellers. Crownfield's name frequently occurs, and it is therefore probable that he was a bookseller on his own account as well as being University printer. He was living in St. Edward's parish from 1700 to 1704, and in St. Botolph books his name occurs from 1707 to 1742. He died Nov. 4th, 1743. Carter states that there were two printing offices from 1696 till the death of Hayes, 1705.

W. FENNER AND T. AND. J. JAMES.

On April 28th, 1731, a lease for eleven

years was sealed to Fenner and James granting the right of printing Bibles and Prayer-books from stereotype plates, the process of stereotyping having been invented by William Ged, a goldsmith, in Edinburgh, in 1725. The capital was chiefly found by the brothers James, and a large sum was sunk in the venture, which did not succeed. Fenner died about 1734, insolvent; and his widow continued the printing under the lease, notwithstanding the strong protests of John James, who claimed that he had got the concession from the University. Fenner's name was inserted in the lease because he was a practical printer, while his partners were not. The matter was settled in 1738 by a composition, Mrs. Fenner relinquishing the lease. This was probably the first attempt to print from stereotype plates.

JOSEPH BENTHAM, 1740—1766.

Bentham was elected Dec. 30th, 1740. The suit of Baskett v. Bentham was commenced on January 5th, 1741-2, by which the King's Printer sought to prevent the University Printer from printing an abridgement of the Excise Acts; and the litigation was continued till 1758, when it was decided in favour of the University. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Bentham, vicar of Wichford, brother of James Bentham the historian of Ely Cathedral, and an alderman of the borough. He was a ratepayer in the parish of St. Botolph from 1743 to 1778. In 1766 he resigned, and was succeeded by John Archdeacon. He died June 1st, 1778, aged 68, and was buried in Trumpington Church.

JOHN BASKERVILLE, 1758.

John Baskerville, the celebrated printer and type-founder of Birmingham, was born at Wolverley, in the county of Worcester, 1706; in 1726 he became a writing-master at Birmingham; in 1745 he took a large building to carry on the business of a japanner; and in 1750 he tried his first experiments in type-founding. He was elected a Printer to the University for ten years from December 16th, 1758, but it is doubtful if he produced anything for the Cambridge Press after 1763, when he issued a folio Bible, on which he had expended £2,000. In a letter to

Horace Walpole, November 2nd, 1762, he expressed his regret that he had ever engaged in printing; and in 1765 he wrote to his friend Dr. Franklin, then in Paris, to see if he could dispose of his types there. Franklin replied "that the French were so reduced by the war of 1756, that they were unable to repair their public buildings, and suffered the scaffolding to rot before them." Baskerville died in 1775.

JOHN ARCHDEACON, 1766—1795 (?).

John Archdeacon, a native of Ireland, was appointed Inspector of the Press, October 29th, 1766, and Printer, December 15th in the same year. He was living in the parish of St. Botolph in 1759, and as appears from a letter of Nichols to Bowyer (who was in correspondence respecting the office himself), was really the printer in 1765, the year before his formal appointment. He died at Hemingford Abbots, September 10, 1795, *æt.* 70.

Mr. J. W. Clark, President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, supplemented Mr. Bowes's paper by exhibiting and explaining a plan of the district now occupied by the Senate House, Caius College, and adjacent buildings, upon which he showed the positions of the houses of the earlier printers. In a discussion which ensued, Mr. Bradshaw suggested a thorough working of the subject, including the collection of Cambridge printed books; and Mr. A. P. Humphry urged the author to make further use of his abundant materials, and write a history of the University printing business, with special regard to its exclusive privileges. Mr. Humphry drew attention to one of these—a charter, granted by Henry VIII. to the University in 1534, enabling them to appoint three printers, "omnimodos libros." This privilege, from its not having been exercised, so far as we know, for about fifty years, would seem to have had at first but little commercial value. From 1583 onwards the existence of printed books, and of records of quarrels with the London Stationers' Company, and between the University printers in partnership with each other, show that the business had some value. Afterwards there came attacks by the King's printers upon the right of the University, based upon the general terms of

the Charter of Henry VIII., to print Bibles and Acts of Parliament, these attacks culminating in the suit *Baskett v. Bentham*, which ended decisively in favour of the University, after lasting fifteen years.

Mr. Mullinger brought under the notice of the meeting a volume (small quarto) from the library of St. John's College (Gg. 6, 41), without date or either printer's or author's name, which he submitted was probably a production of the Cambridge Press during Thomas's time, but anterior to any of the volumes of 1584 bearing his imprint. The title of the book was *An Abstract of certaine Acts of Parliament: of certaine her Maiestie's Iniunctions: of certaine Canons, Constitutions, and Synodalles prouinciall; established and in force, for the peaceable gouernment of the Church, within her Maiestie's Dominions and Countries*. It was attributed by Baker, in a manuscript note, to Robert Beale, a diplomatist and author of the Elizabethan period, who, in the opinion of Cooper (*Athenæ*, ii. 311) was probably educated at Cambridge. The supposition that the volume was a production of the Cambridge Press was founded on the apparent identity (which had been pointed out by Mr. Sinker, the librarian of Trinity College) of several of the embellishments, and also in the type, with those of volumes bearing Thomas's imprint.



THE ARRANGEMENT OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

BY M. H. TOWRY.

PART I.



MANY scholars who have inherited or accumulated a large library view despairingly the masses of volumes, journals, pamphlets, ephemerides, and MSS. in their possession, and feel that sooner or later they must cope with the task of setting them in order. But they are doubtful what principle should be adopted, and what plan may most efficiently ensure the speedy finding of any desired volume, and the display of their treasures to the best advantage.

The British Philistine does not trouble

himself with these matters. He follows Prince Potemkin, who "ordered" a library to complete his new palace. "What works does your Highness wish?" asked the bookseller. "It matters not," replied the magnate: "large books for the lower shelves and little books for the upper ones." And this, so late as 1786, remained the basis of arrangement of that library.

I have studied the subject of classification in general for some years, and, as a side illustration, was led to make researches into the arrangement of libraries, cataloguing, indexing, etc. I have therefore hopes that my paper may be of some little use to the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER, and that it may convey some practical suggestions.

And first a few words, not more than needful, as to the operation of Classifying.

All classifying is based on likeness, one of the ultimate conditions of things. And it has for its object to provide that things shall be arranged (or thought of) in such groups that statements made concerning the group shall be applicable to each of the members of which the group is composed.

But now comes a difficulty. No two things are exactly alike: they agree in some points and differ in others. Our groups are not like heaps of red, white, or yellow billiard balls, (apparently) thoroughly similar to each other, but of balls agreeing in some qualities and differing in others.

Hence arises the question, when we begin to arrange, What qualities shall we choose as the basis of arrangement? And it is soon perceived that there are two methods of setting to work.

A *Natural* classification is an arrangement of things into such divisions that *the greatest possible number* of general assertions may be made concerning each division; and the qualities which form the common bond between the things must be principal and important attributes of the things themselves.

In an *Artificial* arrangement, on the contrary, a single characteristic, if present in the several members, may be arbitrarily chosen, and the things sorted in accordance with its presence, absence, or variation. The members may have little or no affinity with each other,—the only statement we can make regarding them being that they agree in possessing the

points which we have selected as the basis of the schema.

An artificial system need not look beyond its own diataxis; a natural one must contend with the nearness and inequalities of resemblances, and the necessity of placing all the things in some group or other.

Be it observed that in an artificial system the diataxis coincides with the diagnosis: the reason why a thing is put in a group is identical with the means by which it is known to be in the group. It is not so in a natural system.

I think the most perfect mode of dealing with a Private Library is to use the two methods, and have a natural system on the walls and an artificial one in the catalogue. A man enters a library with one of two purposes,—either he wishes to get a certain work, or he desires to view and examine the collection. For the one case, he should be able to get the volume speedily; for the other, the books should be so ranged that a rapid survey enables him to judge of the scope of the library and to go to the department he fancies.

The noble library of the late Sir W. Stirling Maxwell is partially arranged on a natural system plan. He has broad divisions of subject, (they must be broad, or trouble will ensue,) not more specialised than, *e.g.*, Emblems, Poetry, Biography, Arts of Design, and so forth. Each case must be designated by one of those headings, and labelled on the shelves according to the country—English, German, French, etc. In each shelf the works are ranged chronologically. Hence, in viewing the case you have, horizontally, what a country has produced on a subject; vertically, (roughly) what the various centuries have produced.

If there is a preponderance of works of one country, so that three or four shelves must be allotted to it, they should count and be arranged as one, or the time sequence will be destroyed. I allow that *opera omnia* are fatal stumbling-blocks, and few collectors could bring themselves to divide them.

Modifications of the plan will easily suggest themselves, and its advantages are great. In a short visit to Keir, where there was no catalogue, but every shelf labelled, I readily found by this means some rare works which

I knew to be in that collection. Had the arrangement been heterogeneous, my search, without a catalogue, might have been fruitless. Moreover, (each book being titled and dated on the back) this plan displays satisfactorily a collector's treasures.

Some have tried making the case represent the division of time, but this never proves feasible,—the subject is preferable, for it is the *raison d'être* of the book.

So far well, as to displaying the books on the walls. But if the library be left thus, it will be, as Carlyle said, a Polyphemus without an eye. The catalogue is all-important to the scholar. He wants a particular edition, or a certain scholium, or mayhap to collate a textual misprint, to find a colophon, a printer's device. The wall-indications, accurate so far as they go, are too broad to be of service. The catalogue must direct him, and its information must be full, precise, and clear. He does not wish to know the scope of the library: he wishes to know if it contains a particular book.

Subject division should never be the basis of the general library catalogue. At first sight it appears the easiest method, and that which would be most advantageous. "I should consider," said Carlyle, "that it would not be at all difficult to arrange books in catalogues under the various classes. There might be one catalogue of works on English history, one of works on the French Revolution, on the Reformation, on English history during the Civil War." But De Morgan's words are nearer the truth. "I am perfectly satisfied of this: that one of the most difficult things that a man can set himself to do is to describe a book correctly. The difficulties in making researches all lie at the boundary. I do not want the trustees to tell me that Euclid was a mathematician, and I do not trust them to tell me whether Albert Dürer's *Institutiones Geometricæ* is a geometrical book or not."

In Subject Catalogues—(1) No two compilers ever agree as to the subdivisions; (2) In a doubtful case of placing a book, the catalogue-writer and the searcher would almost certainly differ in their view of where it should be found; (3) The searcher cannot use the subject catalogue until he has mastered its schema, which must of necessity

be large and complex; (4) The boundaries and connections of subjects are constantly changing; (5) The titles of books are often ambiguous, delusive, and compound.

Take, as instances of the difficulty of sorting books in a classed catalogue, the following:—

The Existence of God Geometrically Demonstrated. By Richard Jack. [Theology or Geometry?]

Debates in the Asiatic Assembly. London, 1767. [A burlesque on the East India Co.'s courts.]

A Short Hint addressed to the Candid and Dispassionate on Both Sides of the Atlantic. [On the Stamp Act.]

Let any bibliophile look at the divisions for a subject catalogue drawn up by Mr. Horne (App. Ev. B.M.C.), or those used in some foreign libraries, and he will see how ponderous and cumbersome in usage they must needs be. Finally, let us hear Panizzi. "I have a great objection to what are called Classed Catalogues. I think it impossible to make a good one. I never heard of any. I never heard of two men agreeing on the plan of a classed catalogue. The greatest men of all countries have talked about classed catalogues as a matter of theory. As to science particularly, it is impossible to have them scientifically made. Those forty or fifty years old on a scientific plan cannot possibly now be of use, because the changes which have taken place in mineralogy, botany, in all natural sciences, are such that you must be re-classing every day. As soon as a classed catalogue of chemical books is completed you must begin a new one. Not one of those who speak of a classed catalogue scientifically arranged, if they would honestly confess it, ever used one. The first thing they used was an index of authors at the end of such a catalogue. If you take the best classed catalogue almost that has ever been made—Dryander's catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks' collection—I challenge anybody but a very clever botanist or mineralogist or zoologist to use it."

The catalogue Panizzi refers to has an index of subject-matter and of authors' names, and is an admirable specimen of a classed catalogue. The various essays in Transactions, and the observations on Natural History in travels, are separately titled, and entered in

IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS,

THE

MOST CERTAIN PRESERVER OF HEALTH,

A MILD, YET SPEEDY, SAFE, AND

EFFECTUAL AID IN CASES OF INDIGESTION

AND ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS,

AND, AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE,

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD AND SWEETENER OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable ; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations ; amongst the most prominent of its miserable effects are a want of, or an inordinate appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heartburn, pain in the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, perhaps sickness, rumbling noise in the bowels ; in some cases of depraved digestion there is nearly a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated period of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification ; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, great languidness, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance ; they appear thoughtful, melancholy, and dejected, under great apprehension of some imaginary danger, will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves ; yet for all this the mind is exhilarated

without much difficulty ; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearance of disease ; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are, violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment ; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, nightmare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution ; as in a hundred cases of *Indigestion* there will probably be something peculiar to each ; but be they what they may, they are all occasioned by the food becoming a burden rather than a support to the stomach ; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems—nothing can more speedily, or with more certainty, effect so desirable an object than *Norton's Extract of Camomile Flowers*. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach ; and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy colic, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to its use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers and

which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of Camomile Flowers; and when one or even two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is, that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water, which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy, the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water, merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine, must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking, this has been the case with Camomile Flowers, a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are prepared by a peculiar process, accidentally discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers is concentrated in four moderate-sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and, as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at any age, and under any circumstances, without danger or inconvenience. A person exposed to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with and strict observance of the medicinal properties of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, it is only doing them justice to say, that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES. By the word tonic is meant a medicine

which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or, in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body, which so quickly follows the use of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, their certain and speedy effect in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame, is most convincing, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength sufficient to resist the formation of disease, and also to fortify the constitution against contagion; as such their general use is strongly recommended as a preventative during the prevalence of malignant fever or other infectious diseases, and to persons attending sick-rooms they are invaluable, as in no one instance have they ever failed in preventing the taking of illness, even under the most trying circumstances.

As *Norton's Camomile Pills* are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice should be given respecting diet, though after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomes, and are governed by the opinion of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and of course that must best instruct us what food to take and what to avoid; we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by

their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite the first process should be well performed; this consists in masticating or chewing the solid food, so as to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetable, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals and never eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach, that it does not possess the power which it ought to do, that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time, or ever so often committed, by which the stomach becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the bur-

den thus imposed upon it, that all will soon be right again.

It is most certainly true that every person in his lifetime consumes a quantity of noxious matter, which if taken at one meal would be fatal: it is these small quantities of noxious matter, which are introduced into our food, either by accident or wilful adulteration, which we find so often upset the stomach, and not unfrequently lay the foundation of illness, and perhaps final ruination to health. To preserve the constitution, it should be our constant care, if possible, to counteract the effect of these small quantities of unwholesome matter; and whenever, in that way, an enemy to the constitution finds its way into the stomach, a friend should immediately be sent after it, which would prevent its mischievous effects, and expel it altogether; no better friend can be found—no, none which will perform the task with greater certainty, than *NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS*. And let it be observed, that the longer this medicine is taken the less it will be wanted, and it can in no case become habitual, as its entire action is to give energy and force to the stomach, which is the spring of life, the source from which the whole frame draws its succour and support. After an excess of eating or drinking, and upon every occasion of the general health being at all disturbed, these *PILLS* should be immediately taken, as they will stop and eradicate disease at its commencement. Indeed, it is most confidently asserted that, by the timely use of this medicine only, and a common degree of caution, any person may enjoy all the comforts within his reach, may pass through life without an illness, and with the certainty of attaining a healthy *OLD AGE*.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full directions. The large bottle contains the quantity of three small ones, or *PILLS* equal to fourteen ounces of *CAMOMILE FLOWERS*.

Sold by nearly all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Be particular to ask for "*NORTON'S PILLS*," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION!!!

GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS

IS strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9d., by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

STEEDMAN'S
SOOTHING POWDERS
FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

THE value of this Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world and by all grades of society for upwards of fifty years.

Its extensive sale has induced spurious imitations, in some of which the outside Label and the coloured Paper enclosing the Packet of Powders so closely resemble the Original as to have deceived many Purchasers. The Proprietor therefore feels it due to the Public to give a special caution against such imitations.

All purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each Packet, in White Letters on a Red Ground, without which none are genuine. The name STEEDMAN is spelt with *two EE's*.

**Prepared ONLY at Walworth, Surrey, and
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors,
in Packets, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.**

their proper places. It contains somewhat less than 21,000 entries, and took five years to print.

I am far, very far from under-rating the value of bibliographs on special subjects: I only maintain that the consulting catalogue of a library, to be useful, must not be a subject catalogue.

To find a book readily, then, we must have an artificial arrangement, based on some character common to all, permanent, simple and obvious.

Titles alphabetically arranged are hopeless, since scarcely two cataloguers would enter them alike, hence the searcher might look long before he found the heading. Take, *e.g.*,

1. *A Paire of Spectacles for the Purblind Nation, with which they may see the Army and Parliament like Simeon and Levi, brethren in Iniquity, walk hand in hand together, etc.*, by H. M. 4to, London, 1649.

2. *The African Trade the great Pillar and Support of the British Plantation Trade in America.* 4to, London, 1745.

3. *Ye Must be Borne Again.*

4. *Some Passages in the Life of a Private Gentleman.* [These are real instances.]

Short titles are a great evil, and serve no good purpose. "It is much more difficult," said Mr. A. Asher, "to abbreviate a title than to write it at full length." Only fifteen short titles can be written in an hour by experts. De Morgan gives many instances of the disastrous results to scholars arising from the use of short titles—even in scientific works, which obviously are more capable of having their titles shortened than others. "Describe a book by the title of *Geometria*, and the chances are that the nature of the contents is better designed than that of another as briefly described by *Historia*. If, indeed, the former were Cavalieri's *Geometria Indivisibilium*, one of the precursors of *Fluxions*, it would not be well described by a word which rather suggests the *Geometria Euclidis*. But suppose the two histories to be a *Historia Ecclesiæ* and Willoughby's *Historia Piscium*, and the mathematical abbreviation will appear to be much less absurd than the other."

If searching for rare editions rather than subjects, I can testify that looking through a short titled catalogue is a simple waste of

time. We are looking for, *e.g.*, Boccacini's *Ragguagli di Parnasso*, and the abbreviator does not tell us whether it has the additional Centuries or no. A single phrase omitted, a "ristampato," a printer's Christian name, may make all the difference.

The author's name is the only sure basis for a consulting catalogue—easiest alike for making and for using. It is the point to be seized upon first; it presents the nearest approach to a certain and common character in that often composite thing—a book. There are, of course, many subsidiary difficulties in working to be encountered, such as joint authorship, anonymous works, adaptation, translation, etc. It is important that the points which crop up in making a catalogue should be dealt with (above all) consistently throughout, succinctly, and in a practically useful manner. Deviation from rule, or vagueness of method, will cause the searcher much trouble, and inevitably mar the utility of the work. But when a clear plan is fixed upon, the execution is comparatively easy, and the gain great. To give an outline of the best method of working will be the object of my second paper.

SOME OPINIONS ON BOOKS.



IN a magazine devoted to book-lore, nothing will surely be so likely to arouse the sympathies and interest of the readers, all more or less book-worms, than the reproduction of the opinions of various writers and authors on the companions of their solitude—their books. Few men, indeed, of any note have neglected to say a word in praise or blame of these store-houses of knowledge.

Richard Aungerville, better known as Richard de Bury, the first writer on bibliography, who died in 1345, thus writes on the subject of his books:—"They are teachers whose instructions are unaccompanied by blows or harsh words; who demand neither food nor wages; if you visit them they are alert; if you want them they secrete not themselves; should you mistake their meaning they complain not nor ridicule your

ignorance, be it ever so gross." In another place he writes,—“Books ought to be purchased at any price, the wisdom they contain renders them invaluable, they cannot be bought too dear.”

As a contrast to this we may quote the lines of a French poet of the fifteenth century, whose lines translated, would read—

“I’ve seen a mighty throng,
Of printed books and long,
To draw to studious ways
The poor men of our days;
By which new-fangled practice
We soon shall see the fact is,
Our street will swarm with scholars
Without clean shirts or collars,
With bibles, books and codices,
As cheap as tape for bodices.”

This is taken from Timperley’s *History of Printing*, where the name of the poet is not recorded.

The feelings of a true bibliophile are expressed in the following lines, written by John Skelton, poet laureate to Henry VIII.:

“With that of the boke lozende were the claspes,
The margin was illumined al with golden railes,
And bice empictured with grassoppes and waspes
With butterflies and fresh pecocke tailes,
Englored with flowres and slyme snyales,
Envyed pictures well touched, and quickly
It would have made a man hole that had be right
sickly
To behold how it was garnished and bound,
Encoverde over with gold and tissue fine
The claspes and bullions were worth a M pounce,
With ballasis and carbuncles the border did shine,
With *aurum mosaicum* every other line.”

More warm and enthusiastic is the language used by Rantzau, the founder of the library at Copenhagen, who in speaking of his treasures, wrote—

“Golden volumes! richest treasures!
Objects of delicious pleasures!
You my eyes rejoicing please,
You my hands in rapture seize,
Brilliant wits and musing sages
Lights who beam’d through many ages,
Left to your conscious leaves their story,
And dared to trust you with their glory;
And now their hope of fame achieved,
Dear volumes, you have not deceived.”

Cicero, on the subject of books, expressed himself in the following terms: “They nourish youth, delight old age; are the ornaments of prosperity, the solace and refuge of adversity; they are delectable at home, and not burthensome abroad; they

gladden us at nights, and on our journeys, and in the country.”

Father Vieira, the celebrated Portuguese writer, gave his testimony to the value and functions of books, in these terms:—“Books are dumb masters that teach without disgusting, that speak the truth without respect of persons, that reprehend without hesitation; true friends, disinterested advisers: and just as by dealing with honest and virtuous persons one insensibly acquires their habits and modes of thought, so by reading books one learns the doctrines they teach; the mind is formed, the soul is nourished with good thoughts; and the heart at length experiences a pleasure so agreeable that it defies comparison, and only can be appreciated by him whose fortune it is to possess it.”

For the following lines we are indebted to Sir Thomas Overbury, who was murdered in 1613:—


“Books are a part of man’s prerogative,
In formal ink they thought and voices hold,
That we to them our solitude may give
And make time present travelled that of old.
Our life Fame pierceth at the end
And books if farther backward do extend.”

The testimony of Beaumont and Fletcher is still more happily expressed. They say:—

“Give me
Leave to enjoy myself. That place that does
Contain my books, the best companions, is
To me a glorious court, where hourly I
Converse with the old sages and philosophers;
And sometimes for variety I confer
With kings and emperors, and weigh their counsels;
Calling their victories, if unjustly got,
Unto a strict account; and in my fancy
Deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then
Part with such constant pleasures, to embrace
Uncertain vanities? No, be it your care
To augment a heap of wealth; it shall be mine
To increase in knowledge.”

C. H. WALL.

NICHOLAS TRÜBNER.

Y the death of Nicholas Trübner, which occurred on the 30th of March at his residence in Upper Hamilton Terrace, the literary world has sustained a heavy loss. His importance will only be fully realised now that he is no

more; and Oriental scholars will have to look far to find another like him. For the past quarter of a century Nicholas Trübner has been the friend and adviser of all who were engaged in the study of Oriental literature. His firm has during this period been the literary intermediary between Europe and the East. His agents are scattered all over the globe, and they send from the remotest parts the literary productions of every people of the world to London. Here they are catalogued and carefully described, and *Trübner's Record* makes them widely known among librarians and scholars. *Trübner's Record* is, in fact, a unique publication, such as could have been designed by no other than Nicholas Trübner. It claims to be nothing but a "Register of Important Works"; but, far from being a mere catalogue of almost every literature, it also informs its readers of every important event in the Oriental literary world. The account it gave of the Congress of Orientalists at London in 1874 was the fullest and best, and will always be looked upon by scholars as the standard authority on the subject. Oriental and linguistic scholars turn to *Trübner's Record* for information they can find nowhere else, and they know very well that the information they gain from that source is of sterling quality.

Nicholas Trübner was born at Heidelberg in 1817, the son of a goldsmith. He received his education at the gymnasium of his native town, and after leaving school was apprenticed to J. C. B. Mohr, the chief bookseller of the place. In 1838, on completing his apprenticeship, he became clerk with Messrs. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht at Göttingen, which was in those days the first German university city. It was the time of the "Seven Professors," of whom we only need mention the Brothers Grimm to convince our readers that it was the Augustan age of that famous old town. Here Trübner made the acquaintance of several of the great scholars of his time, and his mind was naturally much improved, when, after leaving Göttingen and a short stay at Hamburg with Messrs. Hoffmann and Campe, he received a clerkship with Mr. Wilmans at Frankfurt. The international relations of this firm brought Trübner into connection with many distinguished foreigners—chiefly Englishmen—who visited

that town. Among others he made the acquaintance of Mr. William Longman, who offered him a situation in his London house; and in July 1843 he entered that famous firm in Paternoster Row, and acquired during the seven years which he spent with Messrs. Longman and Co. a sound knowledge of the English book trade. Whilst with them they published (in 1845) his translation of Hendrik Conscience's *Sketches of Flemish Life*, the first Flemish work translated into English. Travelling in the interests of the firm in the revolutionary year of 1848, he was shut up in Vienna, but managed to get a letter smuggled through to London, which Mr. W. Longman published in the *Times*. This gave the first account of the state of affairs in that city.

In 1852, assisted by the late Mr. David Nutt, he commenced business on his own account at No. 12, Paternoster Row, removing later to larger premises, Nos. 60 and 8, Paternoster Row, which, in 1873, he exchanged for still more extensive and convenient offices and warehouses, specially built for and now occupied by the firm. In 1855 Trübner visited the United States of America, and became intimately acquainted with the large American houses. Previously to his visit he had published his *Bibliographical Guide to American Literature*, which appeared in 1855, followed, in 1859, by a revised and greatly enlarged edition. On his return from the United States, he edited and published, in 1858, Professor Ludewig's *Literature of American Aboriginal Languages*, as Vol. I. of a contemplated "Bibliotheca Glottica." On the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Delepierre, he wrote and printed, for friends only, his life and a bibliography of his numerous writings. In the autumn of the same year (1879) he translated Scheffel's *Die Schweden in Rippoldsau*, and Eckstein's *Eternal Laws of Morality*, a small edition of which was printed for private distribution. Of late he was greatly interested in the life and works of Giordano Bruno. A translation by him of the last chapter of Brunnhofer's life of the Italian philosopher, together with several original notes and appendixes of the translator, was distributed a short time ago among his friends. It was universally considered a unique piece of accurate work.

For several years after establishing himself

Trübner published light literature, and between 1858 and 1861 he brought out four of Charles Reade's best novels. But he soon gave up publishing fiction, and turned to graver subjects—to linguistic and philosophical literature. The success he had in these branches was more than adequate, and his "Oriental Series" and the "English and Foreign Philosophical Library" include works of the greatest scholars and the profoundest thinkers of the age.

Trübner was one of the kindest and best of men, always willing and ready to help. He had many friends, and his house was ever hospitable. He married the accomplished daughter of the late Belgian consul, Mr. Octave Delepierre, by whom he had one child—a daughter. How highly Trübner was esteemed by men of eminence, when they met him, will be seen from the following letter of the late Francis Lieber, quoted in Thomas Perry's *Life and Letters of Francis Lieber*, on page 282: "Trübner of London breakfasts with me. What a peculiarly fine type a German bookseller is,—intelligent, well read, and largely informed in bibliography, a good adviser, and proud to belong to the literary commonwealth, honouring the author and disdaining to be a mere book manufacturer. Trübner is one of the happiest realizations of this type."

WILLIAM HEINEMANN.



MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF ANAGRAMS AND ACROSTICS.

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.



HE fly-leaves of my copy of Mr. Wheatley's elegant and interesting little volume "Of Anagrams," 12mo, 1862, have long contained an enumeration of books illustrating this subject, and as the catalogue may be useful to other inquirers, I have copied out the titles or references below.

1. Lloyd's Pilgrimage of Princes (1573). Acrostic on Sir C. Hatton.
2. Twyne's Prayers (1574). See, after the dedication, an acrostic on *Nicholas, Anne, Bacon*.

3. Hall's Court of Virtue, pp. 99, 112.
4. My Handbook, 1867, in v. *Drummond* (W.), *Music*, *Rainoldes* (J.), *Reynolds* (E.), *Rhodes* (J.), *Rowland* (J.), *Wolfe*.
5. Ancient Ballads and Broad-sides, 1867: Ballad by C. Wilson, with acrostic on his own name.
6. Browne's Pastorals, 1625, introductory verses.
7. Harvey's New Letter of Notable Contents, Preface.
8. Dowrich's French History, 1572.
9. Munday's Mirror of Mutability, 1579.
10. The Lord Marquis Idleness, by William, second Marquis of Winchester, 1586.
11. Anagrams by F. Davison, 1603. A broadside.
12. An Elegy to the memory of Margaret Lady Smith, by R. C. (1630).
13. Mercer's Angliæ Speculum, 1646. Acrostic on Lord Essex.
14. Fletcher's Purple Island, 1633. In the large-paper copies there are two plates with anagrams on the name of E. Benlowes.
15. Poems, by Edward Browne, 1641.
16. A Rare Pattern of Justice and Mercy, by the same. 1642.
17. Certain Selected Odes of Horace, by John Ashmore, 1621.
18. Anagrammata Regia, 1626.
19. Coppinger's Poems, 1682, pp. 82-3.
20. Wither's Prince Henry's Obsequies, 1612.
21. A Help to Discourse, by W. B., 1620, ed. 1627, p. 151.
22. Ter Tria, by Faithful Teate, 1658.
23. Nares's Heraldic Anomalies, 1824, chapter "On Names."
24. A New Help to Discourse, 1721, p. 132.
25. Southwell's Triumph over Death, 1595. See Trussel's acrostic on the author's name at the beginning of the volume.
26. Elegy on Joanna Reynell, 8vo, 1661. See Brit. Mus. New Cat. in v. *Reynell*.
27. The Famous Tragedy of King Charles I., 1649.
28. Murford's Memoria Sacra (1651-2). 4to, MS. in B. M. Formerly in Corser Library.
29. My Handbook, 1867, in v. *Herring* and *Vincent*.
30. Heywood's Dialogues and Dramas, 1637.
31. W. Dunbar's Poems, 1834, i., 132.

32. Epitaph on Whitgift, by J. Rhodes, 1604.
33. Mannich's Emblems, 1624, Introd.
34. Maxwell's Carolanna (1619).
35. Sir Philip Sidney's Ourania, by N. Baxter, 1606.
36. Sir J. Davies's Hymns of Astræa, 1599.
37. Hone's Table Book, p. 135.
38. The Celestial Publican, by N. Richards, 1630.
39. Pyne's Epigrammata et Anagrammata, 1626-8.
40. Pyne's Musarum Deliciæ, 1635.
41. Wastell's Microbiblion, 1629.
42. Taylor-water-poet's Revenge, 1615.
43. Davidson's Bibliotheca Devoniensis.
44. Wodroephe's Spared Hours of a Soldier, 1623.
45. News from the Royal Exchange, 1660. A broadside in the Museum.
46. Kemp's Nine Days' Wonder, 1600, ed. 1840, p. 16.
47. Academy of Pleasure, 1656: Glossary, where occurs a definition of an Anagram.
48. Anagrams by Lord Fairfax at end of Gower's Ballads at Bridgewater House, and in a copy of Gouge's Works, folio, 1626. The latter printed by me in *N. and Q.*
49. Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, i. 87, 169, 387, etc.
50. Aske's Elizabetha Triumphans, 1588.
51. The Remedy of Reason, 1589, and A Watchword for War, 1596, both by Charles Gibbon.
52. Lemon's Jest Book, p. 18.
53. Brand's Popular Antiquities, 1813, i. 363; ii. 577.
54. Barclay's Ship of Fools, 1570, fol. 206, Acrostic on James VI. of Scotland.
55. Fournier's Variétés Historiques, v.
56. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 1836, xiv. etc.
57. Lanig's Fugitive Scotch Poetry, 2nd Series, 1853.
58. Hugh Holland's Pancharis, 1603.
59. Bradstreet's Poems, 1650.
60. Brathwaite's Strappado for the Devil, 1615.
61. John Dunbar's Epigrams, 1616, sig. A 3 verso.
62. Batchiler's Virgin's Pattern, 1661.
63. Humphrey Mill's Poems, 1639, sig. a 6.
64. Howell's Letters, ed. 1754, pp. 261, 326.
65. History of Paris and Vienna, by Mainwaring, 1620: Cotton's Anagram.
66. *The Spectator*, No. 60.
67. Book of Scotch Pasquils, ed. 1869, pp. 112-13.
68. The Inns of Court Anagrammatist, 1634, and Great Britains Beauties, 1638, both by F. Lenton.
69. Johnson's Scholar's Guide, 1677.
70. James Yates's Poems, 1582.
71. Carpenter's King Solomon his Solace, 1606.
72. Chronosticon Decollationis Caroli Regis. 1648. A broadside.



BEDFORD SALE.



THE sale of the late Mr. Bedford's library created, as was expected, a considerable amount of interest, and it was particularly pleasant to look upon the shelves of Messrs. Sotheby's auction-room, filled as they were with handsome volumes. The prices realized were considerable, but it can scarcely be said that the show will advance the very high reputation of our great binder. Many of the books were too new, and required the mellowing effects of time to make them really pleasing. Good taste was exhibited in all the bindings, but one could not but feel how wanting in originality was the whole of Mr. Bedford's work. He was essentially an imitator, and in this respect he cannot in our opinion rank with Rivière, whose originality was very marked—although public opinion is probably correct in placing Bedford as the first amongst later English binders. It must be borne in mind that he was essentially a calf binder, and this material, beautiful as it is, does not adapt itself to the higher flights of the art. He did, however, bind frequently and magnificently in morocco, but many of these were show pieces prepared for exhibitions. His *chef-d'œuvre*, a magnificent copy of Rogers's *Italy and Poems*, fetched £116. We would note in conclusion that the catalogue shows how little credit we English give to our own great binders, and how following the lead of the French, we attribute all beautiful designs

to their school. Lot 633, three fine volumes in red morocco covered with gold tooling, and Lot 1405, two volumes in blue morocco, are described as in the style of Le Gascon, but they are really imitations of true old English specimens.

	£	s.	d.
Total, first day . . .	1,283	3	0
„ second day . . .	975	18	0
„ third day . . .	758	9	0
„ fourth day . . .	753	18	6
„ fifth day . . .	1,095	18	0

Total proceeds of sale £4,867 6 6

First Day.—Lot 27, Ariosto, Orlando Furioso, Venetia, 1565, fine copy in brown morocco super extra, gold Grolier tooling, £13. 75, Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, by Rev. A. Dyce, 1843-46, 11 vols., calf extra, uncut, £18 15s. 76, Another copy, similarly bound, £18 10s. 77, Another copy, calf extra, gilt edges, £17. 78, Beckford (W.), Popular Tales from the German, 1791, 2 vols. thick paper, calf extra, uncut, £20 10s. 176, Britton (J.), Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 1807-26, large paper, proof plates, blue morocco, super extra, 5 vols. royal 4to, £16 10s. 193, Brunet (J. C.), Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres, 1860-65, 6 vols., olive morocco extra, £18 5s. 195, De Bry, Collectiones Peregrinationum, folio, Francofurti et Oppenheimi, 1590-1625, maps and numerous engravings, very choice sets of the Grands Voyages (America), Parts I. to XI., and of the Petits Voyages (East India), Parts I. to XI., with the excessively rare Appendix Regni Congo, 23 vols. olive morocco super extra, £225. 196, Peregrinationum in Indian Occidentalem (Americam), Parts I.—IX., Francof., 1605-33, 10 vols. folio, olive morocco super extra, £51. 228, America, Parts I., II., and III., Francof., 1624-28-29, maps and plates, in olive morocco; Parts IV., V., and VI., unbound, Part VII., 1599 and 1625, 1st and 2nd editions, in olive morocco, £54. 240, America, Part I., second edition, Francof. 1624, olive morocco, gilt edges, very scarce; Parts II., III. and IV., 1601, unbound, Part V., 1601, olive morocco, gilt edges, Part VI., 1604, £25 10s. 242, Peregrinationes in Americam, Versio Germanica, Franckfurt, 1590-3, 18 vols. folio, maps and plates, a very choice copy of first edition, with duplicate volume from second, olive morocco super extra, £100. 254, Versio Germanica, Parts I., VIII., X., XI., XII., Anhang der Beschreibung von Congo, Francof., 1625, 18 vols., map and numerous plates, a very choice copy of first edition, with duplicate volumes from second, olive morocco super extra, £81. 283, Cabinet des Fées, Genève, 1785-9, 41 vols., brilliant impressions of the plates, calf extra, uncut, £17 10s.

Second Day.—Lot 341, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, W. Pickering, 1830, 5 vols., with Worthington's engraving of Stothard's Canterbury Pilgrimage in four states (including the very rare impression on vellum),

Romaunt of the Rose, Troilus and Creseide, and the Minor Poems, with Life by Sir N. H. Nicolas, *ib.*, 1846, 3 vols., portrait in two states, calf extra, gilt marbled edges, 8 vols., £21. 346, Chronicon Nurembergense, auctore H. Schedel, Nurembergæ, A. Koberger, 1493, a remarkably fine copy (apparently on large paper), splendidly bound in brown morocco super extra, gold tooling, royal folio, £49. 354, Clarac, Musée de Sculpture Antique et Moderne, Paris, 1841-53, texte, 6 vols. in 5, royal 8vo, et Planches, 6 vols. royal 4to, together 11 vols. brown russia super extra, £33 10s. 370, Combe (W.), Poetical Works, original editions, with coloured plates by T. Rowlandson, fine copy in calf extra, gilt marbled edges, by Clarke and Bedford, scarce, 6 vols., £25. 395, Coryats Crudities hastily gobbled up, Printed by W. S., 1611, red morocco, super extra, gold tooling, 4to, £15 10s. 436, Dante, Vinegia, F. Marcolini, 1544, brown morocco, super extra, covered with gold tooling in the Grolier style, elegantly ornamented, gilt gaufré edges, a very choice specimen of Bedford's skill, 4to, £49. 463, Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour in the Northern Counties of England and Scotland, 1838, 3 vols. large paper, proof impressions of the engravings, with 68 engravers' proofs in duplicate inserted, green morocco super extra, £51. 540, Finden's Illustrations of the Life and Works of Lord Byron, 1833-4, 3 vols. 4to, large paper, portraits and double set of the beautiful engravings (unlettered india proofs and etchings), red morocco super extra, £30 10s. 541, Another copy, 3 vols. large paper, portrait and unlettered india proof plates, red morocco super extra, £26.

Third Day.—Lot 633, Gower, (J.), Confessio Amantis, edited by Pauli, 1857, 3 vols. red morocco super extra, covered with gold tooling, £38. 647, Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, 1842-72, 3 parts in 4 vols. large paper, fine copy in green morocco extra, uncut, £26. 702, Heath's Brief Chronicle, 1663, red morocco extra, £15 10s. 705, Heinsii Poemata, Lugd. Bat. 1610, large paper, in brown morocco super extra, covered with gold tooling in Grolier style, gilt and painted gaufré edges, £19 10s. 719, Heures à l'usage de Romme, black letter, printed within beautiful woodcut borders, and ornamented with 21 full-page and numerous small wood-engravings, attributed to G. Tory and to his master J. Perreal, very fine copy in brown morocco super extra, richly ornamented with gold tooling, in the Maioli style, Paris, S. Vostre 1513, £30. 750, Homer's Iliads and Odyssees, translated by G. Chapman, 1611, 2 vols. in 1; Batracho-Myomachia, Hymns and Epigrams, translated by G. Chapman, red morocco super extra, gold tooling, 2 vols. folio, £21. 850, Landon (C. P.), Vies et Œuvres des Peintres, Paris, 1803-24, 25 vols. in 13, 4to, numerous plates, olive morocco extra, £25 15s. 878, Libri (G.), Monuments inédits ou peu connus, faisant partie de son Cabinet, 1862, royal folio, brown morocco super extra, broad borders of gold, gilt edges, £12.

Fourth Day.—Lot 984, Meyer (R. L.), Illustrations of British Birds and their Eggs, 1835-48, 4 vols. imperial 4to, including 11 leaves containing 29 original drawings of eggs, by Meyer (brown engraved),

with Meyer's letter and receipt added, green morocco super extra, gilt edges, £33. 985, Middleton (T.), Works, by Rev. A. Dyce, 1840, 5 vols. large paper, portrait, with a beautiful copy of Marshall's rare portrait, executed in pen and ink, added, calf extra, £16. [On the fly-leaf Mr. Bedford has written: "The largest copy in existence, unique in this state, I don't think another large-paper copy is procurable—F. B."] 995, Milton (J.), Works, with Life by Rev. J. Mitford, W. Pickering, 1851, 8 vols., portrait, red morocco extra, £20. 998, Mirror for Magistrates (in Verse), 1610, fine copy, with the suppressed dedication to the "Earle of Nottingham," brown morocco super extra, small 4to, £17. 1032, Nichols (J.), Literary Anecdotes of the xviiith Century, 1812-16, 9 vols.; Illustrations of the Literary History of the xviiith Century, 1817-58, 8 vols., very large copy, bound from sheets in calf extra—17 vols. £27. 1041, Notes and Queries, five series, General Indexes to first four series (4 vols. in 1), 1856-74, half russiā, uncut, top edges gilt, 64 vols. in 61, small 4to, £36. 1080, Pearson's Dramatic Publications and Facsimile Reprints, J. Pearson, 1871-4, 27 vols. calf extra, uncut, *i. e. g.* by F. Bedford, £15. 1081, Another copy, 27 vols. similarly bound, £15 5s. 1162, Psalmes in Meeter, by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, and others, 1624, very fine copy, ruled, bound in silk, richly embroidered with gold wire and ornamented with pearls, by the Nuns of Little Gidding, in an embroidered silk bag, £20 10s. 1196, Retrospective Review, 1820-26, 14 vols., Second series, 1827-8, 2 vols. calf extra, 16 vols., £10. 1202, Rhodocanakis (Prince), Essay on the Life and Writings of Georgius Coressius, Athens, 1872, in modern Greek, illustrated with 3 engravings of Rhodocanakis and Koressi arms, with Photographic Portraits of the Prince and his Wife, and with Plan and View of the Gioco del Calcio, 1688, brown morocco, covered with minute gold tooling, watered silk linings, gilt gaufré edges, by F. Bedford, in olive morocco case, 4to, £21.

Fifth Day.—Lot 1219, Ritson (Joseph), Works, together 36 vols. in 32 8vo, and 1 vol. 4to, portraits and illustrations after Stothard, by Blake, Heath, etc., and the music, calf extra, £38. 1244, Rogers (S.), Italy and Poems, 1830-34, 2 vols., brilliant proofs of the beautiful engravings from designs by Turner, Stothard, etc., with portrait and 3 additional etchings and plates in "Italy," and with extra proof plate and photograph portrait of the author sent shortly before his death to the binder by request of Mr. Rogers: the *chef-d'œuvre* of F. Bedford's binding, in olive morocco super extra, covered with minute gold tooling, relieved by variegated leathers, lined with red morocco and vellum fly-leaves, both covered with minute gold tooling, gilt gaufré edges, £116. 1287, Scott (Sir W.), Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, 1826, 2 vols. large paper, proof engravings, green morocco super extra, borders of gold, folio, £16 10s. 1288, Scott (Sir W.), Works and Life, calf extra, 100 vols., £45 10s. 1303, Shakspeare (W.), Plays and Poems, 1821, Variorum edition, 21 vols., portrait and plates, calf extra, uncut, £19. 1369, Stirling-Maxwell (Sir W.), Annals of the Artists of Spain, 1848, 3 vols., portraits, fine copy in red morocco extra, gilt edges, £30. 1389, Swift's Works, by Sir W. Scott, Bart., Edinb. 1824, 19 vols. calf extra,

£18. 1405, Taylor (Bp. J.), Holy Living and Dying, W. Pickering, 1847, 2 vols., portraits, in blue morocco super extra, covered with gold tooling, £16. 1485, Walton (I.) and C. Cotton's Complete Angler, by Sir N. H. Nicolas, W. Pickering, 1836, 2 vols., india proof portraits and plates, vellum, uncut, £32. 1547, Yarrell (W.), History of British Fishes, J. Van Voorst, 1836, 2 vols. largest paper, green morocco super extra, £47 5s. 1548, Yarrell (W.), History of British Birds, with both Supplements, *ib.*, 1843-56, 5 vols. in 4, largest paper, green morocco super extra, £49.

REVIEWS.

Historical Essay on the Art of Bookbinding. By H. P. Du Bois, U.S. Editor of *Le Livre*. New York, Bradstreet Press, 1883. Sm. 8vo, pp. 42.

Mr. Du Bois treats in a light and entertaining manner of some of the chief points connected with the history of bookbinding. The names of Grolier and De Thou, so distinguished as the greatest patrons of good binding, receive here due honour. When the author comes to speak of modern binding he gives great praise to the work of the Bradstreet Company, which he says combines the two great qualities of solidity and elegance. This pamphlet is elegantly printed, and has been produced in a manner worthy of the delightful subject it undertakes to illustrate.

Offspring of Thought in Solitude. Modern Essays. By W. Carew Hazlitt. London: Reeves & Turner, 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. vi, 384.

This volume contains seven-and-twenty essays on a variety of subjects, and it is certainly very entertaining reading. The only fault we find with it is that there is a slightly too acid taste about some of the observations. In drawing rapid conclusions and setting them forth in lively sentences, the author is apt occasionally to go a little wrong,—as for instance, when praising *Tom Jones* in unmeasured terms, he says of Fielding's great literary rival Richardson, "It asks more than a Pamela or a Clarissa, and a few pretty artifices of situation, to make up a world's book." But have not some of the best judges told us that *Clarissa Harlowe* is the finest novel ever written? This question of the survival of literary masterpieces is a very interesting one, and one upon which it is very difficult to decide. Mr. Hazlitt thinks because an old book is not widely read it did not contain the elements of immortality: but is this so? Ordinary readers care only for the books of their own day, and for two or three special books which have an exceptional fame, such as *Robinson Crusoe* and *Pilgrim's Progress*, but we must not judge literature entirely from the standpoint of the general reader. Many of the books which are said not to have survived are read with pleasure by all who take an interest in our standard literature.

Mr. Hazlitt is at his best in such articles as "Coleridge Abroad" and "Charles Lamb," for here he has new matter to communicate on subjects which are ever fresh to us. We have read this volume through with much interest, and we believe we can promise our readers a similar pleasure if they will take it up.

Mediæval Military Architecture in England. By George F. Clark. London: Wyman & Sons, 1884. 2 vols.

It is not the invariable rule for the greatest authority on a subject to write a book upon it: but here the proper action is observed, and our great authority on military architecture has set to work to produce the much needed text-book on the Castles of England. The result is a noble book, to do anything like justice to which we feel quite unequal in the small space at our disposal. Mr. Clark gives a general introduction to his subject, in which he treats of the Earthworks of the Post-Roman and English Periods, of the Castles at the Conquest and under the Conqueror, of the Political Value of Castles, of the Rectangular Keep of a Norman Castle, of the Shell Keep, of the Castles of the Early English Period, of the Edwardian or Concentric Castles; and then he proceeds to describe all the chief castles separately, one hundred and two in all. It is almost impossible to give an idea of the completeness of a book which commences with Alnwick Castle and ends with the defences of York, and between the first and penultimate letters of the alphabet contains full accounts of Berkeley, Bramber, Caernarvon, Colchester, Conway, Dover, Hawarden, Kenilworth, Kidwelly, the Tower of London, Rochester, Old Sarum, Scarborough, and many others. The book is very fully illustrated with ground-plans, views, and every help to a thorough understanding of the subject. It will be valuable to the student as the standard book on Military Architecture, and to the general reader, who cannot fail to be interested in a thorough account of the most valuable relics of our country. As we read through its pages a flood of light is thrown upon English history, and we see the relative value of these buildings, which have probably not been considered sufficiently by many of us as parts of a system, but rather as separate relics of past ages, to be thought of by themselves. In these days of scamped books got up to sell and not to live, it is a true pleasure to welcome such a solid and finely planned piece of work as Mr. Clark has here produced.

The Library Journal. Official Organ of the American Library Association, chiefly devoted to Library Economy and Bibliography. Vol. viii., Nos. 9—12, Vol. ix., Nos. 1, 2. New York: F. Leyboldt, 1883-4. 4to.

The numbers of the *Library Journal* are always of interest, but the double number which contains the report of the last Conference of Librarians held at Buffalo is specially valuable. All the papers are practically useful, and will help the librarian on his difficult way. Mr. Whitney gives a list of books published under two or more titles: Mr. Foster reports on "Aids and Guides to Readers"; and Mr. Cutter looks into the future to see what the library of 1983 will be like. He finds the phonograph in full action in "the listening room, where works of which we have phonographic editions prepared by the best readers are read by machines, often to crowded audiences."

The article which appears in every number on "Anonyms and Pseudonyms" is very useful, and by this means much information respecting authors is

preserved which would otherwise be lost. We cannot say we like the word "anonym," for it represents a negation; but although incorrect, it is convenient. With the *Journal* appear the *Co-operative Index of Leading Periodicals*, which does so much credit to Mr. Fletcher, its editor, and the excellent *Monthly Reference Lists* of Mr. W. E. Foster.

Remarks on Library Construction. By William F. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library; to which is appended an Examination of Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer's Pamphlet entitled *Suggestions on Library Architecture, American and Foreign.* Chicago: Jansen, McClury & Co., 1884. 8vo, pp. 34.

In fighting the architects Mr. Poole is doing good work for the profession to which he belongs: he does not fight for himself alone, but for librarians as a body. We do not know anything of this particular discussion, save what we read here; but we do know that as a rule librarians are the last persons consulted respecting their requirements, when a building is being erected for their books. Effect is everything to the architect, and the books are supposed to be quite a secondary consideration. Librarians should stand shoulder to shoulder and determine that this state of things shall end.

Augervyle Society, Nos. 20—23. (*Chronological Table of the Principal Dramatic Works that have been performed in France. Two Political Squibs, 1660—1690. The Hermit of Warkworth.*) Edinburgh; 8vo.

We have already more than once noticed the work of this Society, which is well produced and of an interesting character. The two Political Squibs consist of *The Ghost*, a Cavalier attack on the Roundheads; and an Epitaph on Charles II.'s son, the Duke of Grafton. With these parts are given a further instalment of the Cavalier Playing Cards, which are beautifully reproduced.

Cowdray: the History of a Great English Home. By Mrs. Charles Roundell. With Illustrations from Drawings in the British Museum, and from Sketches by the late Anthony Salwin, F.S.A. London: Bickers & Son, 1884. 4to, pp. xiii, 178.

Cowdray was one of the finest of English country houses, and it is now one of the most beautiful of ruins. When the house was burnt, in 1793, several grand historical pictures were destroyed. The first represented "The March of Henry VIII. from Calais towards Boulogne," another "The Attempt made by the French to invade this Kingdom in 1545, and the Rendezvous of the English Army at Portsmouth." Lord Montague allowed one picture, "View of the Procession of King Edward VI. from the Tower of London, before his Coronation," to be engraved, but he withheld his permission for any other to be copied. Sir Anthony Browne, the ancestor of the Lords Montague, derived his chief possessions from the spoils of the Church when the monasteries were suppressed, and the tradition is that a special curse was laid upon his house. At the first great feast in

the Abbot's Hall at Battle, a monk made his way through a crowd of guests, and striding up to the dais on which Sir Anthony sat, cursed him to his face. He concluded with the words, "By fire and water thy line shall come to an end, and it shall perish out of the land." Two centuries and a half after this curse, Lord Montague was drowned in Switzerland and his house was burnt. The messenger sent to England with news of the young Lord Montague's death crossed another who was hastening from Cowdray with the tidings of the destruction of the house by fire. It is even said that the two couriers met at Calais.

It is an interesting story which Mrs. Roundell has undertaken to tell, and she tells it well. The book is well printed and illustrated, and is worthy of its subject.

Clarendon Historical Library, Nos. 11, 12. (The Life of Henry Hudson. Letter from an English Traveller at Rome to his Father. A King and no King. Considerations on the Speech of Lord Russell.) Edinburgh; 8vo.

The tracts here reprinted are of considerable value, and quite equal in interest to those which have already been printed in this Library. The life of the Arctic traveller Hudson is completed, and an appendix of useful notes is added. The letter from Rome is printed for the first time, and contains an interesting account of an interview with the Pretender and his wife. One of the anecdotes is worthy of quotation. The Chevalier proposed the health of all friends in England; and our traveller said that, as he presumed the Prince meant his own friends, he (the traveller) hoped the Prince would not take it ill if he meant his. The Pretender answered, "I assure you, sir, that the friends you mean can have no great share of prosperity till they become mine, therefore here's prosperity to yours and mine."

Magazine of American History Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. January to April, 1884. New York; 4to.

Mrs. Lamb continues to keep her magazine up to the high standard which it attained some time back, and each of the numbers before us contains a mass of valuable and interesting information. In those for January and February the Twenty-one Presidents of the United States are described and their portraits given. Sir Henry's Clinton's "Secret Record of Private Daily Intelligence" is printed from month to month; but the contents are too varied for us to find room for a list of all. The words of praise which are so general among the reviews quoted on the cover are well deserved, and the only fault we have to find is with the altered cover, which is certainly not in such good taste as that discontinued in December 1883.

The Patent Office Library. By P. Jensen. A Paper read at the tenth ordinary meeting of the Institute of Patent Agents, held on March 19th, 1884. London: Spottiswoode & Co., 1884. 8vo, pp. 14.

The Patent Office Library was founded by those who were anxious to make it a really important public institution; but now, unless attention is drawn to it

from outside, there seems to be some fear that the library will be allowed to die from want of proper attention. In fact, we have heard that much of its value has already been destroyed by the sale of many of the valuable works contained in it. Mr. Jensen says, "How little those that have in hand the directing of these and other Patent matters are acquainted with the importance of this Library, will be understood when it is noted that the new Patent Act, while duly naming the South Kensington Patent Museum, does not even mention the far more important Patent Office Library."

We are very pleased to find the author of this pamphlet calling attention to this gross omission, and we trust that the public will not allow the most important absolutely free library in London to be quietly cleared out of existence. Mr. Jensen affirms that a good Patent Library is a necessity, and he draws attention to some of the chief requirements in regard to such a library. The first two of those he tabulates are as follows:—

"1. That the Patent Office Library be, as soon as possible, located in a much larger and better ventilated hall, in the same immediate neighbourhood as now, but if possible on a ground floor or first floor.

"2. That considerable extension be given to the scientific reference part of the Library, and so also to a smaller extent, to that of the periodical scientific and other publications. With increased space for these departments, a full classification according to country and subject should be arranged, so that a book or periodical may be readily found, and so that every place where any subject is treated in any publication in the Library may be seen at a glance."

NOTES AND NEWS.

EVERY now and then we hear of "discoveries" in libraries, showing the necessity for re-cataloguing. A MS. has been discovered in the library of Arezzo containing several unpublished writings of St. Hilary of Poitiers, including his treatise *De Mysteriis*, which was supposed to be lost, and a series of hymns. It also contains an Itinerary of Palestine and other Eastern countries which appears to date from the fourth century.

WE take the following note from the *Academy*. "The great work of cataloguing the Greek and Latin MSS. in the Vatican, upon which the two Messrs. Stevenson—father and son—have been engaged for some years, will soon bear fruit. Publication has been delayed by the re-organisation of the Papal printing office, for these catalogues (like that of the Oriental MSS.) will bear the imprint 'Typis Vaticanis.' Two volumes, however, are now entirely printed, both of which deal with the Palatine collection. The Greek MSS. have been treated by the elder Mr. Stevenson; the Latin MSS. (which will form two volumes) by his son. The collection of Queen Christina will probably also be finished before the end of the present year, and then the Vatican Library proper will be taken up. In the

meantime a member of the French School at Rome, M. de Nolhac, has been examining a special department of classical MSS. in the Vatican—the famous library of Fulvio Orsini, which contains not only many MSS. but also several early printed texts marginally annotated by scholars of the fifteenth century.

A FINE copy of Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, an account of all the abbeys, priories, and houses of friars in England and Wales, is in Messrs. Sotheran's possession. The book was formerly the property of Hugh Owen, Archdeacon of Salop, and then of his son, Edward Pryce Owen. In their hands it became a hobby of no little interest; they expanded the one volume into eighteen. As it now exists, the book contains some 1900 additional illustrations, consisting of 730 original drawings and 1250 engravings. Interspersed throughout the volumes are many additions in manuscript, both by the Archdeacon and his son. According to Lowndes, an ordinary copy is worth about £4 10s. This copy is priced at £135.

SYDNEY has four daily papers, twenty weekly journals, and several monthlies. A medical gazette and a university magazine, recently started, have for their special object the cultivation and furtherance of the higher branches of scientific knowledge and literary taste. Most of the suburbs in the metropolitan district have their local journal, whilst throughout the country districts there are about 250 newspapers. Most of the facilities of the English press for rapid and economic printing are found in Sydney, and the circulation of the leading journals is rapidly increasing.

ARCHBISHOP MUNSI'S *Conciliorum Collectio* is about to be reproduced in facsimile in Berlin from the Veneto-Florentine edition of 1759-98, by the agency of Victor Palmé, the well-known publisher of many valuable series of "monumenta." The collection will fill thirty-one folio volumes.

THE American *Book-Buyer* thus describes the acquisition of a splendid monastic manuscript:—"A fine manuscript, 'Sanctorale Secundum Consuetudine Ordinis Carthusiensis,' in one volume, large folio, has just come to this country. It contains the readings, sermons, and discourses upon the New Testament, authorised for the use of Carthusian monasteries of the order founded by St. Bruno, A.D. 1080. It is comprised in two hundred and twenty-five folio sheets of pure vellum, each forming two pages, beautifully filled in with noble Gothic characters of the fourteenth century by a monastic scribe. It is ornamented with fourteen illuminated gilt panel letters, several of them containing miniatures of sacred subjects (on page 1 is the Annunciation of the Virgin), with arabesques, etc., extending the length of the page. It is also remarkable for an immense number of illuminated capital letters in coloured inks, struck at once with the pen, and displaying the most astonishing command of hand and the most exquisite taste in the disposal of the colours, ornamental foliage, grotesque enrichments, etc., etc., fully equal to the examples so lovingly described and copied by Mr. Ruskin in his various

writings. No finer example of the exquisite play of pictorial fancy employed for decorative calligraphic purposes, seconded by skill and the most perfect taste, can be found in any manuscript. The date of the volume, which is in the original binding, is about 1380-1400. It was purchased by its late owner from a monastery in the island of Majorca, but it displays more the characteristics of the best French than Spanish art."

FIRST editions of Dickens retain their high price in the book market with great tenacity. At a recent sale of a library in the rooms of Messrs. Capes, Dunn, & Pilcher, at Manchester, *Pickwick*, with a few extra plates bound up with the originals, sold for £5 5s.; *Sketches by Boz*—not the much-sought-after fcap. 8vo edition, but the first 8vo reissue, with duplicates of the plates coloured—realized the large sum of £9 10s.; *Oliver Twist*, the three-volume edition of 1838, brought £6 6s.; the set of five little Christmas books were knocked down at five times their published price—£6 6s., the rare *Village Coquettes* cost its purchaser £6 5s.; and *Great Expectations* and *The Uncommercial Traveller* fetched respectively £4 and £2.

A CLUB has been recently formed in New York, called "The Grolier Club," in honour of Jean Grolier,—courtier, bibliophile and collector,—whose aim, as set forth in its constitution, is 'the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books.' The Club does not propose to consider the commercial but rather the æsthetic aspects of book-making. The prospectus gives its general plan.

(1) Under the auspices of the Club, books are to be published in limited editions that in contents will bear, as a rule, upon phases of "the arts entering into the production of books"—such as treatises on bookbinding, printing, engraving, etching, lithography, and paper-making. These books also are to be issued as models of construction, and, in being followed as guides, are intended to be of practical value in the advancement of art. (2) For non-resident members, some convenient system will be arranged shortly by means of which specimens of book-making may be circulated through the mail and returned eventually to the librarian of the Club. (3) At the regular meetings of the Club, which will be held at least once a month, it is proposed to have always some form of special entertainment provided. This will be in charge of committees who, as occasion offers, will invite importers of French, German, English and other art books to send to the Club specimens of the most important works of the month, to be discussed upon their merits as examples of book-making without regard to their letterpress, except so far as it relates to the appropriateness of the form, binding, etc. The membership is limited to fifty.

MR. QUARITCH secured the gems of M. Alphonse Pinart's collection at the recent sale in Paris. Among these were a magnificent copy of the first edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, and some painted Mexican MSS., one of them anterior to the Spanish conquest, the others contemporary with it; one on fifteen leaves of maguey paper; a second on agave paper, interesting

from its high antiquity; the other three on large sheets of coarse leather. Besides these, Mr. Quaritch secured Brasseur de Bourbourg's copy of Beristain's great bibliographical work—a copy of unique value by reason of the numerous MS. additions and corrections made by a competent Mexican scholar in the first quarter of the present century.

THE following account of the sale of the Murphy Library is abridged from *The Critic and Good Literature* of March 8th. "This collection consists of about 5000 books, nearly every one of which belongs to the department of literature known as Americana. Special interest is felt by collectors in the sale, as it to a certain extent decides the market value of such books. At a number of recent sales where large prices have been fetched, an explanation was to be found in the fact that from \$5000 to \$10,000 had been left to certain libraries in the will of the deceased owners, with the proviso that the recipients should expend the money in buying books from the donors' collections when they were put up at auction. There were no such legacies in Mr. Murphy's will. All the large libraries and collectors of the country were represented, but, as is usual at these sales, the books were bid for under fictitious names. Among the buyers present were Mr. J. R. Bartlett of Providence, F. D. Stone of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Dr. S. S. Purple of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Prof. Vinton of Princeton, Charles de F. Burns of Wisconsin (purchasing for two libraries), G. H. Moore of the Lenox Library, Jacob Moore of the New York Historical Society Library, and Mr. H. B. Lane, who is said to buy for Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, A. J. Drexel and other large private collectors. The high price of \$445 was paid for the *Centennial Book of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, which contained many valuable autographs; and \$950 for a copy of the second edition of the Eliot Bible, from the library of the late Marquis of Hastings. Both of these books were bought by Mr. Bartlett. The sale occupied six days, and realised \$51,559 63c. The highest price given for any one set of books was for the *Jesuit Relations*, a fine collection in 41 volumes, which, after some lively bidding between Mr. Hannah of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library and Mr. Joseph Sabin, was knocked down to the latter for \$3000."

IN connection with the annual book fair at Leipsic, an exhibition of recent productions of the book trade and its allied industries is being organised, to be held from the 10th to the 21st of May next. Samples of the different graphic processes, such as wood-engraving, lithography, chromo-lithography, steel and copperplate engraving, autotypes, photographs, etc., are admissible, and should be kept together in a portfolio, unless their form, for the purpose of comparison or artistic treatment, should require them to be specially exhibited in frames or cases. Exhibitors of bookbinding will be restricted to hand workmanship, and to samples of books bound in large numbers. Ordinary cloth bindings of books already exhibited by publishers will be excluded. Paper manufacturers may contribute specimens of their productions arranged in cases or portfolios. Typefounders are

invited to supply specimens of their newest founts and ornamental work. Specimens of cloth, leather, parchment, and other materials employed in the manufacture of books, are also admissible.

THE comparative ages of the three "most important *Gazettes* in the world" have been stated to be as follows: The Chinese *Pekin Gazette*, first published in 800; the *London Gazette*, first published in 1665; and the French official *Gazette*, or *Moniteur*, first published in 1789.

SHANDY HALL, at Coxwold, near Thirsk, at one time the residence of Laurence Sterne, has recently had a tablet placed over the principal entrance by Sir George Orby Wombwell, Bart., as a memento of the celebrated incumbent of the parish. The tablet is of stone, and on it are cut the following words:—"Here dwelt Laurence Sterne, many years Incumbent of Coxwold. Here he wrote '*Tristram Shandy*' and '*The Sentimental Journey*,' and died in London, in 1768, aged 55 years." Shandy Hall, which stands at the extreme west of the village, is now converted into two cottages; but the building itself retains all its characteristics of a century ago.

THE death is announced of Mr. R. N. Bacon, the late editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, who for some thirty years, until 1874, had conducted that journal. He was born in 1798, and was the eldest son of the former editor. He had completed his eighty-fifth year, and was, it is believed, the oldest journalist in the kingdom.

MR. WILLIAM BLANCHARD JERROLD died on the 10th of March, at his residence in Victoria Street, after a short illness. Up to the last Mr. Jerrold continued the work of a journalist, which he had begun when a mere boy. As the eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, he succeeded to the editorship of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, a post which he held for twenty-six years. Mr. Jerrold was born in 1826, and early studied as an artist, and was able to illustrate some of his father's articles. In 1849 he married the daughter of Douglas Jerrold's most intimate friend, the late Laman Blanchard, who had been his godfather, and after whom he was named. In the cause of literature, Mr. Jerrold founded the English branch of the International Literary Association (for the assimilation of copyright laws), of which he was president.

WE have received from Mr. J. Francis Ruggles, "great international bibliopole," of Bronson, Michigan, U.S.A., two odd specimens of catalogues, entitled *Bibliomanifesto* and *Bibliopologicalbroadside*. One of these broadsides contains the bookseller's portrait. Mr. Ruggles says that during one year he bought and sold 500 copies of Shakespeare, 500 of Goldsmith, 500 Moore, 500 Burns, 500 Milton, 500 Cowper, 500 Thomson, 500 Scott, 500 *Arabian Nights*. It is somewhat odd that the numbers should be so equal.

THE International News Company have published a catalogue of American and Canadian newspapers, magazines and periodicals, which contains about seven hundred titles.

WE welcome *The Library Chronicle, A Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography*, the new organ of

the Library Association of the United Kingdom, the first number of which appeared at the end of March. It does great credit to the editor and to the printer.

In the names of newspapers the people of India, in a marked manner, exhibit their poetic, aristocratic, and affectionate natures. The *Friends*, *Benefactors*, and *Well-wishers*, of various classes and causes, exceed all others. Various *Lights* stand next: as *Light Reflector*, *Mountain of Light*, *Glittering Sun*, *Rise of the Full Moon*, and *Woman Enlightener*. Other titles can be but mentioned: *Diffuser of Sweet News*, *Pleasure of Hearts*, *Victory of Islam*, *Strewing of Roses*, *Preventer of Early Marriages*, *Light of Morality*, *All-producing Tree*, *Ocean of Knowledge*, and *Sea of Medical Knowledge*. Nepal claims to have the smallest paper in the world, issued monthly. The name of the Government gazette of the Royal Palace of Bangkok, Buddhistic in teaching, and sent only to the officials in the capital and provinces, is extraordinary: it is *Rahcha-kech-chahum-bake-sah*.

WE have received the "winter number" of the *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, 1884, which contains a valuable list of the Text Editions and Translations of the Eddas, a Bibliography of Matthew Arnold, and a continuation of the Index of Articles upon American Local History.

In our last number we referred to the growth of the newspaper press. The increase becomes more apparent by a comparison. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals: of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1884 there are established and circulated 2,015 papers, of which no less than 179 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has more than trebled during the last thirty-eight years. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,260, of which 332 are of a religious character.

THE *New York Evening Post* is strenuous in its advocacy of international copyright, and several lances have been broken between it and Mr. Lea, one of the champions of the opposite party. The letters and articles are printed in the *Publishers' Weekly*. The underlying principle of Mr. Lea's arguments is the superlative right of society to buy cheaply, and he attempts to regard international copyright as monopolizing public rights. The *Evening Post* remarks: "No one has ever disputed the right of society to impose limitations on the absolute enjoyment of property; but Mr. Lea is the only publicist of our time who is able to prove by this that a bill to secure international copyright for authors is all wrong. Of course his argument applies to any limitation upon the enjoyment of any property, and can be used equally well for the purpose of attacking any measure designed to protect property from knaves, or to defend any rascally proposal directed against property. It is just the sort of argument that Denis Kearney and Ben Butler particularly like. This attack upon copyright naturally throws Mr. Lea into strange company for the time."

DON GREGORIO PALMIERI, one of the keepers of the Vatican Archives, has just brought out a very useful guide to a part of those Archives, relating to

the Pontifical Regesta, under the title *Ad Vaticanum Archivi Romanorum Pontificum Regesta Manductio* (Rome). It begins with Pope John VIII., and goes down to Urban V., and is arranged according to the dates of the documents, with the corresponding press-marks of the Archives.

ACCORDING to an admirably-arranged American newspaper annual which has lately been issued by Messrs. W. W. Ayer & Co, of Philadelphia, the growth of the American press is more remarkable even than that of the United Kingdom. The *Printing Times* has compiled the following information from the Directory. There are altogether in the United States 1,119 dailies, 45 tri-weeklies, 147 semi-weeklies, 9,136 weeklies, 52 bi-weeklies, 164 semi-monthlies, 1,174 monthlies, 29 bi-monthlies, 93 quarterlies, and 7 miscellaneous; thus giving a total for 1883 of 11,966 papers, as compared with 11,183 in 1882. In Canada there were 79 dailies, 11 tri-weeklies, 18 semi-weeklies, 443 weeklies, 4 bi-weeklies, 7 semi-monthlies, 74 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, and 2 quarterlies; being a total of 639, against 622 in the preceding year. A striking feature of the American newspaper press is the large number of periodical publications that are issued in foreign languages. The German tongue is most strongly represented, there being no less than 600 German papers. It is equally surprising to find that 79 of these are dailies. America boasts 105 French journals, including 17 dailies. The remaining papers in foreign languages include 54 Scandinavian (1 daily), 25 Spanish and Portuguese (1 daily), 14 Bohemian (3 dailies), 13 Dutch, 6 Italian (2 dailies), 3 Polish, and 5 Welsh.

WE learn from *The Critic and Good Literature* that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has denied the statement of her first publisher, Mr. J. P. Jewett, to the effect that she would have taken \$100 for *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and considered herself well paid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLIER'S SHAKESPEARE DOCUMENTS. (V. 108).

THERE is one omission in Mr. Wheatley's very accurate and otherwise complete account of these forgeries, etc., which I wish to call attention to. The forgery to which I refer belongs to No. 11 in Mr. Wheatley's list, and is an interpolation in the *Diary of Philip Henslowe*, 1592—1609. As I once called Dr. Carver's attention to it, and he fully concurred with me in pronouncing it a forgery, I am surprised at its non-appearance in Mr. G. F. Warner's *Catalogue of Manuscripts and Muniments of Dulwich College*. The interpolated words are in this character and position:

	Like	} * * * *
quits Like		

Round the little loop of the L of the second "Like," is faintly seen the trace of the first letter of the supplanted word. I say "supplanted," because it is

evident that the forger, finding an unusually long blank space before the little word which stood as the name of the play, and resolving to avail himself of it, wetted his finger, erased that little word, and wrote over the whole blank space the imaginary title of "Like quits Like."

The writing is unlike any of Henslowe's, and appears to me to be a modern imitation of a sixteenth-century handwriting. I wish Mr. Warner would give us his opinion of it. C. M. INGLEBY.

Athenæum Club, April 7th.

[We believe that Dr. Ingleby has a supplementary list of further supposed forgeries. We trust he may be induced to print this some day.—ED.]

A NEW FIRM.

It is worthy of note that in the *Jury Reports of the Exhibition of 1862*, Class. xxxi. 15, No. 570, it is stated that "Gas-apparat und Gusswerk" received an award for excellence of manufacture in chandeliers, as if these words were intended to represent a firm. "L."

"T. Z. P."

CAN any of your readers help me in this difficulty? I have a copy of the *Fasti* of Ovid, which I bought at Parma some years ago. It is a folio (12 inches by 8). The first page is blank, the book beginning overleaf as follows: "PAULVS MARSVS PISCINAS POETA 'CL. GENEROSO IUVENI GEORGIO | CORNELIO 'M. CORNELII EQVITIS' F. SALVTEM. | PRAEFATIO IN FASTOS." The third and fourth pages are taken up with a life of the poet, and the poem begins on the fifth. Each page contains a few lines of text, varying in number from 4 to 20, enclosed in a great quantity of comment. The pages are not numbered, but the poem and notes fill 328 of them. P. 329 is headed "RATIO ASTROLOGIAE," and at the bottom of p. 331 are the words "Laus deo pax requiesque defunctis amen. | Deo gratias Amen. | Finis." Overleaf are twenty hexameters beginning "Jamque opus exegi," and an epigram addressed to the editor by "Robertus Ursus"; below, "REGISTRVM" a to z, and then, & 'C' R' A' | Omnes sunt terni 'a' A' sunt quaterni. | Venetiis per T. Z. P. Mcccclxxxii. die xxvii. Octobris." Beneath, within a rectangle, a shield partly per fess sable and argent (apparently), a wolf (or fox) salient counterchanged. In the bottom corners of the rectangle 'T' and 'Z'. Who was "T. Z. P.?" and what is known of him or his works?

HERBERT W. GREENE.

2, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, W.C.

LIBRARIES.

Aberdeen.—The ratepayers of Aberdeen have decided by 891 votes to 264 to adopt the Free Libraries Act. They had previously rejected the proposal, but that was in the infancy of the movement. It is to be hoped that Glasgow may soon arrive at a similar decision.

Blackburn.—Under deed of gift recently signed by Mrs. Richard Barton Dodgson, relict of a magistrate of the borough, Blackburn has just acquired a collection of valuable oil paintings and water-colour drawings, to be placed in the Free Library and Museum. The collection includes fine works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cox, Fielding, Birket Foster, and other famous artists, and six of the drawings have been engraved.

Bristol Museum and Library.—The report of the Council for 1883 is the thirteenth annual record of this Institution; and we hope that it may be possible next year for the Council to speak of more success. There is a balance to be discharged on the building fund; and three donations, promised conditionally upon £700 being raised by the Association, have been lost by the failure to raise the required sum.

The library is one of "general literature," and contains 50,000 vols., besides 100 serials and periodicals. There was a falling off in the number of subscribers: the total number is now 804, being 37 less than at the end of 1882, but the number is still considerably higher than the average of the past ten years.

Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale.—Catalogue des Dissertations et Ecrits Académiques provenant des Echanges avec les Universités Etrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale en 1882. Paris: C. Klincksieck, 1884. 8vo.

This is a valuable list of the titles of academical dissertations, arranged under the names of the institutions that publish them.

Swansea: Public Library.—Supplemental Catalogue of the Lending Department of the Library, established 1870, containing the books received from April 1878 to August 1883, with an Appendix to December 31st, 1883. Compiled by S. E. Thompson, Librarian. Swansea, 1884.

This catalogue is drawn up on the plan of the catalogue of the Liverpool Reference Library, and one of its valuable features is that such books as are suited for the young are marked by the letter Q.

Toronto.—The Public Library of Toronto was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on March 6th. In the course of his opening address Dr. Wilson said,—“When I landed a stranger in Toronto, thirty-two years ago, the dearth of books and the utter absence of anything deserving the name of library, in the university or elsewhere, struck me as something truly appalling. I was then fresh from Edinburgh, where the university library alone numbers 140,000 volumes. Yet that is altogether secondary to the Advocates’—third in rank among British libraries—with its 265,000 printed volumes and 3,000 MSS., as free to any literary worker or special student as this institution can be. My position was that of an immigrant workman just landed and finding an absolute lack of his most needful tools. From early years I had been accustomed to the ample freedom of well-stored bookshelves at home, including the collection of a deceased relative, a Scottish clergyman; and so had been familiar from childhood with venerable folios and quartos, quaint, dumpy, vellum-bound seventeenth-century tomes of divinity: Hooker and Jeremy

Taylor, Leighton, Baxter, Owen, Erskine, and Blair. There, too, were the *Religio Medici* of Sir Thos. Brown, and Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*; George Fox's *Journal*, Defoe's *History of the Union*, and old folios of a like kind. I refer to them now because I regard it as a valuable piece of education for any youth to be familiarized with such venerable representatives of sixteenth and seventeenth century literature. The mere handling of ponderous folios and reverently turning over their leaves impresses the youthful mind in a way inconceivable to readers of the cheap, double-columned reprints of our American piratical press. But apart from the mere form in which such authors first appear, it is well that old and young should have free access to an ample range of literature. The quaint folios and quartos run no great danger of being unduly thumbed or dog-eared; yet such old-fashioned substantial tomes have charms for a larger class than the inexperienced critic is apt to fancy, and are an invaluable antidote to the fascinating temptations of flimsy modern fiction. Some space, therefore, I trust will be spared on the shelves of our city library for a choice selection of such old literature in its original substantial form.—The Minister of Education (the Hon. G. W. Ross) dwelt on the importance of the public library as carrying on the education of the public schools, and made a plea for the study of Canadian history, which he considered is strangely neglected.—Professor Goldwin Smith agreed with the previous speakers, and congratulated the board of management most heartily upon their choice of Mr. James Bain as librarian, feeling sure that a gentleman more suited to the position, and more qualified in every way to carry out the duties appertaining to it, could not have been found.

Wigan: Public Library.—The sixth annual report, presented last February, records a very satisfactory progress. The total number of volumes now in the library is 26,850, as compared with 26,228 of last year. In the reference department 11,838 volumes were consulted during the year, an increase of 821 over the number in 1882. The lending library shows a greater increase: 57,046 volumes were issued during the year, an advance of 6,187. In the previous year there was a falling off in this department, owing to the wearing out of books; but the deficiency has been made good by a donation of 500 volumes from the Subscription Library, and another 500 volumes added from the proceeds of the voluntary rate. There has been a reduction in the supply to the newsroom, on behalf of which the librarian puts in a plea to the committee; an admirable feature of the institution is a small reference library placed in this room. During the past year 536 new tickets have been issued. The important local collection has received some valuable additions, for which thanks are specially paid to Mr. W. Ashton. A list of these and other donations is printed in the report under notice. The list of additions to the library shows that bibliography is not overlooked. With reference to the bill to amend the Public Libraries Acts, the report has the following passage:—

"The bill has been re-introduced this session; and what is known as the Manchester Committee, which is under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Baker, and

on which Wigan is represented, will watch its progress in accordance with previous arrangements. In connection with the steps taken a short time ago with the object of promoting a new local bill, a clause was drawn and approved by the Parliamentary Committee of the Corporation, for the purpose of removing from Wigan the statutory limitation of rate available for library purposes, and placing the borough in the same position as Liverpool, Birmingham, Oldham, Warrington, and other places, where the town council is under no legal restriction as to the amount to be expended in the interests of literature, science, and art."

Mr. Folkard, the librarian, is continuing his interesting account of the public library in the *Wigan Observer* under the title "A Journey round the Wigan Reference Library." Books as a subject for chat cannot be surpassed, and doubtless the effect of Mr. Folkard's popular articles will be to still further increase the use of the library under his care.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Avery (E.), 18, Carlisle Street, Soho Square; Baird, H. Carey and Co., 810, Walnut Street, Philadelphia (Social Science, Political Economy, Currency, Finance); Bennett (W. P.), 3, Bull Street, Birmingham; Coombes (George J.), 5, East Seventeenth Street, New York; Cornish (J. E.), Manchester; Downing (W.), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Edmond (J. & J. P.) and Spark, Aberdeen; Forrester (R.), 1, Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow; Gray (H.), 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester; Howell (Edward), Church Street, Liverpool; Iredale (A.), Torquay; Jarvis (J. W.) and Son, 28, King William Street, Strand; Jefferies (C. T.) and Sons, Redcliff Street, Bristol; Lowe (C.), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Maggs (W.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green, W.; Muller (F. and Co.), Amsterdam (Bibliothèque de feu M. J. De Bosch Kemper); Noble (J.), 10 and 12, Castle Street, Inverness; Owen (John), Edinburgh; Parsons (E.), 45, Brompton Road, S.W.; Pickering (W. and E.), 3, Bridge Street, Bath; Pickering and Co., 66, Haymarket, S.W.; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square; Scott (Walter), Edinburgh; Simmons (T.), 23, Bath Street, Leamington; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand; Smith (William), 97, London Street, Reading; Stretten (B.), 133, Goldsmiths' Row, Hackney Road; Wallis (H. W.), 24, Sidney Street, Cambridge; Thorpe (James), 53, Ship Street, Brighton; Turrill (H.), 280, High Street, Lincoln; Young (H.), 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

Mr. James Coleman, (9, Tottenham Terrace, White Hart Lane, Tottenham, N.), has issued a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Deeds and Documents, containing more than five hundred articles arranged alphabetically under the titles of the respective families.



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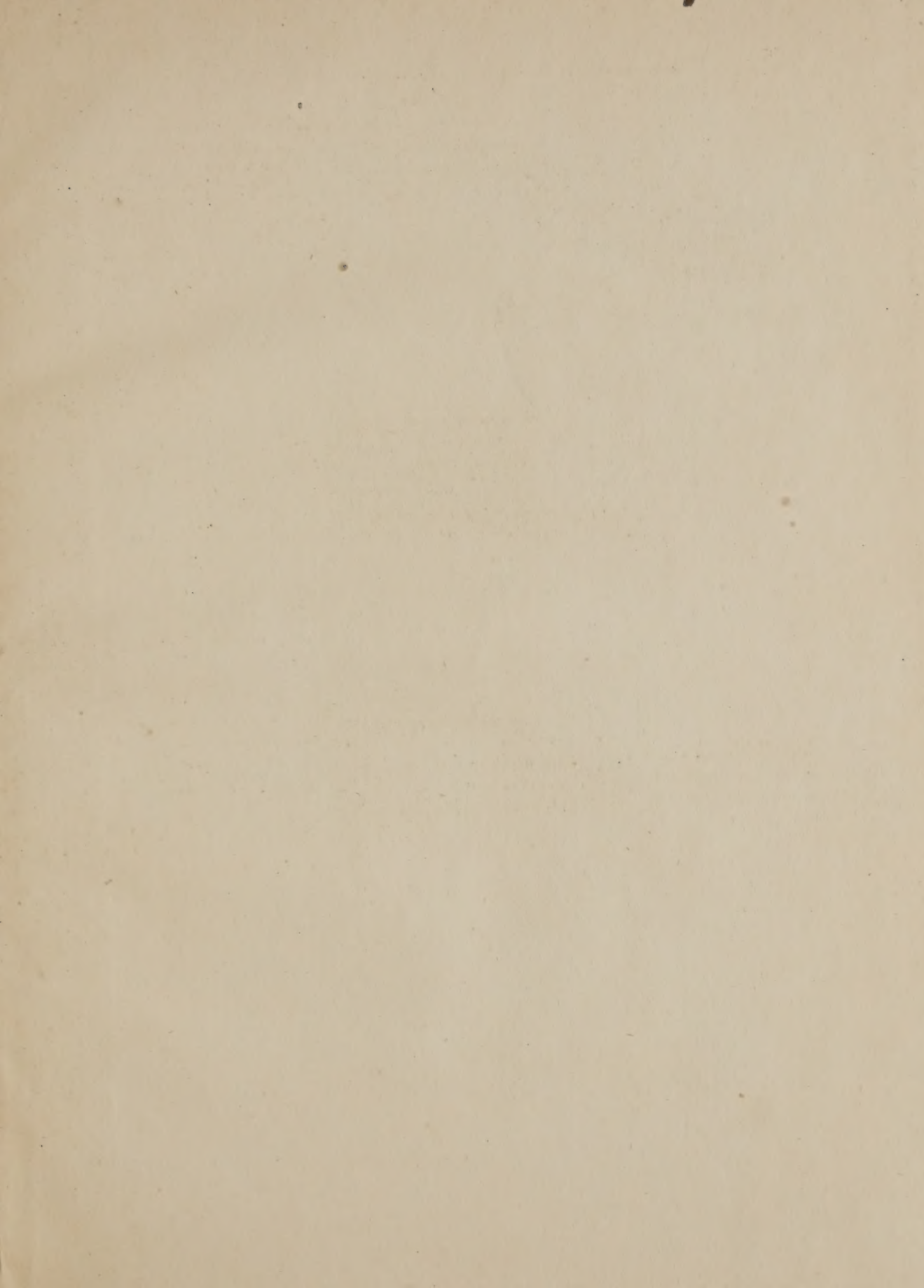
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